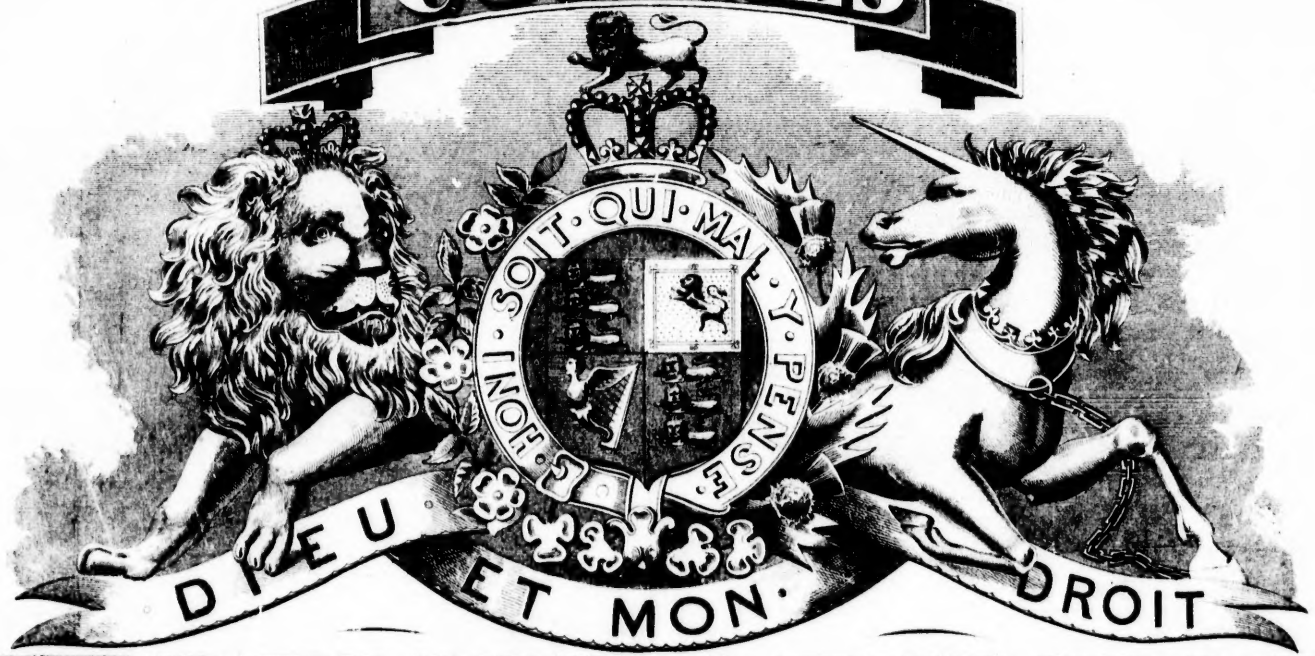




ILLUSTRATED  
**HISTORICAL ATLAS**  
OF  
**COUNTIES**



**STORMONT, DUNDAS**  
AND  
**GLENGARRY**  
**ONT.**

*Compiled, Drawn, and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys*

**H. BELDEN & CO.**

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# HISTORICAL SKETCH

—OF THE—

## Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

### INTRODUCTION.

In compiling the following brief sketch of the only group of three united counties in the Province of Ontario, it is our desire to preserve for its people a lasting record of its early history, now existing only in the memories of the very few original settlers who have been spared to see the present day, to most of whom even the history of the first encounter with the forest of these counties is a revelation; they having been but the children of the pioneers, and too young at that early period to admit of the retention in their minds of incidents which occurred under their observation. In fact, the greater part of the information concerning the early settlement of the counties which we would here endeavour to impart is of a traditional character, having been handed down from sire to son through two and three generations; but apart from such sources, we would acknowledge our indebtedness to several works of a historical and statistical nature, among them the volume published some years since by Mr. James Croil, under the title of "Dundas, or a Sketch of Canadian History," which contains many items of interest bearing upon the history of the county named.

Works of local history possess a charm which is heightened rather than diminished by the lapse of years, as in scanning their pages the pioneers recall the recollection of the trials and hardships of the long ago, when "bowed the woods before their hasty stroke," and the fertile soil yielded up its increase as a reward for their diligent labour; and in such works the young find a worthy example of self-reliant industry and untiring perseverance, which, handed down in historical detail, acts as an incentive to emulation.

The death of all the pioneers of some of the localities, and even townships, has rendered the task of collecting accurate and elaborate information respecting the incidents attending the early settlement of such localities extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible; therefore the indulgence of the reader is solicited for what may appear, in occasional instances, to be a meagreness of detail, in consideration of the fact that apparently the only private memoranda existing on this subject are written in invisible characters in the memories of the people by the finger of tradition.

Having thus prefaced our sketch of the history of the counties, we will proceed with a description of their

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, and Dundas are three of the forty-two counties which, with the Districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, and Algoma, and several "Provisional" counties, constitute the Province of Ontario. They lie north of and fronting upon the River St. Lawrence, extending from the eastern limit of the Province westerly until the eastern boundary of the County of Grenville is reached.

Their extreme east and west points lie between the meridian of 74° 20' and 75° 29' west longitude, and its northernmost and southernmost extremes between the parallels of 44° 37' and 45° 25' 8" respectively of north latitude.

The integral parts of the union consist, in addition to the counties named, of the following subordinate and independent municipalities, viz.:—One town, Cornwall, in the County of Stormont; two incorporated villages, Morrisburg and Iroquois, in the County of Dundas; and two townships, four in each county, distributed thus: Cornwall, Osnabruck, Finch, and Roxborough, in Stormont County; Williamsburg, Matilda, Mountain, and Winchester, in Dundas County; and the remaining four, Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Lochiel, and Kenyon, in Glengarry County.

The territory at present included within the corporation of the Town of Cornwall originally belonged to Cornwall Township, while that lying within the corporate limits of Morrisburg and Iroquois was taken from the Townships of Williamsburg and Matilda respectively. Each of the municipalities thus incorporated still retains its connection with the counties for municipal purposes.

The metes and bounds of this group of counties may be set forth as follows:—Their eastern, or rather north-eastern, limit is formed by the County of Soulanges, and a portion of the County of Vaudreuil, in the Province of Quebec; on the north the Counties of Prescott, Russell, and a part of the County of Carleton fill a similar position; the County of Grenville borders it on the west; while the River St. Lawrence (which here runs in an almost north-easterly direction) forms its front or southern boundary.

In regard to territorial extent, these counties embrace within their limits an area slightly in excess of 1,292 square miles, or 827,058 acres, divided as follows:—Stormont County, 261,760 acres; of which, as per last official census, the Town of Cornwall contained 922; Township of Cornwall, 64,678; Osnabruck, 69,560; Finch, 55,000; and Roxborough, 71,930. Dundas County, 299,404 acres; of which Morrisburg embraces 1,340; Iroquois, 1,391; Matilda, 63,240; Williamsburg, 61,290; Mountain, 58,732; and Winchester a like number of 58,732. Glengarry County, 295,894 acres; of which Charlottenburg contains 84,250; Lancaster, 58,340; Lochiel, 72,876; and Kenyon, 80,428. According to the same authority, the population of these counties in 1871 aggregated 58,188 souls, of whom 20,524 belonged to Glengarry; 18,887 to Stormont; and the balance of 18,777 to Dundas.

Though neither of these three counties contains a population approaching in numbers that of some of the counties farther west, yet they are all thickly and in some townships densely settled, and their inhabitants will probably outnumber those of any other counties of like territorial extent in the Province.

### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

By this term we of course refer to the first permanent settlement by the race who now possess the soil.

Centuries prior to the location of the Anglo-Saxon in this territory, it was inhabited by those brave but uncivilized and warlike aborigines whose origin is a mystery to scientists, and whose occupation of these forests continued up to the advent of the white pioneer.

According to the best information obtainable, the various tribes inhabiting what are now the Province of Ontario and the northern portion of Quebec were of a common ancestry with those residing to the south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, yet for years previous to the discovery of Canada there had existed a bitter feud between the two factions, which led to frequent and bloody forays of the one against the other. On the arrival at the site of Quebec of that illustrious discoverer Samuel De Champlain (whose name is perpetuated in the beautiful lake of the same appellation in north-eastern New York), he was induced to ally himself and his followers with the northern tribes, whom the French called the Iroquois, or Iroquoises, du Nord, and their southern enemies the Iroquois du Sud.

It was probably in the prosecution of these wars that the first white men, in the persons of the French allies of the Iroquois du Nord, ever trod the soil of the counties of which we write, at a period of 150 years or more prior to the settlement of the ancestors of the present occupants. During the interval between these two events, however, others of far greater general importance than either had taken place in the New World. The French had obtained a firm hold upon the territory which now constitutes the most populous portion of our fair Dominion, but this grasp was ultimately relinquished; and the close of the Revolutionary War, not long after, found England with a vastly diminished territory in America, and a great number of loyal colonists on her hands, whom she was in honour bound to provide with farms as a recompense for those which they had lost by confiscation through their action in fighting for the Royal cause.

In this case then the British Government pursued the policy which it had established soon after the conquest of "New France," viz., that of encouraging and assisting a system of military colonization, or settlement by discharged and disbanded soldiers. It might be here remarked that many of the most flourishing settlements of Upper Canada were thus formed along the southern frontier of the Province, from Cornwall to Amherstburg, and it was in this manner that two of the counties of which we write, viz., Stormont and Dundas, were originally settled; Glengarry having been colonized by Highland Scotch Catholics, of whom more anon.

The pioneers of the two counties first named came chiefly from the Valley of the Mohawk, in New York State, whither many of them had migrated from Germany before the outburst of the Revolution. The greater number of the men had served the Crown under Sir John Johnston, who commanded what was known as the "Royal New York Regiment," and when the proclamation of peace in 1783 deprived them of their occupation as soldiers, and their homes as the enemies of the then established Government, there was no course open to them but to accept the offer of the British Government—for which they had so bravely fought and so uncomplainingly suffered—and hew out homes for themselves in the trackless wilds of Canada, where, though far removed from the luxuries and even comforts of life such as had graced their Mohawk Valley homes, they could still be under the protecting folds of the Union Jack, and continue to serve the British sovereign in the more peaceful but no less honourable capacity of industrious and honest citizens. Viewed through the light of the century which has now almost passed away since these events transpired, it may appear to many as truly astonishing that these people should voluntarily forfeit their estates, positions in society, the friendships of their patriot relatives and almost everything else that men usually hold near and dear; but by such parties it should be remembered that the United Empire Loyalists (as the adherents of the Crown were called) were better versed in loyalty than in policy, and that they were much more conscientious than practical.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Sir John Johnston's regiment, about 800 strong, was stationed at Isle aux Noix, a fortified post at the northern extremity of Lake Champlain. They having determined upon exchanging the sword for the axe and the soldier's tent for the pioneer's cabin, surveyors were sent up the St. Lawrence to survey the townships along the river in the present Counties of Stormont and Dundas, preparatory to the location of the pioneers, who were meantime engaged in fortifying the post mentioned for the British Government. Probably the most trying event, and that attended by the greatest hardships and privations of any occurring within the whole period of which we write, was the weary and arduous march of the wives and families of these gallant soldiers from their homes in the "Mohawk Vale" (whence they had been practically exiled) to meet their lords and sires at Whitehall, being there met by the objects of their affection, and conveyed to Isle aux Noix in boats late in the fall of 1783. After spending the winter in barracks, they ascended the St. Lawrence in the early summer of 1784 in batteaux, and, arrived at the present site of Cornwall, they found a settlement recently formed of Loyalists who had rendezvoused at the Isle de Jesus some time before making their way to their new home in the woods.

At Cornwall the Loyalists had their farms allotted to them on the lottery principle, i.e., each one would draw from a hat or box a slip of paper on which was marked the number of a lot, and of the lot so drawn he became the owner. Each soldier received a grant of one hundred

acres fronting on the river, and two hundred acres at a point within the county in which he located, remote from the stream. There were other equally liberal conditions, by which the children of Loyalists who had borne arms were amply provided for. Thus the entire river front in the Townships of Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, and Matilda was settled upon simultaneously by a class of people who brought to bear upon their lives in the Canadian forest that high degree of persevering industry by which they had been characterized in their New York homes, which ultimately resulted in the subjection of the "Genius of the Wilderness," and literally made the desert to blossom as the rose.

The County of Glengarry, as before intimated, was colonized by Highland Scotch of the Roman Catholic faith, the pioneer party of whom came from Inverness and the neighbouring shires in 1786, settling in their western forest homes in the summer of the same year. Of these the greater number settled in Lancaster and Charlottenburg; but members of this party occupied without intermission the lots along the Riviere aux Raisins up to a point about two miles west of St. Andrew's (which hamlet was founded and named by these same people), in Cornwall Township.

The knowledge of the birthplace of these pioneers will have conveyed the idea that they were inexperienced in the art required to subdue the forest and make it yield the means of subsistence to the settler who boldly undertook its conquest; but if not known before, the fact of this inexperience soon became apparent when their settlements were compared with those of their Loyalist fellow-citizens further west.

In 1788 a second contingent of Highlanders were settled in Glengarry; and this race and their descendants have ever formed a medium between the two extremes of religious faith and language existing on either side of them; for while their faith was identical with that of the French settlers whose territory joined theirs on the east, yet they spoke the same language as the Protestants who had located to the west of them; and by this happy distribution of the races and creeds by Government was secured profound and lasting harmony between them all, whereas the meeting of the two extremes would undoubtedly have been productive of feuds as bitter as the respective faiths of the contending races was sincere.

From the date mentioned onward, this portion of the Province received additions to its population, both by immigration and natural increase, but no concerted influx of strangers took place thereafter; and as this properly brings us to the end of the period which may be properly classified as belonging to the time of the early settlement of the counties as a united whole, we will leave our remarks upon the progress and development of this territory to the several sketches of the individual municipalities of which the three counties are composed.

### POLITICAL HISTORY.

There is probably no territory of equal extent in the Province which has produced a greater number of able and eminent politicians, or around which more interesting political memories cluster, than the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. From this field the first Parliament of Upper Canada selected its Speaker, in 1792; here that political monster popularly known as the "Family Compact" is alleged to have been born; in the constituencies embraced within these counties the said "Compact" gathered a good share of its support; this district contributed at least five Speakers to the list subsequent to the one above mentioned; here was the birthplace and home of that great Coalition leader, the late Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald; of his brother, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; of one Chief Justice (McLean); of numerous Judges, as well as many others of acknowledged political ability and legislative talent.

It may not be out of place here to devote a paragraph by way of explanation of the various terms by which the different civil and political divisions of this territory are and have been known from time to time since the establishment of British Government in Canada. From the time of the passage of the "Quebec Act" by the Imperial Parliament in 1774, and up to the year 1788, Canada, Upper and Lower, which then consisted of but one province, was divided into two districts. These were judicial divisions, there being at that time no political divisions, as the governing power was, by the provisions of that Act, vested in the Governor and Executive Council nominally, though really it resided in the Governor himself, for the members of the said Council (to the number of from seventeen to twenty-three) were appointed by the Governor. The Upper or Western District of the two thus formed was called by the name of Lancaster, and was nearly identical with what subsequently became Upper Canada, and is now Ontario.

By proclamation of Lord Dorchester, dated 24th July, 1788, the District of Lancaster was divided into the four Districts of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse; the first named of which extended from the eastern limits of the late District of Lancaster westerly to a "line intersecting the mouth of the River Gananoque, now called the 'Thames, above the rifts of the St. Lawrence, and extending northerly 'and southerly to the limits of our said Province.' Within this district, of course, the present counties of which we write were included.

By proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1792, the Province was divided into nineteen counties (Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry being among them) for representative purposes, and here we notice the first application of the name "county" in the territorial divisions of the Province. As distinguished from the district divisions, the county was a political or parliamentary-representative division, whereas the other was judicial, each district being the territory wherein



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF

and over which the jurisdiction of the Court established within its limits extended. These distinctions continued for many years, and the various changes which were from time to time made in the districts were entirely independent of the county divisions, except in rare cases where geographical peculiarities intervened to make both divisions identical, as in the case of Prince Edward.

Although the original county divisions were representative divisions, yet they did not in all cases comprise the identical territory entitled to be represented, for whereas the number of counties formed was nineteen, the number of representatives provided for was but sixteen. The principle of representation by population was admitted as nearly as an approximate estimate could form the ground of the division, some counties sending two representatives, some one, and in some cases a number being grouped together to elect a single representative to the first Parliament of Canada.

Enclosed within the limits of the counties of which we write at that time was all the territory lying between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers on the one hand, and the eastern boundary of Glengarry and western boundary of Dundas respectively, each extending north 24° west from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, on the other hand; thus including the major portion of the present County of Prescott, all of Russell, and about half of Carleton, as at present constituted.

The first Parliament created radical changes in the "districts" formed by Lord Dorchester at the same time making provision for the erection of court-houses and jails within the same. The name of Lunenburg was changed to that of the "Eastern District," and a jail and court-house ordered to be erected therein "at the town of 'New Johnstown, in the township of Edwardsburg'."

During the second Parliament a portion of the present County of Carleton was set aside as a separate county, thus diminishing the territory of the County of Dundas, previous to which, however, by 34 Geo. III., cap. 10 (C. C.), it was decreed that, "for the ease and convenience of the people," a second court-house and jail should be built in the Eastern District, the Town of Cornwall being named as the location therefor.

By statute 38 Geo. III., cap. 5, entitled, "An Act for the better 'division of this Province,' the limits of the three Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry were laid down as follows: The County of Glengarry to contain 'the Townships of Charlottetown, Lancaster, 'and Kenyon, together with the tract of land claimed by the St. Regis 'Indians, and such islands as lie wholly or in greater part opposite 'thereto.' The County of Stormont was provided with the Townships of Cornwall, Onondago, Finch, and Roxborough, with a provision as to islands situated by Glengarry; and the County of Dundas was extended to Dundas County, along with the decree that it should consist of the Townships of Williamsburg, Matilda, Mountain, and Winchester. It will be noticed that the Township of Lechiel is not mentioned in this Act, which leads us to the belief that the printer of the statute must have accidentally omitted it, or that its present territory was at that time embraced within the limits of one or more of the other townships of Glengarry.

Meanwhile the Counties of Prescott and Russell had been erected, and by the sixth section of the Act last mentioned, it was further "enacted that the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, 'and Russell do constitute and form the Eastern District;" but by the provisions of 36 Geo. III., cap. 2, the Counties of Prescott and Russell were erected into a separate district, called the "Ottawa District," and thus the Eastern District was reduced, step by step, until its limits were identical with those of the three Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry; and thus it remained, until, by the provisions of the Municipal Act, which came into force in 1850, the term "district" was discarded, and has now become obsolete, except in the newer parts of the country, where the municipal organization is not yet perfected.

A sketch of the political history of these counties, however brief, would be wanting in a material part if the personnel of the Parliamentary representatives should be omitted. We have found this exceedingly difficult to obtain, especially as regards the period beyond which the memory of the "oldest inhabitants" of the different counties extends, but we present such information as a vast amount of inquiry and research has enabled us to collect, which, if not correct in all points, will at least be found as nearly so as careful effort could make it.

The journal of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, which met at Niagara Sept. 17th, 1792, commences with the following paragraph, viz.: "The Hon. James Macdonell, Esq., was appointed Attorney-General, and John Macdonell, Esq., was appointed Solicitor-General. 'Garry, was unanimously elected to be Speaker.' Further than that the journal contains no list of members, but we find the name of Alex. Campbell among the records, and Mr. Croil, in his history before referred to, informs us that this gentleman was member for Dundas (which sent but one member, also that he resided in Montreal, and "that he was familiarly known at the time by the unenviable sobriquet 'of LYING CAMPBELL.' The member for Glengarry who was then elected Speaker was a talented young man, only about twenty-four years old, of the celebrated 'Greenfield' family of Macdonells, who represented the county at intervals at the election of a Speaker. Attorney-General; held a commission as Colonel in the Militia; and was killed while serving under General Brock at Queenston Heights.

No list of members appears in the journals of the second Parliament, so we have to resort largely to conjecture in order to determine the representatives from the Eastern District. However, in the Session of 1799 the name of "Robert J. D. Gray, member for the County of 'Stormont,' appears in company with that of a brother member at the foot of a document informing the Speaker of the death of the member for Addington. In the record of divisions we also notice the names of "Capt. Fraser and "Col. Macdonell, the former of whom we learn was the representative of Dundas, and the latter was undoubtedly the ex-Speaker above referred to.

The third Parliament convened for its first session at York, May 28th, 1801, and as a full list of the members appears in the journal of that session, we notice the names of those sent from the Eastern District to have been—for Glengarry, Alexander Macdonell and Angus Macdonell; for Stormont and Russell, Robert J. D. Gray; and for Dundas, Jacob Wenger. Cornelius Munro officiated as Returning Officer in this election for the Counties of Dundas and Glengarry; while James Anderson did the like for Stormont and Russell; and at the next general election, in 1805 (beyond which we have no record of this nature), each of these gentlemen died as before.

After the natural death of the third, the fourth Parliament was elected in 1805, but in the meantime the County of Prescott had been erected and annexed to Glengarry for representative purposes, the names of the members elected to represent those two counties on that occasion being Alexander Macdonell and W. B. Wilkinson; while Mr.

Gray was re-elected for Stormont and Russell, and John Cryslar was chosen as the representative of Dundas. Glengarry was now for the second time honoured by the choice of a Speaker from among her representatives, the member on whom this dignity was on this occasion conferred being Mr. Alexander Macdonell, another of the Greenfield family, whose portrait, hanging in the lobby of the House of Commons, suggests his age to have been less than thirty at that period, at the same time denoting a mild disposition, firm resolution, and broad intellect.

The journals containing the proceedings of the first sessions of the fifth and sixth Parliaments respectively are missing from the Parliamentary Library, and though the writer perused at great length the minutes of other sessions of these Parliaments, he found no items to which he could ascertain the names of the Eastern representatives; still, in Croil's "Dundas" we are informed that Col. John Cryslar represented that county during those two Parliaments, as also during the seventh, in which his name is not included in the list in the journal.

Up to this time there appears to have been no very violent differences of political opinion to agitate the country, but the shadow of the "Family Compact" soon appeared in the overbearing attitude of those politicians who subsequently developed into the notorious "Family Compact," which, as we before remarked, received much of its strength from the Eastern District.

The next general election took place in 1817 to select members of the seventh Parliament, and in this year we find Glengarry (from which Prescott had meanwhile been detached) electing as her representatives Messrs. Alex. Macdonell and John Cameron, while the members chosen by Stormont and Russell, and Dundas, were respectively Philip Van Kaughnet and John Cryslar.

During this Parliament Russell was detached from Stormont, and the latter was authorized to elect two instead of one member as formerly, and that one in conjunction with Russell, and thus the "Compact," which had now been regularly "born and brought forth," contrived to secure a couple of extra seats, as the members elected for Stormont on these occasions were devotees of said "Compact." The names of the various representatives from this district in this Parliament were: from Glengarry, Alex. Macdonell and Alex. Macdonell; from Stormont, Philip Van Kaughnet and Archibald McLean; and from Dundas, Peter Shaver.

The elections to the ninth Parliament, which first met in 1826, resulted in the return of Alex. Macdonell and Duncan Cameron for Glengarry, Messrs. McLean and Van Kaughnet being re-elected for Stormont, and Col. John Cryslar for Dundas. The return of Mr. Cameron of Glengarry was by the House declared void, on account of some "crookedness" on the part of the Returning Officer, and a new election resulted, as we suppose, in the regular election of Mr. Cameron, as his name appears in the divisions of the next session.

There is no list extant of the members of the tenth Parliament, but it is certain that Dundas sent two representatives to the House on this occasion, and from Croil's "Dundas" we learn the names of those two were Peter Shaver and George Brouse.

In 1830 the eleventh Parliament was elected, and during this term Glengarry was represented by Messrs. Alex. Macdonell and Alex. Fraser; Stormont by Messrs. McLean and Van Kaughnet; and Dundas by Messrs. Peter Shaver and John Cook. Mr. Archibald McLean was chosen Speaker of this Parliament; and, after a further Parliamentary career, as will be seen, he passed the latter part of his life as Chief Justice of Upper Canada, a position to which, if his devotion to the "Family Compact" created any claim, he was eminently entitled.

During this Parliament the Town of Cornwall, which at the time contained but a few hundred inhabitants, was set aside as a separate constituency, thus creating a little "bucket borough" whence the "Compact" could always be sure of a supporter. To the twelfth Parliament Hon. Arch. Macdonell was elected for Cornwall; Donald Macdonell and Alex. Chisholm from Glengarry; Wm. Bruce and Donald E. Macdonell from Stormont; and John Cook and Peter Shaver from Dundas. Of these Messrs. Chisholm, "C" S. Macdonell, and Bruce, and with the Reformers in their attempts to secure a redress of the abuses practised for so many years by the "Family Compact." The first session of this Parliament was held in 1835, when the celebrated Marshall Spring Bidwell was chosen Speaker; and though the Reformers largely outnumbered their opponents, the latter, through the peculiarity of the Constitution, held the situation in their own hands, and declined to vote themselves out of office, which it had long since become apparent they held merely for the emoluments connected therewith. The political complexion of this Parliament being too thoroughly Reform to please the party in power, it was dissolved to suit their political exigencies, and to the thirteenth Parliament, which assembled in 1837, Donald Macdonell and Alex. Chisholm were elected from Glengarry; Geo. S. (afterwards Judge) Jarvis for Cornwall; Hon. Arch. McLean and D. E. Macdonell for Stormont, and John Cook and Peter Shaver for Dundas. The Eastern District was now for the fourth time honoured by the choice of one of her representatives, in the person of Hon. Arch. McLean, to fill the Speaker's chair, this being the second election of that gentleman to the position named.

This brings us down to the last Parliament previous to the union of the Provinces in 1841, after which date there is an interval of several Parliaments, the journals of which are not to be found in the Parliamentary Library, therefore we have been obliged to depend upon the memories of some of the more able politicians throughout the district for the names of the different representatives from this time forward. By the terms of the Union the representation of these three counties was reduced from two members to one each.

In Glengarry, the general election of 1841 witnessed a contest between John Sandfield Macdonald and Col. Macdonell, of whom the former was successful; while in Stormont, Donald E. Macdonell defeated Hon. Mr. McLean; the members elected for Cornwall and Dundas being respectively Solomon Y. Chesley and John Cook.

The election to the second Parliament of united Canada occurred in 1841, soon after the dissolution of the first Parliament by Lord Metcalfe. At this election John Sandfield Macdonald was again elected for Glengarry, this time over Dr. Grant, of Charlottetown; Mr. McLean defeated Donald E. Macdonell in Stormont; George Macdonell was elected for Dundas; and Roland McDonald for Cornwall; but the latter gentleman resigned soon thereafter to accept the County Judgeship of Lincoln and at the same time create a vacancy for John Hillyard Cameron, who was elected in his stead, and received the portfolio of Solicitor-General in the Cabinet of the day.

The second Parliament was also dissolved before its time had expired, and new elections were held in June, 1848, at which J. Sandfield Macdonald was again successful in Glengarry, defeating Dr. Grant for the second time. In Cornwall the contest was equally exciting, but Mr. Hillyard Cameron was this time defeated by Mr. Rodrick Macdonald. The contest in Stormont was triangular, the opposing

candidates being Donald E. Macdonell, Dr. Archibald, and Mr. Alexander McLean, the two former of whom were Reformers and the latter a Conservative. Of these, Mr. Macdonell was successful. The number of candidates who were willing to sacrifice themselves and their fortunes on the political altar increased toward the west, and in Dundas, at that election, the struggle was quadrangular, the candidates being George Macdonell, Edward Brouse, Peter Shaver, and John P. Cryslar, a son of Col. John Cryslar, and the present Registrar of Dundas County. Mr. Cryslar was successful in defeating his three opponents on this occasion.

It was during this Parliament that the spleen of the Montreal mob was vented upon Lord Elgin in the shape of repeated personal assaults, and upon the country generally by the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal, whereupon Parliament removed to Toronto, and the third Parliament of united Canada was terminated in that city August 30th, 1851.

The next general election, which occurred in 1852, resulted in a victory for the Reformers. J. Sandfield Macdonald was elected for Glengarry without opposition, this being the first "walk over" enjoyed by any candidate in that county, though the elective system had been in operation nearly sixty years. During the previous Parliament the Township of Cornwall had been detached from the County of Stormont, and annexed to Cornwall Town for representative purposes, and of this constituency Dr. Rodrick Macdonald was at this time elected the representative. In Stormont the same election, Mr. Wm. Mattice, Reformer, defeated B. Gordon French, the Conservative nominee, while in Dundas the late member, John P. Cryslar, was defeated by Jesse W. Ross, the candidate of the Reformers. This Parliament assembled at Quebec for its first session August 16th, 1852, and elected John Sandfield Macdonald Speaker. At the session of 1854 a dead-lock occurred owing to the nearly equal division of the opposing political parties, and a dissolution took place June 21st of that year without having passed a single Bill.

The general election for representatives to the fifth Parliament came on in July, and Parliament assembled on the 5th of September following. The several members returned from the Eastern District at this election were: Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, for Glengarry, again by acclamation; Dr. Rodrick Macdonald, for Cornwall; Wm. Mattice, for Stormont, he defeating the late Dr. Grant; and in Dundas, Mr. Cryslar, Conservative, turned the tables on Mr. Ross, the late member, by defeating him at the polls.

During the continuance of this Parliament, the seat of Government was again transferred from Quebec to Toronto (meeting there Feb. 15th, 1856), and the inconvenience of the migratory system induced that body at its last session, in 1857, to ask Her Majesty to name a location for a permanent capital, and to vote a grant of \$800,000 towards the erection of public buildings whenever such selection should be made. During the latter part of the same year (1857) new elections were held, and Glengarry was again the scene of a political contest; this time between Donald A. Macdonald, a brother of Hon. John Sandfield, and the present Governor of Ontario, and Archibald Fraser. The former gentleman, who ran in the Reform interest, was successful. The political connection of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald with the County of Glengarry may be said to have terminated at this time, for thenceforth he represented Cornwall until the time of his death. His opponent at this election was Hon. Philip Van Kaughnet, who had been suddenly resurrected from political obscurity only to be re-consigned to the same state by his defeat on this occasion.

In Stormont the candidates were respectively Wm. Mattice, Jr., and Alexander McLean, the former of whom was elected as the candidate of the Reformers, while in Dundas Mr. Cryslar unsuccessfully contested the seat with Mr. J. W. Cook, Reformer.

It was during this Parliament that the Government of the day was defeated on a motion of want of confidence, couched in the expression "that it was a cause of deep regret that Her Majesty had been advised 'to select Ottawa as the capital of the country." The Brown-Drummond Ministry was then formed, but the two parties were so evenly divided that the necessary legislation for conducting the public business could not be carried on; the new Ministry was defeated on a motion of want of confidence, and resigned after holding office two days. The Cartier-Macdonald Ministry was then formed, which perpetrated the notorious "double-shuffle," and tilted through the difficulties of their narrow majority till the expiration of the sixth Parliament.

At the general election following (in 1861) D. A. Macdonald was again elected for Glengarry, this time by acclamation, while Hon. Sandfield Macdonald successfully contested Cornwall with Mr. Andrew Elliott. Hon. Sandfield Macdonald also stood for election in Stormont the same year, but was defeated by Mr. Samuel Ault, of Aultsville, who was the candidate of the Reformers, which party appear to have taken umbrage at some recent acts of Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The same election witnessed another revulsion of political feeling in Dundas, where John S. Ross, Conservative, was elected over J. W. Cook, Reformer. This seventh Parliament assembled at Quebec early in 1862, and in May during that session the Government was defeated on its Militia Bill; whereupon the Macdonald-Scott (Reform) Ministry was formed, which was in turn defeated during the following session, and Parliament was at once dissolved.

In 1863 the elections to the eighth Parliament of united Canada (which was also the last one prior to Confederation) were held, and resulted in the return by acclamation of Hon. J. S. and D. A. Macdonald for Cornwall and Glengarry respectively, while in Stormont Mr. Ault was re-elected, this time as a supporter of the policy of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, his opponent being Wm. Colquhoun, who ran in the Conservative interest; and John S. Ross was re-elected for Dundas, though we have not the name of his opponent on that occasion.

The "British North America Act" came into force July 1st, 1867, the old Parliament expiring. In the general election to the Commons which followed all the late members from these four constituencies were re-elected by acclamation except Mr. Ault, who now ran for Stormont as a full fledged Conservative, having moulted his political feathers and received new plumage since the last election. He was opposed, unsuccessfully however, by Dr. Sinclair, then of Martintown but now of Bruce County.

Domestic politics were undisturbed by any special agitation during this first Dominion Parliament; the Conservatives occupied the Treasury Benches with much satisfaction to themselves, and the Parliament quietly expired in 1872. At the succeeding elections in the summer and fall of 1872, the Reformers made their now celebrated "big push" to drive the Ministry out of the Treasury, but failed, principally from lack of votes to elect their candidates. This election witnessed no change in the representation of Glengarry, but in Cornwall Dr. Darby Bérnin was elected by acclamation, thus assuming the place so long filled by the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, by whose death, which occurred June 2nd

of the same year, Canada was bereft of one of the ablest statesmen whose name ever graced her political history. Mr. Cyril Archibald, Liberal, defeated Mr. Ault, Conservative, in Stormont, and the latter gentleman, after three successive elections for the county, was left to ruminate on the futility of Stormont electors, and to ponder on "what might have been" had not his political complexion been somewhat changed while basking in the sunshine of Ministerial favour.

Another revolution in the politics of Dundas was a leading feature of this election, in which the late member, Mr. John S. Ross, was defeated by Mr. Wm. Gibson, of Morrisburg, who ran in the Liberal interest.

On the explosion of the "Pacific Scandal," and Mr. Mackenzie's assumption of office in 1873, the House was dissolved to allow the people to pronounce judgment on the "indiscretion" of the Macdonald Administration, and, as is well known, the verdict of the people was adverse to the perpetrators of that political crime, and they were left in the shades of Opposition during that entire Parliament.

At the general election of 1874 Hon. D. A. Macdonald again took the field in Glengarry, where he succeeded in defeating Mr. A. G. Grant. In Cornwall the contest lay between Dr. Bergin, the late member, a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald's policy, and Alex. F. Macdonald, a brother of the late Hon. John Sandfield. The latter of these gentlemen was elected, but was unseated on the petition of Dr. Bergin, and a new election occurring, the same gentlemen contested the seat with the same result as before, after which Mr. Macdonald sat through that entire Parliament. The candidates in Stormont were Messrs. Cyril Archibald, the late member, Liberal; and J. R. Cryslar, Conservative, of whom the former was successful. Dundas pronounced in favour of its last previous choice on this occasion, re-electing Mr. Wm. Gibson, Liberal, over Mr. Henry G. Merckley, Conservative. In 1875, while the third Parliament was yet young, Hon. D. A. Macdonald resigned his seat for Glengarry to accept the Lieut. Governorship of Ontario, being succeeded in the Commons by Archibald McNab, who defeated Dr. McMillan at the polls, but being ousted on petition, was again elected this time over Mr. John Maclellan, the Conservative candidate and the present member for the county.

Nothing further occurred to ruffle the quietude which Dominion politics had assumed in these counties till the general election of 1878, which wrought such a revolution of political sentiment over all Canada, and left the Liberal leaders with a decidedly slim following in Parliament, while elevating the Conservatives to the Treasury benches, whence they had been driven in 1874 by an overwhelming majority. The election of 1878 then witnessed the success of a solidly Conservative or "Protectionist" contingent of candidates in these three counties, the contest in Glengarry having been between Messrs. McNab, the late member, and John Maclellan, of Lancaster, the latter proving successful, as before intimated. In Cornwall Dr. Bergin was unsuccessfully opposed by Donald B. Maclellan, Q.C., a gentleman of fine abilities and wide popularity, who has since petitioned against the return of Dr. Bergin. The candidates in Stormont were Cyril Archibald, the late member, Liberal, and Oscar Fulton, Conservative; and in choosing the latter gentleman the electors of Stormont dispensed with the services of a tried and talented representative, in whom are combined the high intelligence, sound judgment, and extensive learning which go to make the successful parliamentarian with the courteous affability of the thorough gentleman.

In Dundas, at the same election, Mr. John S. Ross, who had served several previous terms, was elected over Mr. Andrew J. Laflamme, of West Winchester, who ran in the Liberal interest.

Turning our attention to local or provincial politics, we find that on the confederation of the provinces, each was provided with the means of local self-government through the agency of a Provincial Legislature. The first general election for members of the Ontario Legislature took place in 1867. The candidates in Glengarry were respectively James Craig and Archibald McNab, the former being an adherent of the policy of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, which, by the way, was now discontinued by the Liberal party generally; and the latter the candidate of the straight out Liberals. Mr. Grant succeeded in securing his election on this occasion. In Cornwall, Hon. Sandfield Macdonald was elected by acclamation, thus making him the dual representative of this constituency, he having, as before stated, been elected to the Commons at the same time. This, however, was before the law was passed prohibiting dual representation.

In Stormont the contest was between Messrs. William Colquhoun, Conservative, and A. J. Cockburn, Liberal, of whom the former gentleman was successful in gaining the seat; while for Dundas, S. S. Cook, Liberal, was elected over John Doran, Conservative.

At the election for members of the Legislature during the second Parliament, Mr. Craig was again elected for Glengarry, his opponent on this occasion being James P. Maclellan, Q.C., of Toronto, who ran in the Liberal interest. Hon. J. S. Macdonald was again elected by acclamation for Cornwall, but by his death in June, 1872, the seat became vacant, and John G. Snetsinger was elected to serve out the unexpired term.

Mr. Colquhoun defeated James Bethune, Q.C., of Toronto, in the contest for the representation of Stormont at this election by the narrow majority of five; but being ousted from the seat on petition, he was defeated by Mr. Bethune at a new election, held in 1872. In Dundas, Mr. S. S. Cook was re-elected in 1871, his opponent being Mr. Alex. McDonald, of Matilda.

When the Mowat Administration appealed to the country in 1875, Mr. A. J. Grant, of Charlottetown, defeated Mr. Archibald McNab, of Lochiel, for the representation of Glengarry. Mr. Snetsinger, the late member for Cornwall, although a supporter of the Mowat Government, was opposed by Alexander F. McIntyre, a son of the sheriff of these counties, a young man of fine abilities and wide personal popularity, at the present time a member of the legal firm of Walker & McIntyre, of Ottawa, but then a resident of Cornwall. Mr. McIntyre represented the more advanced wing of the Liberal party, while Mr. Snetsinger ran as what is known in Cornwall politics as the "Sandfield" nominee, i.e., he was supported by the personal and political friends of the late Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. The result was the defeat of Mr. Snetsinger by a majority of five votes; but Mr. McIntyre's return being petitioned against, the election was declared void, and in the new election which followed between the same candidates, Mr. McIntyre was defeated by seven of a majority.

In Stormont, in 1875, Mr. Colquhoun suffered his second defeat at the hands of Mr. Bethune; while in Dundas, Mr. Andrew Broder, Conservative, defeated Mr. S. S. Cook, who had held the seat during two terms; but being unseated for irregularities in the election, Mr. Broder was again returned in September, 1875, the Reform candidate on this occasion being Mr. Daniel Rose.

The particulars of the next succeeding general election to the Legislature, which occurred June 8th, 1879, are still fresh in the minds of the public. But one of the late members was returned from these counties, that one being Mr. Broder, of Dundas, who defeated T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., of Morrisburg, by a majority of 81. Mr. Bethune having retired from political life, for the present at least, the Liberals of Stormont selected as their candidate Mr. C. C. Farran, who was opposed and defeated by Mr. Joseph Kerr, by a majority of ten votes, but a petition having been filed against the latter gentleman, it remained to be seen who the actual representative of this constituency in the fourth Parliament will be.

There was no contest in Cornwall, owing, as each party avers, to the fear of defeat entertained by the opposite party, and the result was the election by acclamation of Mr. Wm. Mack, a Liberal Reformer, but a gentleman who will not be bound by the chains of political factions.

The candidates who contested the seat for Glengarry were respectively James Rayside, of Martinstown, Liberal, and Donald McMaster, of Montreal, Conservative, the latter gentleman being elected.

Having thus briefly traversed the political history of these counties from the first inception of representative government in Canada down to the present day, we will close this sketch with a few remarks pertinent to the occasion. From among the representatives elected from these counties may have risen to high political distinction; from among them have the Speakers of five different Parliaments been chosen, as before stated; several have been among the members of different Cabinets that have from time to time risen and fallen stranded on the shores of political defeat; at least one of them has been the Prime Minister of united Canada, and later of Ontario; another of the ex-members from these counties to-day occupies the exalted position of Lieutenant Governor of the fairest Province to the Dominion; and taken all in all, the representatives past and present of these counties form a class of men the equal of whom, intellectually, no territory of like extent in the Province (outside the cities) has ever sent to Parliament, and of whose integrity and ability their constituents may well feel proud.

### MILITARY HISTORY.

We may properly designate the settlement of the Loyalists here as the first and most momentous event in the military history of the counties; for although they came not marching in platoons, and carrying the sword, the brand, and the shield, and the plumes of British warlike thought, they had "long the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall," and were seeking only the conquest of the forest—yet the very fact of their settlement here resulted from causes which were themselves the direct effects of the late Revolutionary War, in which they had so gallantly but unsuccessfully supported the Royal cause.

The history of the early settlement of this territory may therefore, we repeat, be called a part of its military history, as it was accomplished by a race of men of an eminently military character, who had contested, under the Red Cross of St. George, the right to empire on many a hard fought field. These remarks apply more particularly to the pioneers of Stormont and Dundas, though they are true among the earlier settlers of Glengarry a considerable number of Scotch Loyalists who had not only been rendered conspicuous by their services to the Crown during the Revolution, but were destined to become prominent in the future battles of the lion against the eagle, as we shall see anon.

The period intervening between the original location of the military inhabitants of these counties and the outbreak of the Anglo-American war in 1812 was not characterized by any incidents calculated to rekindle the martial spirit which was now reposing in a dormant state among them; but the declaration of war by Congress in the year mentioned appeared to infuse the "C. E.," and their sons with the same spirit of devotion to the Crown and hatred for the Americans which had led to their settlement in the forests of Canada. This feeling resulted in an immediate flight to arms of not only a large proportion of the younger class of men, but also of many old veterans whose love of arms was undiminished by thirty years of pioneer life, and whose anti-American prejudices were unabated by a like period of profound peace and friendly commercial intercourse.

The first important engagement of this war in which we have any record of the participation of Eastern District men was the battle of Queenston Heights, 13th October, 1812, in which Col. John Macdonell, M.P. for Glengarry, was killed, in company with General Brock, to whose staff he appears to have been attached.

The next affair of importance with which the Militia of these counties were identified was the unsuccessful attack on Ogdensburg by a force of Regulars and Militia, including the company commanded by Captain Morgan of Osnabruck; and in January, 1813, the 1st Glengarry Infantry were engaged in the second attack on Ogdensburg, which resulted in the capture of that city.

Nothing further of special importance occurred in this locality till November, 1813, when the American General, Wilkinson, proceeded with his army from Glendier Island, near Kingston, down the St. Lawrence, intending to form a junction with General Hampton near Montreal, and reduce that city to their possession. As is well known, however, they were unsuccessful in this campaign, owing to the defeat of the former at Cryslar's Farm, and of the latter about the same time at Chatauguay. Referring again to Gen. Wilkinson, we find that as the advance boats of his flotilla approached Point Iroquois on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 8th, they were fired upon by a picket of Dundas Militia who were concealed on the Point. The firing aroused a body of about 200 of their comrades who had been concealed in the hollow in rear of the Point, and this body, hurrying to the spot under command of Captain Monroe, discharged another volley at the Americans, who were taken at a double disadvantage, from having to contend with the current, which is very swift at that point, and with an enemy of whose numbers they were ignorant. In consequence of this unexpected reception, the advance guard of the Americans halted for the opposite shore, and came to a halt in the little bay at that point, while the main body of the flotilla, still nearly a mile above, observing what had befallen the advance guard, landed on the Canadian shore, where the troops disembarked, and immediately proceeded in quest of the foe, who, on observing the approach of the enemy, retreated pell-mell to the woods, where they lay concealed till the Americans had passed along down the river and encamped about a mile below the present Village of Iroquois.

Here Wilkinson remained inactive in camp until the Tuesday noon following, when he re-embarked and proceeded down the river to Cook's Bay, near the towline between Williamsburg and Osnabruck, whence the shore was lined with his boats as far down as Charlesville (now Auttsville). He established his headquarters at Cook's Hotel, and sent General Brown ahead to capture the military stores at Cornwall. Followed General Brown in his march, we find that he encountered 1,300 Glengarry Militia at Hoople's Creek, near Dickinson's Landing; but they

were disposed of by a few rounds from a cannon accompanied by infantry fire; and being undisciplined and poorly armed, they were led by their commander, Major Dennis, into the interior, out of harm's way, while General Brown proceeded to Cornwall, to find that the Government stores had been removed to the interior beyond his reach.

In the meantime Gen. Wilkinson remained in Williamsburg until Col. Morrison, in command of some British Regulars and Canadian Militia, came in view, having followed the Americans down from Kingston, gathering strength as he proceeded; whereupon Wilkinson, not seeking a battle, prepared to re-embark for Montreal on the morning of the 11th, but the forces under Col. Morrison having moved down to within a short distance of them the evening of the 10th, and three British gun-boats having taken up an advantageous position in the river at the same time, Morrison determined to bring on a battle with the enemy.

Meantime Morrison had established his headquarters in Col. Cryslar's house, and decided upon his plan of action. A brief description of the battle ground will assist the reader's comprehension of what followed. The bank of the river is traversed by the main highway, which at this point runs quite close to the stream, though further east it leaves the immediate bank some distance, owing to a curve in the river. Just east of Col. Cryslar's house, a road forty feet in width runs at right angles to the river, and on either side of this road was built a substantial wall of large cedar logs. To the east of this road was "Cryslar's Farm" proper, the clearing on which extended back from the river about half a mile, where it ended in a swamp which was impassable for troops. The whole field to the east forms a plateau elevated about twenty-five feet above the level of the river.

Early in the morning of the 11th November the British gun-boats opened fire on the Americans, and convinced them of the impracticability of re-embarking in safety, so they made preparations for a battle. In regard to the manner in which and the precise parties by whom the battle was formally opened, the conflicting descriptions thereof by different eye-witnesses prevent our determining; but having consulted several of the participants, in addition to Mr. John P. Cryslar, who was then a boy eleven years of age, and who, from his position in the cellar of his father's house on that occasion, had ample facilities for learning what took place, we will give the version which, after comparing notes, appears to be the most reasonable.

It appears, in spite of statements of participants to the contrary, that the British line of battle was formed along the "Nine-mile Road," before described as running out into the township at a right angle from the river, and that they had the protection afforded by the heavy log fence before described. Their right wing rested on the river bank, down along which it extended for some distance, while their left is by some described as having been protected by the woods, but the accuracy of this assertion is doubtful in view of subsequent events.

The Americans were drawn up in line on Cook's Farm, about a mile to the east of the British line. According to the version of Mr. John W. Loucks, who participated in the battle, a picket of five Canadians were sporting their horses in a field at some distance from either line, when they were suddenly approached by a company of Americans, before whom they retired with more haste than ceremony. This body of Americans followed them until checked by the heavy fire of the British main body, who now opened a column of American cavalry bearing swiftly down upon their left flank, they having approached quite near the British line under shelter of a ravine which runs from the river to the "Nine-mile Road" at an acute angle. From a comparison of three "authentic" statements, we conclude that the American cavalry entered the "Nine-mile Road," and dashed down toward the river, until met by a destructive fire from the British infantry and one or two of the gun-boats stationed opposite this road in the river, when they were forced to retire, after having made what all concede to have been a most gallant charge. Being reinforced by a corps of infantry, the cavalry rallied, and together they made another formidable charge, and maintained a most desperate conflict for a considerable period, but were finally driven back into the shelter of the ravine before mentioned. Co-operating with this column was another under General Covington, who attacked the British right, where Colonel Morrison commanded the sixth Regiment in person. Each side was now fully engaged, and dealing out destruction to the enemy to the utmost of their ability. At this critical juncture, a charge by some Canadian Militia resulted in the capture of a considerable number of Americans; the American General, Covington, fell mortally wounded while directing the attack; his command was thrown into some confusion by the loss of their commander; and to cap the climax of their discomfiture, the fire from the British gun-boats became very destructive, and they retired out of range of either the rifles or cannon of the enemy.

With the repulse of General Covington's corps the battle may be said to have terminated, for the British were too "cautious" to follow up their temporary victory, and, contenting themselves with the capture of a number of prisoners and cavalry horses, they allowed the defeated Americans to retreat without further molestation.

The action lasted only about four hours, having commenced, as some allege, about nine in the morning and terminated about one in the afternoon. Those who claim to have taken an active part, declare the beginning to have been about noon and the conclusion about four in the afternoon. In fact, the British commander did not know whether the battle was over till about dusk the same evening, when a party of scouts, sent to inquire whether the enemy considered himself defeated, discovered that Wilkinson had re-embarked his army and proceeded down the river. He was joined at Barnhart's Island by Gen. Brown's brigade, before referred to; and receiving intelligence of the defeat of Gen. Hampton at Chatauguay, he proceeded to Fort Covington, N. Y., where he went into winter quarters; and thus the invasion of eastern Canada ended disastrously and ingloriously to the Americans.

The forces engaged on the British side in this battle included the sixth Regiment of the Line; detachments of the Canadian Fencibles and Volunteer Corps; the latter under command of Lieut-Col. Pierson; at least a portion of the 49th Regiment; a troop of Provincial Dragoons; and various detachments of the Sedentary Militia from Dundas and Stormont, under the command of nobody in particular, so far as we could learn. Regarding the numbers engaged on either side, the British force did not exceed 1,300 effective men (including a body of about 30 Indians), while the Americans admitted their numbers to have been "between 1,000 and 1,500;" and the defeat of this army by an inferior force is a substantial commentary, not on the greater bravery of the British, but on the superiority of regular soldiers, ably commanded, over undisciplined and untrained troops differently led; especially when the former are acting on the defensive within their own territory.

The American loss in this engagement is admitted by General Wilkinson to have been 3 officers and 90 men killed, and 16 officers and 221



men wounded; while the British loss was 3 officers and 21 men killed, and 8 officers and 137 men wounded.

Previous to this engagement a few unimportant skirmishes had occurred along the river front of these counties, in which British com-  
vows ascending the St. Lawrence with military stores were attacked by small detachments of Americans. In each of these the militia of these counties took a creditable part, under the command of numerous "captains"—Ault, Merckley, Wood, McMillan, Shaver, Monroe, Clark, Macdonell, and others—in sufficient number to remind one of Artemus Ward's company during the American Civil War, in which there were thirty-one captains and one private; but it is understood the proportionate number of privates was somewhat greater in the Militia than in this famous corps of A. Ward's.

After the battle of Crysler's Farm and the retreat of the Americans from Canadian territory, the military prospects justified the dismissal to their homes of the Militia, and a general order to that effect was issued in November of the same year, in which their alacrity in flying to the service of their country, and their subsequent gallantry and zeal, were highly eulogized by the commander of the forces.

Once again in their history the people of these counties metaphorically "beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks," or, in other words, they discarded the implements of war for those of agriculture, and from that time till the outbreak of the MacKenzie Rebellion in 1837, the country enjoyed a profound repose from the distressing incidents of military strife.

On the inception of that political crisis, however, the people of these counties again substantially demonstrated their devotion to the Government, an oppressive oligarchy though it was, and several corps were formed in this district to march against the insurgents. The opportunity soon presented itself, a considerable force of insurgents having seized the famous "windmill" a short distance below Prescott, whence the Militia from all the surrounding country, as well as several regiments of Regulars, were called to dislodge them. Each of the three counties contributed a contingent of troops to the Government force on this occasion, the 30th and 31st Regiments of Foot, the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, and the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, under the command of Col. John Crysler, numbered about 300 men. The Stormont Battalion was under the command of Col. Van Kinsland, and the Onabruk contingent thereof was commanded by Capt. John R. Wood, who had at the first boom of the Rebellion joined a company which was formed to protect the fort at Coteau du Lac, but was transferred from that command for the purpose of raising a company in Onabruk. There were also present at the windmill a force of Glengarry men commanded by a Capt. Macdonald, and it is well known to all Canadians how this force, which, combined with Militia and Regulars from other parts of the Province, aggregated almost 1,000 men, succeeded after several days' fighting during which they suffered numerous repulses in reducing the stronghold of the rebels by the aid of heavy artillery, and capturing the remnants of a force which originally numbered about 200 men.

The Papineau Rebellion, which broke out in Lower Canada the same year, called into active service the 1st Glengarry Militia, several members of which were captured at Beauharnois by the rebels on board the steamer *Henry Brougham*, and among those so captured was the present Sheriff McIntyre of these counties, who was at the time serving in the capacity of surgeon on the staff of the regiment. These prisoners were kept confined in the house of the parish priest at Beauharnois until the post was itself captured by a brigade of Government troops, consisting of four Glengarry regiments and two companies of the 74th Regiment of the Line, under the command of Colonel Carmichael. The skirmish on this occasion was quite severe, and several men were killed on either side.

Beyond the engagements named, there were no encounters during the Rebellion in which the troops from these counties participated, except that the force mentioned as having captured Beauharnois continued to advance into the heart of the Lower Province till the last vestige of the insurrection was obliterated, after which they returned to their homes, and were dismissed from service with the congratulations and compliments incident to such occasions.

Thenceforward to the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, there was no occasion to utilize the services of the Sedentary Militia, which still maintained an existence in each of these three counties; but when those marauders invaded our shores in the year named, the patriotism of these eastern men was again substantially attested by the alacrity with which they volunteered for the defence of their firesides; but the excitement and danger proving only temporary, they soon subsided into the quiet routine of everyday life, and nothing has since occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the nation.

But as a safeguard, to be utilized in cases of emergency, our present excellent militia system was inaugurated, and under its provisions there exists a battalion of active Infantry and two companies of Sedentary Militia within the united counties, who are at any and all times ready and willing to shield their native land, with their lives if need be, from any danger that may threaten, or any foe that may assail its peace or integrity. The battalion referred to is the 50th Stormont and Glengarry Infantry, with headquarters at Cornwall.

The staff of this regiment is composed as follows, viz.:—Lieut.-Colonel, Daryl Bergin, M.D., M.P.; Majors, Duncan B. Maclellan and James H. Bredin; Adjutant, J. E. Smart (Capt.); Paymaster, Cyril Archibald (Capt.); Quartermaster, C. H. Wood; Surgeon, Dr. Alguire.

This battalion is composed of seven independent companies, located and officered thus:—

COY.	HEADQUARTERS.	CAPTAIN.	1ST LIEUTENANT.	2ND LIEUTENANT.
1.	Cornwall.	M. O'Callaghan.	Geo. Milken.	Eneas Macdonald.
2.	Cornwall.	R. Smyth.	T. B. Blyth.	J. W. Banfield.
3.	Cornwall.	J. B. Davy.	A. F. Light.	H. Turner.
4.	Lancaster.	A. B. Maclellan.	— Macdonald.	R. T. Nicholson.
5.	Farran's Pt.	A. Baker.	Jno. Demmy.	—
6.	Lunenburg.	J. F. Smart.	R. L. Tinkess.	A. T. Shaver.
7.	Athol.	D. McDermid, M.D.	— McCuaig.	— Stewart.

There is no military organization within the County of Dundas except the Reserve Militia, before referred to, of which corps Alex. G. Macdonell, of Morrisburg, is Lieut.-Colonel in command.

### MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of municipal institutions in Canada, or rather in that part thereof which was formerly known as Upper Canada, by no means partakes of an ancient character. By the "municipal history" of the Eastern District we do not refer to the various Acts passed at intervals during the comparatively early political history of the country, nor to the numerous petty local offices created thereby; neither do we include under this head the period during which Canada was ruled by an oligarchy, and her internal affairs were administered by judges and magis-

trates many of whom had been instrumental in the framing of the laws which it became their duty to administer. This eminently unsatisfactory state of affairs, received before an advancing age of political enlightenment; but it was not until 1842 that municipal government was established within each and every district as such.

The first Parliament of United Canada, at its first session in 1841, passed "An Act to provide for the better internal government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein;" and by the authority of this Act (which recognized the Eastern District as consisting of the three Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry) the first District Council convened at Cornwall on the 8th of February, 1842. The title of the representatives constituting this body was "District Councillor," and the manner of their election was substantially the same as that in which the municipal officers are at the present day elected. The executive officer of the Council then, as now, was the Warden, but instead of being chosen from among and by his fellow Councillors, as is now the rule, he was commissioned to the office by the Government, and held his position independently of the Council.

The gentleman thus honoured by the Government on this occasion was the Hon. Alexander Fraser, who continued to discharge the duties of that honourable office till the operation of the "Municipal Act," which came into force in 1850, made the Warden elective as at present.

The following is the list of gentlemen under whose supervision municipal government was initiated in the Eastern District, they having been the Councillors elected for the year 1842, together with the names of the municipalities which they respectively represented, viz.:—Charlotteburg, John Cameron and Kenneth McLaughlin; Cornwall Township, Donald O. Macdonell and Adam Johnston; Finch, Adam Cockburn; Kenyon, Donald Cattanach and Wm. McRae; Lancaster, John McLennan and Duncan McIntyre; Lochiel, Alex. Chisholm and John Stewart; Matilda, John Flagg; Mountain, James Conway; Onabruk, John Archibald and John Baker; Roxborough, Duncan MacCallum. No record appears of the representatives from Williamsburg and Winchester may have been.

As before intimated, Col. Fraser continued in the office of Warden until 1850, and as it is not our purpose to recite the names of the different Councillors who sat at the Board during that interval, we will proceed to show who were elected as the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of their respective municipalities in the year last named, and who in consequence constituted the first County Council for what, by the operation of the Municipal Act, became the "United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry." Following is the list:—

REVEES.	DEPUTY REVEES.
Charlotteburg.....	Robert Blackwood.....
Cornwall Town.....	William Mattice.....
Cornwall Township.....	James N. Dixon.....
Finch.....	Adam Cockburn.....
Kenyon.....	Donald A. McDonald.....
Lancaster.....	Neil B. McDowell.....
Lochiel.....	Alex. Macdonell.....
Matilda.....	Jacob Brouse.....
Mountain.....	Edward Brouse.....
Onabruk.....	John J. Rumbough.....
Roxborough.....	James Symol.....
Williamsburg.....	Walter Bell.....
Winchester.....	William Munro.....

The election of a Warden formed the most interesting event of the session, the gentleman elected to that office of honour and dignity being Dr. D. E. McIntyre, Deputy Reeve of Charlotteburg.

At the first session of 1851 Dr. McIntyre was re-elected to the Warden's chair, but resigned soon after to accept the shrievalty of the United Counties, which was proffered him by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government, and William Mattice, Reeve of Cornwall Town, was elected to serve out the unexpired term. It is worthy of remark that besides being the first Warden elected in these counties, Dr. McIntyre was the only one who was ever re-elected to that position, and in choosing a new Warden each year, these counties have pursued a course very different from that pursued in any other county whose council records have come under inspection.

From that time forward the following named gentlemen have served in the capacity of Warden during the years named:—

1852.—Samuel Ault, Reeve of Onabruk.
1853.—Jacob Brouse, Reeve of Matilda.
1854.—Alexander Macdonell, Reeve of Lochiel.
1855.—William Colquhoun, Reeve of Onabruk.
1856.—Donald A. Macdonald, Deputy Reeve of Lochiel.
1857.—Alex. McDougall, Reeve of Cornwall Town.
1858.—William Elliot, Reeve of Iroquois.
1859.—James Macdonell, Reeve of Kenyon.
1860.—Geo. McDowell, Reeve of Roxborough.
1861.—Alex. G. Macdonell, Reeve of Morrisburg.
1862.—James Craig, Reeve of Charlotteburg.
1863.—Alex. McIntosh, Deputy Reeve of Roxborough.
1864.—Philip Carman, Reeve of Iroquois.
1865.—James Fraser, Reeve of Kenyon.
1866.—A. James Cockburn, Reeve of Finch.
1867.—Asaph B. Sherman, Reeve of Williamsburg.
1868.—Archibald McNab, Reeve of Lochiel.
1869.—Angus Bethune, Reeve of Cornwall Town.
1870.—David Rae, Reeve of Winchester.
1871.—Peter Kennedy, Deputy Reeve of Kenyon.
1872.—Jno. G. Sneltinger, Reeve of Cornwall Township.
1873.—M. F. Beach, Deputy Reeve of Winchester.
1874.—A. E. McRae, Reeve of Lancaster.
1875.—John Brown, Reeve of Roxborough.
1876.—Adam Harkness, Reeve of Matilda.
1877.—James Clark, Reeve of Kenyon.
1878.—William Mack, Reeve of Cornwall Town.
1879.—Dr. Chamberlain, Reeve of Morrisburg.

The list of the County Clerks since the erection of the counties, with the dates of their respective incumbencies, is as follows, viz.:—James Fringle, 1850-1851 inclusive; Peter J. Macdonell, 1852-1857; J. F. Fringle, 1858-1860; George S. Jarvis, 1860-1868; William Bethune, 1869-1870; John Bergin, 1871-1874; H. S. Macdonald, 1875-1876; and in 1877 Mr. Charles Poole, the present efficient incumbent, received the appointment.

During all these years the duties of County Treasurer have been discharged by Dr. Rodenrick Macdonald, who still fills the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public; but the volume of business requiring a Deputy Treasurer, that position is efficiently filled by his son, Mr. Eneas Macdonald.

Following is a complete list of the members of the County Council for the current year, with the municipality represented by each:—

MUNICIPALITY.	REVEE.	DEPUTY REVEE.
Charlotteburg.....	G. H. McGillivray.....	John McCallum.
Cornwall Town.....	John McIntyre.....	John Sneltinger.
Cornwall Township.....	C. H. Wood.....	Deane Ault.
Finch.....	F. D. McNaughton.....	D. G. McMillan.
Kenyon.....	James Clark.....	Angus A. McDonald.
Iroquois.....	James Stephenson.....	—
Lancaster.....	D. C. McRae.....	Alexander Chisholm.
Lochiel.....	D. A. McDonald.....	Alexander McNab.
Matilda.....	Robert Tove.....	William Locke.
Mountain.....	George Milloy.....	Lot Richardson.
Morrisburg.....	T. F. Chamberlain.....	—
Onabruk.....	J. R. Ault.....	J. H. Bredin.
Roxborough.....	Hugh McDiarmid.....	George Hodgins.
Williamsburg.....	James Dickey.....	Duncan MacCallum.
Winchester.....	John McKercher.....	R. H. Hayanga.
		M. F. Beach.

The status of the counties finances can be only approximately determined from the Auditors' Report of 1878, inasmuch as they neglect to give a statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation; still, on carefully perusing said report, we notice no items which would lead to the belief that there are any liabilities of a substantial or permanent character—any other, in fact, than current notes and the like given to meet temporary emergencies. The total receipts by the County Treasurer for 1878 appear to have been \$29,343.95, of which \$19,005.29 was collected from the various municipalities throughout the counties as their "County Rates;" \$8,512.66 was received from the Treasurer of Ontario to defray the expenses of criminal justice in these counties, and the balance was collected in miscellaneous ways. The expenditures included grants to Stormont Public Schools of \$533.28; Dundas do., \$1,082.49; and Glengarry do., \$772.32; and grants to Stormont High Schools of \$1,680.00; Dundas do., \$1,955.38; and Glengarry do., \$928.62; and the expense of the Jury system, \$2,577.00.

There is nothing calling for special comment regarding the finances, in addition to the items quoted, except to remark that the apparent freedom from debt of these counties is a matter of sincere congratulation, especially in view of the fact that many of their sister counties are struggling under the incubus of immense debt, and it is gratifying to find a group of three large counties enjoying a state of perfect financial independence.

In regard to the mental calibre of the members who have composed this Council from year to year little need be said, as the names of many of them figure among the Parliamentary records of the Province and Dominion in a manner that obviates the necessity of any panegyric from us. It is sufficient to say that popular opinion in the locality where they are best known, the tone and phraseology of their resolutions, by-laws, &c., and the general satisfactory status of the business of the counties, attest their high intelligence and sound judgment.

There remains nothing of interest in connection with this body to serve as the text of further comment; but having cursorily but accurately traced its career from its first inception as a legislative body down to the present time, we will only express the hope that its future may be characterized by the same degree of intelligence, prudence, and harmony, as have prevailed in its past history.

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

These united counties are not blessed with any educational institution of a specially high grade, as the first university, college, seminary, or academy has yet to be erected within their limits. Still, that education is fostered and encouraged is most substantially attested by the large bills which the people annually pay for the dispensation of that blessing, as well as by the large number and high order of school-houses which meet the eye of the traveller through the counties.

Without referring specially to the Public Schools of the counties, we will give a brief sketch of the operations of the High and Model Schools established at intervals throughout the corporation, and would add that the brevity of the sketch is compulsory rather than otherwise, from the fact that the Inspectors have either neglected to make their reports to the Counties Council of late, or, if received, that body has neglected to have them published in the minutes of their proceedings.

There are five High Schools in the counties, Stormont having but one, in Cornwall; Dundas two, at Morrisburg and Iroquois respectively; and Glengarry one at each of the villages of Alexandria and Williamsburg. In addition to the High Schools of Cornwall and Morrisburg, each has a Model School, which, with another at Martintown in Glengarry, makes three institutions of that character within the group of counties.

The High School of Cornwall is an exceptionally fine edifice of red brick, with stone facings, erected on Fourth Street in 1877, at a cost of \$8,000. The Principal of this school, James Smith, M.A., is a gentleman of large and successful experience in teaching the higher branches of the English language, and under his care the Cornwall High School has acquired a reputation second to none in the Province. The Model School of Cornwall is presided over by Mr. George Milloy, and in addition to these are two Primary or Ward Schools, where the "young idea" is prepared for the development which awaits it in the institutions of higher grade.

The High School of Morrisburg is under the supervision of Principal Irwin Stewart, who has two assistants. The Model and Public Schools of this village are both conducted under one roof, under the control of W. G. Colles, Principal, who receives the aid of four assistants in this branch of the service.

The present High School of Iroquois was erected in 1845 by John A. Carman on a site donated by Mathew and James Coons, and was by the former gentleman deeded to trustees for school purposes, by whom it was in turn deeded to the counties, who thus acquired this valuable property to use for the benefit of the continuously rising generation through the generosity of three gentlemen, whose sacrifice in the public interest is, we trust, fully appreciated by the people. W. A. Whitney, M.A., presides over the destinies of this school, and the "young idea" is prepared for the development which awaits it in the institutions of higher grade.

The Public School in the same village is a large, handsome red brick structure, in which three assistant teachers are employed, under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac Newton Guthrie.

The "sineas of war" appear to have been furnished the several High Schools in the district during the past year in this manner and to these amounts, viz.:—

SCHOOL.	COUNTY GRANT.	GRANT GRANT.
Cornwall.....	\$1,680 00.....	\$691 75
Morrisburg.....	.....	612 13
Trochu.....	923 50.....	536 08
Williamstown.....	419 50.....	486 33
Alexandria.....	429 00.....	431 25

thus aggregating \$5,200.54 paid for High School education in the three counties during the year, an amount which, considering the advantages to be derived from this system, must certainly appear very small to those by whom these advantages are realized and appreciated.

Those counties are divided into four districts, over each of which an inspector presides, as follows:—Cornwall, R. B. Carman, Inspector; Stormont, Alex. McNaughton, Newington P. O., Inspector; Dundas, Arthur Brown, Morrisburg, Inspector; and Glengarry, D. McDonald, M. D., Athol P. O., Inspector. Apart from any "reports" on this subject, the intelligence of the people, and especially of the rising generation, fully attests the fact that in this territory the advantages of our cherished Public School system are being liberally utilized.

### CORNWALL TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The history of the original settlement of these two municipalities being to a great extent identical, they are thus grouped for the purpose of convenient description and condensed recital of Township history. The territory included within the corporate limits of the present Town of Cornwall was originally a part of the township of the same name, and as such it was settled upon by the pioneers in the same manner as the other portions of the river front, except that at a very early period of its history this was selected as the site of a future town, and such selection led to a somewhat greater concentration of settlers in this particular locality, which many years gave it the appearance of a hamlet, from which it developed into a village and then into a full fledged town, though the form of municipal government exercised therein has always been that of a town.

The Township of Cornwall is the most easterly of the two townships of Stormont County whose shores are laved by the waters of the St. Lawrence. Its western boundary is formed by the Township of Okauchuck; Koshongach borders it on the north; and the Township of Charlottetown, in Glengarry County, forms its eastern limit.

As mentioned elsewhere, this township received its pioneers the same year the other five townships of these counties were colonized, viz., 1784. The first squad of immigrants, who landed where the Town of Cornwall now stands, were U. E. Loyalists who had served the British Crown under General Cornwallis in the War of the Revolution, then recently ended, and, if our information is accurate, it was from this fact that the name of "Cornwall" was bestowed upon the settlement thus formed. The person under whose supervision the pioneers landed here was Sir John Johnston, elsewhere referred to, who commanded the Royal New York Regiment during the Revolution; but the families who made the first onslaught upon the forest in this locality were from the southern part of New York State and New Jersey, and had not been identified with Sir John before coming here, whereas the great number of Loyalists who followed into their new location were from the Valley of the Mohawk, and had fought in Sir John Johnston's command during the war, as before stated.

The names of some of the families who first landed here were the Callingers and Alguire, several families of each; the father of the late Chief Justice McLean; the father of Hon. Philip Van Koughnet; Col. Anderson and family; Jonas Wood, Alex. Bruce, Capt. John McDonald, the Robertson family, and others whose names we did not obtain. These families had been collected on the Isle of Jesus, near Montreal, where some of them had lived as long as two years previous to their removal to Cornwall, supported by the British Government, they having even at that comparatively early period lost their property in the States in consequence of the British cause. The families of these men followed, and in some cases preceded them, to the place mentioned, where they found an asylum from the manifold annoyances of the American Patriots. One party in particular, in which was included all the members of Jonas Wood's family who were unable to bear arms, ascended the Mohawk River in boats to Port Stanish (now called Rome), whence they "portaged" over the height of land to Oneida Lake, across which they held their way to the river forming its outlet. Down this stream they proceeded with great difficulty owing to impediments therein, and after arriving at Oswego they procured bateaux, in which they made the descent of the St. Lawrence to the Isle of Jesus, where they joined or waited for their husbands and fathers.

This little colony, then, arrived upon the site of Cornwall in the early summer of 1784, and proceeded to draw their allowances of land from the Government in the manner described in our general history of the early settlement. They were soon followed by the Loyalists from the Mohawk Vale, who were distributed all along the river front from Charlottetown to Edwardsburg. Among those who located toward the western limit of Cornwall Township were Messrs. Shearer, Groves, Annable, Snetsinger, and others, whose posterity still possess the land which was reclaimed from its primeval state by their dauntless ancestors.

In 1786, as elsewhere stated, a large number of Highland Scotch emigrants arrived, and settled principally in Glengarry, though a considerable number of them, extending further west, located in Cornwall Township along the banks of the Rivière aux Raisins, and formed the settlement of St. Andrews, about seven miles North of Cornwall. Prominent among these was John Roy Macdonald, whose family consisted at the time of his wife, two sons, and a daughter; and as not only these sons, but others who were born subsequently, were destined to achieve considerable popularity in the counties, a brief résumé of the family history will not be out of place. The eldest son, Eneas, took holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and was for many years the occupant of a professor's chair in the Montreal Catholic College, besides having been for a long period employed in the capacity of priest, travelling for miles to attend to the spiritual wants of his people, in the days when not only churches but also settlers' houses were, in some parts of the counties, few and far between. This reverend gentleman lived to the patriarchal age of 80 years, having during his life been the friend of everybody, regardless of race or creed. The second of these sons, the Very Reverend John Macdonald, spent his life in the service of the Church, and was at one time elevated to the Vicar-Generalship of the Diocese of Kingston. He closed his career of piety at Lancaster, Glengarry County (of which parish he had long been priest), in March, 1879, at the exceptionally old age of 97 years. Within a fortnight of the date of his death his brother Donald died at the same place, aged 52 years. Two daughters of this family died at the respective ages of 82 and 73; another brother, Duncan, aged 67; and there are now living of this family, in which longevity is a remarkable characteristic, two

brothers and one sister, aged respectively 87, 80, and 77 years, the younger of these being Dr. Rodolphe Macdonald, Counties Treasurer, who is referred to in our Political History.

With the religious zeal characteristic of Roman Catholics, the settlers in and around St. Andrews early took steps toward the erection of a place of worship, which resulted in the building of what is claimed to have been the first church in the three counties, the date of building the same having been 1789; it being claimed by many well informed persons that this was the pioneer church of Upper Canada as well as of the Eastern District. This edifice, which still stands as a monument of comparatively ancient architecture, has fallen into disuse through having been succeeded by a magnificent stone structure in 1869, the cost of which is stated to have been \$75,000. The first priest to hold service in this neighbourhood was Bishop Macdonell, a prelate under whose spiritual supervision the Highland Scotch emigrated to this district.

The topographical characteristics of the Township of Cornwall may be described as a mixture of every character of soil and surface usually found in Canada, with the single exception of high or rugged hills. The land extending for some distance back from the river front is quite level, but the nature of the soil varies from hard clay in some localities to a mass of rocks and boulders slightly intermixed with earth in others, and anon it relaxes into a sandy plain; while at a distance more remote from the river, fertile fields, rock covered commons, and gloomy swamp succeed each other with faultless regularity.

The only villages deserving of the name in this township are MORRISSETTE and MILLE RUCHES, there being two villages of the latter name, the distinguishing prefix of "Old" and "New" being applied to them. The former is situated about five miles above Cornwall, on the river bank, and between the stream and the Cornwall Canal. It received its name from the French voyageurs and raftsmen who used to navigate the St. Lawrence—which is here both swift and rocky, especially the channel between the mainland and Sheik's Island lying opposite—the name of "Mille Ruches" signifying "thousand racks." On the building of the Grand Trunk Railway the spirit of business deserted the hamlet described, and hovered around the vicinity of the railway depot, across the canal and some distance west of the old hamlet. Here a village of some pretensions sprang up, which to-day contains several stores, hotel, and first-class mail, telegraphic, railway, and navigation facilities, the latter supplied by the Cornwall Canal, before referred to.

MORRISSETTE is a village of about two hundred inhabitants and a singularly neat and inviting appearance, about seven miles west of Cornwall, also on the river and canal bank. It contains about half a dozen stores on a good order, the houses are of a neat and attractive character, a place of lake view, neat and attractive Methodist and Episcopalian Churches, and is especially noted for the beauty of its private residences.

Referring after this lengthy digression to the TOWN OF CORNWALL, we would describe its location as being on the bank of the St. Lawrence River, 67 miles west of Montreal, 266 miles east of Toronto, and 105 miles east of Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario. The history of the first settlement of the site of this town is given above, and there remains little to say of its career from that date until its incorporation in 1834, except that it was the principal, and in fact the only place of any importance within the Province east of Front.

Our Political History will have shown that it was made the seat of justice for the eastern part of the Eastern District by the terms of a statute passed by the second Parliament of Upper Canada toward the middle of the last century. Tracing the history of judicial institutions in the district, down from a period as remote as the memories of the present jurists of the counties can compass, we find that as early as 1742 the law was administered in the Eastern District by Judge David Jones, of Brockville, the statute at that time allowing Judges to practise law within one jurisdiction and administer it within another, and accordingly Judge Jones continued his practice in Brockville, which was then the "Capital" of the Johnstown District. During the same period George S. Jarvis, a practising barrister of Cornwall, obtained a Judge in the Johnstown District, but in 1850 a law came into force making it incumbent upon Judges to reside in the district of their jurisdiction and abstain from the practice of the law, whereupon Judge Jarvis was transferred to the judicial district of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, and retained his seat on the Bench of these counties until his death in 1878, at the advanced age of 81 years. In 1856 Jacob F. Pringle, Esq., of Cornwall, was appointed to the Junior Judgeship of the counties, an office created in view of the rapidly increasing business of a judicial nature within this jurisdiction; and in June, 1878, he was promoted to the office of Judge, renewed vacant by the death of Judge Jarvis, a position which he still retains.

The first Sheriff of this district was Neil McLean, father of the late Chief Justice McLean, his appointment taking effect when the district was first erected. He was succeeded after a short incumbency by Donald McDonald, who soon made room for Alexander MacMartin, ex-M.P., for Cornwall; this gentleman being in turn followed by Donald Eneas Macdonald, who vacated the office in 1850, during which year the present Sheriff, D. E. McIntyre, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

It is a fact worthy of remark, that of the five different gentlemen who have from time to time filled this position of honour, emolument, and dignity, not one has died during his incumbency of the office, but, with the single exception of the present able incumbent, each vacated this office for another of presumably higher honour and greater emolument.

Regarding the municipal history of Cornwall, it appears to have had none separate from that of the township till 1834, in which year it was incorporated as a town, and its municipal government entrusted to a "Board of Police." We would here digress to remark that the destruction of the early records of Cornwall Township municipal affairs, coupled with the fact that the recollections of the older inhabitants are at variance with one another in regard to points bearing thereon, has rendered it impossible to trace the municipal history of this corporation. The minutes of the first meeting of the Cornwall Board of Police are dated April 21st, 1834, and read as below:—

"The members returned as having been returned to form the Board of Police for the Town of Cornwall, viz., John Chesley and Peter Chesley for the Second and West Ward, and Philip Van Koughnet and Martin Carman for the First or East Ward, having met—

Moved by John Chesley, seconded by Martin Carman, that Archibald McLean be chosen as the fifth member of this Board, which was carried unanimously."

There was apparently no further business transacted at this meeting, but on April 21st—vide minutes—they met again, when "it was moved by Philip Van Koughnet, seconded by John Chesley, that Archibald McLean, Esq., be President of this Board. Carried unanimously."

At the meeting held May 1st, "Mr. John Peekman was appointed Clerk and Collector; Horace Spencer was appointed Surveyor of Streets and High Constable of the Town."

A fair proportion of the citizens were appointed "Balliffs of the Town," among whom were the following:—Alexander McDonald (pensioner), Aaron Walsh, Peter Carpenter, William Walker, James Clemmens, Lewis Carpenter, Andrew Duesler, and William Hessel. James Pringle, Esq., was appointed Treasurer of the Board, and Harmonious Cryderman the elder received the appointment of Pound-keeper "for the present," after which the Board adjourned.

At the meeting of May 6th, the Board adopted a long list of resolutions embracing a code of local laws, which they ordered to be published in the *Oswego* newspaper. Among these was an ordinance fixing the rate of license for all houses selling victuals or liquors not distilled at £2 10s; and the penalty provided for selling liquor without license was £1 10s. Another of these summary laws regulated the price of bread, as follows:—They fixed the price of four pounds of that staple at 9d., with corresponding rates for other quantities; and ordained that a fine of 1s. 3d. should be imposed for each ounce of "shortage" or light weight in bread sold at these prices, and added a further penalty of 2s. 6d. for each offence of selling a loaf without having its weight stamped thereon; which regulation was supplemented by another, imposing a penalty of 15s. for adulterating wheaten bread with any other kind of meal.

The fees and emoluments provided for the several officials were as under:—Clerk, per annum, £12 10s.; Treasurer, 25 per cent. on all moneys passing through his hands; Collector, 4 per cent. on all money paid over to the Treasurer; Street Surveyor, £10 per annum; High Constable, 25 per cent. of all fines collected for infractions of the law prosecuted on his complaint; and the same fees were allowed to Balliffs for the services pertaining to their office. The first change in the personnel of the officials was the succession of D. H. B. Manley to the Clerkship before the expiration of the first year.

The second Board of Police was elected in 1835, and was composed of Messrs. Martin Carman and Thomas Marshall, from the East, and Messrs. Geo. McDonald and John Lane from the West Ward; Mr. (afterwards Judge) Geo. R. Jarvis was elected by these gentlemen as the fifth member and President of the Board. Mr. Jarvis filled the same position in 1836, being followed during the three succeeding years by Robert Clive, whom he in turn succeeded in 1840. Hence, until the abolition of the system of government by the Police Board, the respective Presidents were: John S. Macdonald in 1841; Wm. Mattie in 1842; George McDonald during 1843-45; and Alex. McLean in 1846.

During the latter year Cornwall was again incorporated as a town by an Act of the 10th Victoria, cap. 75, this being the first application to this territory of the municipal form of government which has since been brought to such perfection, and become so deep seated in the affections of the people. The town was divided into three wards, named respectively East, Centre, and West, and from these subdivisions the first Municipal Council of Cornwall was elected in January, 1847. The personnel of this body of legislators was as follows:—Messrs. Alex. McLean and Thomas Kennedy for the East Ward; Wm. Mattie, Geo. McDonald, and Samuel Hart, for the Centre Ward; and Donald Macdonell and Austin E. Caldwell for the West Ward. As then existing, the law authorized the election of the Mayor by the Council, and George McDonald was the gentleman selected by his brother councillors to fill the chair and wear the honour of having been Cornwall's first Mayor. This dignified position was filled the following year by Dr. Charles Rattray, who was succeeded in 1849 by William Mattie.

In 1850 the general Municipal Institutions Act came into operation, by the provisions of which Mayors were elected by the popular vote of the people, instead of by the Council as formerly. Cornwall also became entitled to a representative in the Counties Council, which was established by the operation of the same Act; but appearances would imply that no barrier then existed to the Majority and Reeveship being combined in one individual, for on this occasion Mr. Wm. Mattie was elected to the former office by the people and to the latter by the Council, as the Statute providing for the election of Reeves by the popular vote did not come into force till 1867.

In 1851 these two offices were again filled by Mr. Mattie; and as this gentleman was for many years, both previous and subsequent to this date, most intimately connected with public affairs in this portion of Canada, a short sketch of his career may not be out of place. For the purposes of the present sketch it is sufficient to say that as early as 1834 he carried on an extensive mercantile business in Cornwall, and enjoyed a social and political standing fully equal to his commercial status. As shown above, his appointment to the Presidency of the Mayoralty of Cornwall in 1842, and for many years thereafter exerted a leading influence in all matters of local and municipal concern. In politics he was an advanced Reformer and a firm opponent of the tactics of the Family Compact, as well as of their political successors, the Conservative party. A vacancy occurring in the representation of Cornwall during the third Parliament of united Canada, through the elevation to the Bench of the then member, Mr. Mattie was selected by his party to contest the seat in the Reform interest, but was defeated by Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, of Toronto.

In 1852 Mr. Mattie was elected to the Assembly from Stormont, and on the dissolution of that Parliament in 1854, was re-elected for the same constituency, his opponents on these occasions having been respectively B. Gordon French and John Grant. He was elected to the Mayoralty of Cornwall for the last time in 1857, since which date he has lived in retirement from public affairs, and for many years past has also been enjoying a well-earned repose from private business, after having amassed a competency by a long career of successful trade. Mr. Mattie has had the pleasure of seeing one of his sons occupy the seat in Parliament which he vacated, as well as of noting the third consecutive election of another of his sons to the Executive chair of the town, which he himself so long filled; and it is no exaggeration to say that in passing down the decline of life, he has carried with him into the ninth decade of his existence the undiminished respect of his fellow-citizens, by whom no other man in this locality was ever more highly, universally, or deservedly esteemed.

Referring again to the municipal representatives of Cornwall, we find that in 1853 and 1854 Andrew Elliott filled the combined offices of Mayor and Reeve, continuing in the Mayoralty during 1854, in which year Alexander McDonald occupied the Reeveship, being re-elected to that position each successive year up to and during 1857. The Mayor's chair was filled during 1856 and 1856 by Jacob F. (now Judge) Pringle, who gave place the following year to William Mattie.

Dr. Rattray and Daniel Macdonell were the incumbents of those two offices in the order named during 1858, the former gentleman retaining his place the year following, when D. E. McIntyre was elected Reeve, a position to which he was re-elected in 1860 and 1861. During the two





Among the many smart little villages of Onanbrack, AULTVILLE is the most important. It is situated on the riverbank, about two miles east of the Williamsburg boundary, and contains about 400 inhabitants, with the usual quota of commercial, mechanical, educational, and religious institutions, including a depot on the G. T. R., at which all trains stop.

FARRAN'S POINT and DICKINSON'S LANDING are brisk little villages of about 200 population each, located four and eight miles respectively east of Aultville.

WALLES is about one and a half miles in rear of Dickinson's Landing on the G. T. R., and in addition to the depot, contains about half a dozen stores.

LEWISBURG is a thriving village of 300 inhabitants, and the usual number of stores, hotels, shops, &c., incident to that population, near the east side of the township and about midway between front and rear.

ONANBRACK CENTRE lies about five miles west of Lunenburg, and is a neat rural village of 150 inhabitants.

NEWSTOWN is located near the north-east corner of the township, and is second in commercial importance. Its population is about 400, and it forms the centre of a large country trade.

Viewed from a variety of standpoints, the Township of Onanbrack is justly entitled to a place in the vanguard of Eastern Ontario townships, for whether considered as an agricultural district, viewed in the light of its advanced improvements, or measured by the number and extent of its villages, it stands unexcelled in the united counties.

### FINCH AND ROXBOROUGH.

These two townships constitute the northern half of Stormont County, the first named lying to the north of Onanbrack, and the latter to the east of the same. Their western boundary is formed by the Township of Winchester, in Dundas County; on the north they are bordered by a portion of Russell and the whole of Cambridge Townships, in Russell County, and a portion of Plantagenet, in Prescott County; while on the east the limit is formed by the Township of Kenyon, in Glengarry County. The topographical features of Finch and Roxborough partake of the generally level nature characteristic of Eastern Ontario; but they are not absolutely free from slight hills or semi-impenetrable swamps, Roxborough being specially noted for the prevalence of the latter feature.

The earliest settlers of Finch located in the first decade of the present century, though there are none now living who recollect either the exact dates or the particular order of their location; but certain it is that Alexander McMillan had settled on Lot 16, Concession 2, as early as 1805, for in that year his daughter Harriet was born, being the first birth in the township; and that there were then but few settlers in the township is reasonably certain, from the fact that they all attended the christening ceremony of this new acquisition to the population. The minister who performed this interesting rite was Rev. Mr. Weagant, of the Episcopal Church of Williamsburg.

Following the original settlers were Hugh and John McMillan, Lachin McLean, John, Donald, and Allen Cameron, and Donald McMillan, all of whom located along near the southern border about the year 1814, and two years later Wm. Wiseman located Lot 22, Concession 2. Mr. Wiseman was now 100 years of age, having been born in 1789 on the ocean, while his parents were not to some military post to which his father as a member of a Scotch regiment had been assigned. He is one of a family of seventeen, sixteen of whom were sons, and is but displaying the longevity inherited from his mother, who died at the age of 106 years.

The more remote portions of Finch were not so early settled, yet there is little of it which can be described as new country, as the balance of the township followed quite closely in the wake of the southern concessions, and now it is well and quite densely settled except where the nature of the surface renders it uninhabitable, which is the case with a considerable area in the extreme northern part.

The pioneers of Roxborough threaded their way into their new homes in the wilderness about the same time as their fellows in toil of Finch. Though there is no data from which we can determine the exact order of their location, or even the positive date of the original location in the township, it will serve the purposes of this sketch to state that in 1810 there were already a number of Scotch emigrants established in their new homes in Roxborough. Among them were John Montgomery, Donald Cameron, Duncan Cummings, Alex. McDonald, Donald McFee, Alex. McIntosh, and John Chisholm, who had located near the south-east corner of the township. In 1810 Philip Helmer took up Lot A, Concession 1, and soon thereafter Donald McIntosh and Donald McBain settled in the same quarter. Up to this time there appears to have been no settlement in any part of the township, and from the time mentioned until after the War of 1812 there was a temporary cessation of new locations; but after that struggle had been concluded the influx became greater than ever, and resulted in the speedy location of the greater portion of the arable lands in the township.

The first of the settlers to be removed by the hand of death was John Montgomery before mentioned, whose son John was the first white child born in Roxborough, the circumstances of his death being briefly these. While at Martinville in Glengarry one day, he attempted, in company with some others, to apprehend an Italian who had just committed a felony, and was by him stabbed so that he died immediately; and the execution of the Italian at Cornwall formed the last link of a chain of events each of which was the initiative of its kind, the first death of a Roxborough man, the first murder, and the first execution occurring in the Eastern District.

There are no villages of any considerable importance in either of these townships, but of such as there are, AXTONBURG and MOOSE CREEK—the former with 100 and the latter with about 70 inhabitants—are the principal in Roxborough; while in Finch, SOUTH FINCH, near the south-east corner of the township, is a hamlet of some interest, with about 150 inhabitants, having large mills, several stores, shops, and a fine hotel. BERWICK, about six miles farther north, is evidently one of the "has-beens," though its present status is not imposing; and CHEVILIER, near the north centre, on the banks of the Nation, is a new, enterprising, and thriving place of about 300 inhabitants, and the usual number of stores, shops, hotels, &c.

These townships are peopled by a class of industrious, conservative farmers, whose circumstances, if affluent, find little display in exterior adornments, but who are evidently content to "run the same race" that their fathers have run, without resorting to the vanity of parading their personal virtues and physical resources to the gaze of a not too appreciative public.

### TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Williamsburg occupies a position in the south-east quarter of the County of Dundas, it being the most easterly of the river range of townships in this county. Its eastern boundary is formed by the Township of Onanbrack, in Stormont County; Winchester Township borders it on the north, Matilda on the west, and the River St. Lawrence on the south. In manner and form the early settlement of Williamsburg was as nearly identical with that of Onanbrack as the slight difference in location permitted. It was colonized by people of the same lineage, identical interests, and similar political affiliations and sentiments, to those by whom Onanbrack was populated. The vicissitudes and hardships which the pioneers of Williamsburg underwent were akin to those suffered by their brethren to the east of them; their struggle with poverty just as severe; their pluck in overcoming the difficulties of their situation fully as well displayed; and their final conquest of adverse circumstances quite as decisive.

Accordingly a journey into the minutiae of incidents attending the location of the settlers in this township would appear superfluous, as it certainly is impracticable, from the non-existence of authentic data on which to found such a minute description. We would, however, interest, not only in connection with this township but regarding the County of Dundas generally, to the work published in 1861 by Mr. James Croil, entitled "Dundas—a Sketch of Canadian History."

Among the most prominent settlers in Williamsburg were John and Jerome Cryslar, brothers, the former being the father of Col. John C. and the grandfather of Mr. John P. Cryslar, both of whom have since taken so active parts in the military and political affairs of the county. The farms settled by these gentlemen were Lots 11 and 12, in the 1st Concession. The Hickeys have also become equally numerous and respected, therefore we present elsewhere the portrait and biography of a representative of that family. The Roses, Casselmans, Merckleys, Loucks, Boncks, and others of perhaps equal prominence identified with the early settlement of the township, and have each left behind them a progeny which has since assumed serious numerical proportions.

But Williamsburg is chiefly noted for having had the famous battle of Cryslar's Farm fought within its limits in 1813, and for the fact of the pioneer Protestant church of Canada having been erected. The first mentioned of these events is described in our Military History, and to the latter we devote some space at this juncture. The church referred to was built by the Lutherans of Williamsburg, having been begun in 1799, five years after their settlement in the township. The location of this temple of worship was upon the exact site at present occupied by the Episcopal Church on the river front. It was in the fall of the year mentioned that the work was begun, but after the frame had been made the approach of winter rendered a suspension of operations necessary, and it was not until the spring of 1799 that the frame was raised and the edifice carried forward to completion. An invitation was then extended to Rev. Samuel Schwerdtfeger, residing near Albany, N.Y., to take charge of the spiritual affairs of the community. Mr. Schwerdtfeger arrived at the scene of his future labours in June, 1799, and soon thereafter dedicated to the service of the Deity the first Protestant church in Canada from "broad Atlantic's foamy wave to Pacific's hushed sea." The name by him conferred upon it was "Zion's Church;" in the church books it was called the German Protestant Church, and the English called it the Dutch Church. In 1811 the then officiating clergyman, Mr. Weagant, firing of the inadequate support extended to him, secretly joined the Episcopal Church, was ordained as a Rector therein, and thereafter held possession of the Lutheran Church for the use and benefit of the Episcopals. All efforts of the Lutherans to dispossess him proved futile, and the church property has ever since remained under the control of the Episcopal body.

There has been no feature in the development of Williamsburg worthy of special mention the counterpart of which could not be seen in Onanbrack; and as the progress of the latter named township is elsewhere traced as fully as the character of this work will permit, the reader may safely accept that as the index to Williamsburg's commercial development. There is considerable of historic interest which clusters around the old hamlet of Axtown, however, a brief reference to which will be in order. This was the judicial as well as commercial headquarters of the territory now comprising the County of Dundas. Before the establishment of civil courts the Common Law was administered in martial form by the Captain in command, and in the locality named Capt. Duncan a Loyalist, was the personage on whom this duty devolved, but the extent of his jurisdiction cannot be accurately described, as none appear to be informed upon this point. His headquarters, Mariatown, received its name from him in honour of his daughter Maria. This little hamlet is situated about a mile above Morrisburg, and before the inception of that village Mariatown was the "metropolis" of Dundas County; but its commercial life was paralysed by the advent of its rival in trade, and now the only monuments of its past greatness are a dozen or more neat dwellings.

There are few villages of any importance in the township, but the chief of such as there are is NORTH WILLIAMSBURG, or Bell's Corners, about six miles north of Morrisburg, which boasts of half a dozen stores, hotels, three churches, and other commercial and mechanical institutions befitting a village of 200 inhabitants. The township generally is noted for the comparatively large area of arable land within its limits, the high standard to which agriculture has been brought, and the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens, who deserve a place in the vanguard of the appearance of their homes and the expression of their sentiments are a safe criterion by which to judge of these facts.

### VILLAGE OF MORRISBURG.

This, the principal village of Dundas County in extent as well as in commercial importance, owes its birth to the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals, and especially to the Morrisburg or Rapid du Plat Canal, at the foot of which water-way the village is located. The geographical location of Morrisburg is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, about two miles east of the Matilda and Williamsburg town line, at a point 28 miles above Cornwall, the seat of Municipal Government, and 95 miles above Montreal. Its history, up to the time of its incorporation as a separate municipality, is identical with that of the Township of Williamsburg, of which it originally formed a part.

It will be sufficient, then, for the purposes of the present sketch, to refer very generally to the personnel of the pioneers of this locality, and the incidents of its early settlement. In fact, this brevity of detail is reduced to a necessity by the non-existence of any authentic

data bearing upon the subject, the earlier residents having all passed away, and with them the recollections of such facts as we should desire to present as illustrating the daily life of the pioneers. Being thus left without a record of the facts, we do not purpose resorting to theories to supply their places, but with the mention of the names of those who originally located near the site of the present village, we will proceed to discuss the more recent events of the community, without the attempt to resurrect from the past century material which would inevitably be damaged, if not entirely spoiled, for the purpose intended, by the inaccuracies which would certainly creep into a record brought from such a source. Among those who first located here were the grandfather of the late Isaac N. Rose, whose Christian name we did not learn, some of the numerous Merckleys, and the Casselmans.

The village was not thought of until the construction of the canals was mooted, as before stated, prior to which date considerable commercial importance had attached to Mariatown, a short distance up the river from Morrisburg, a description of which hamlet appears in our sketch of Williamsburg. Passing by in silence the period intervening between the first settlement of the U. E.'s at this point and the time when the first signs of a future village were recognized as existing here, we would state that the absence of written memoranda appears to have left even the "oldest inhabitant" in doubt as to the exact date when such signs were first observed; but certain it is that the nucleus of the present town had not been formed in 1838, when the American army marched down the shore of the St. Lawrence to Cryslar's Farm. Accepting the date of the establishment of the pioneer store as the birthday of the village will still further defer that period to 1840, or as nearly thereabouts as the memory of the elder residents can fix it. There is a discrepancy in the statements as to who kept the first store here, it being claimed by some that James Holden and Alfred Hooker are entitled to that distinction, while others are equally positive that the credit is due to Capt. Wm. Kyle, who opened a store on the site of the Molsons' Bank, and afterwards became one of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of the place. The trade which was attracted by the building of the Rapid du Plat Canal created a demand for more mercantile establishments, and here, as in all other places, there was no dearth of men willing to devote themselves to the handling of the rule and sugar scoop in preference to the pick and shovel; consequently the growth of the place kept pace with the demands of trade, which gathered force and volume with each additional stride, until Morrisburg became the acknowledged centre of Dundas County commerce, and as such assumed the appearance and attributes of a thriving village. During the decade between 1850 and 1860 the growth was nearly as rapid; the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway past its back-door in 1857 gave an additional impetus to its advancement; and in 1860 it had attained dimensions which warranted its incorporation as a village.

The independent organization of Morrisburg having been thus effected, the pioneer council of the village was elected in 1861, and consisted of the following named gentlemen—James H. Casselman, Isaac N. Rose, James W. Millar, Fred. Bradford, and Alexander G. Macdonnell. The latter named of these gentlemen was elected to the Re-vesting at the first meeting, held January 21st, 1861. The Clerk appointed at this meeting was Mr. A. C. Hartwell.

During the succeeding fifteen years, or up to and during 1876, Mr. Macdonnell was continued in the incumbency of the Re-vesting by annual re-election, giving place in 1877 to Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, who has since retained the office. For the current year the Council is thus constituted—Reverend T. F. Chamberlain, M.D.; *Councillors*, John H. Meikle, Alonzo Dain, George Dillen, and John Fetterly. The municipal officials are: *Clerk*, W. H. Garvey; *Assessor*, Wm. A. Nash; *Treasurer*, Thomas McDonald; *Auditors*, Irwin Stewart and William Garvey.

The development of Morrisburg has been of that steady and substantial character which bespeaks a foundation laid upon genuine capital; its advancement, while never outstripping its needs, has yet never fallen in rear of its requirements; with each forward stride it has attracted trade from a wider circle, which in turn has contributed to its greater commercial importance; and as a result we find Morrisburg a substantial go-ahead village of 2,500 inhabitants, enjoying the full measure of prosperity which usually springs from such advantages as these enumerated.

There are no manufacturing here which call for special mention; but the next most potent instrument of commercial progress as well as of social enlightenment, the Press, is represented by two very creditable journals. The older of these is the *Courier*, established in 1862 by Hugh C. Kennedy, its present proprietor, as an independent political paper. It retained its independent character till the approach of the general elections of 1874, when it came out as a full fledged Conservative organ. The *Courier* is on 8-page quarto, published each Friday, is fully up to the requirements of the times, and enjoys a large circulation and leading influence. The more recently established paper is the *Dundas County Herald and St. Lawrence Reporter*, first issued in March, 1874, by Arthur Brown, by whom it has been since transferred to Miles Brown, the present editor and proprietor. The *Herald* is Liberal in its political leanings, and is well patronized by the public, on whom its influence is extensive and extending.

Prior to the publication of the *Courier*, there was a paper called the *Banner*, which hailed from this village though it was printed in Prescott. The late James Holden was the publisher of the *Banner*, the publication of which was discontinued some time before the establishment of the *Courier*.

The schools of Morrisburg are referred to in another part of this work. Its churches are of a good order, including a Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Methodist. The beauty and elegance of the private residences of this village, however, form its chief attraction to the visitor; and the facts will fully warrant the statement that in no other village of similar size in Canada may be found so large a number of houses in which the same high degree of wealth and taste are displayed; and if, as other appearances would indicate, this feature may be taken as an index to the enterprise and wealth of the village, Morrisburg may justly claim a place among the most favoured villages in this respect; while its delightful location on the St. Lawrence, and the excellent quality of the adjoining country, emphatically stamp it as one of the most desirable places of residence in Ontario.

### TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA.

Matilda is situated next west of Williamsburg, along the River St. Lawrence, thus forming the most south-westerly township of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. Its western boundary is formed by the Township of Edwardsburgh in Grenville County, and the Township of Mountain borders it on the north. The name of Matilda





the fact that the French, who extended their settlements up to its eastern limits, considered it too swampy for habitation.

This township received few if any of the U. E.'s as settlers, but was colonized almost exclusively by Highland Scotch immigrants, among whom were several each of the McMillans, McDonalds, Macdonells, McLennans, Macdonalds, McKays, and others whose identity with the pioneers has been forgotten by the lapse of almost a century since their settlement. With commendable industry these Scotch weavers, shoemakers, tailors, and shepherds devoted themselves to the establishment of homes in the Canadian forest, and such was the success attending their efforts, that Lanear was transformed from the state which gave it the name of the "sunken township" to one of agricultural excellence fully equal to that of any in the county. There are no villages of considerable size in the township, but the many neat hamlets, and the thrifty appearance of the homesteads, denote that the people of Lanear are now enjoying the fruits of the toil expended by their ancestors in reclaiming this territory from its primeval state of forest and swamp.

Lochiel is the most north-easterly township of Glengarry, and, like the others, is indebted for its first settlement to the emigrants who came out from the Highlands in 1786 and 1788, in numbers sufficient to make the settlement quite general. For this reason, among others, no record of the precedence of their respective locations has been preserved, nor in fact could we gather any information bearing thereon which would be of special interest. About thirty families settled at the same time in the vicinity of Lot 26, Con. 6, and among them were Ross, and Alex. McLeod, John Dewar, John McPherson, Don, and Arch. McMillan. Later on there were fresh acquisitions to the population who came from Scotland direct, among whom were the McCarthys, McCaigies, Campbells, Cains, Frasers, and others whose names are perpetuated in their numerous descendants who now reside in the township.

The general surface of Lochiel is a counterpart of the other townships heretofore described, the north-eastern portion being above the average as an agricultural district; and though there are few villages of much commercial import, the general aspect of the township is one of thrift and prosperity.

ALEXANDRIA, the principal village of the township if not of the county, is located fourteen miles north of the Grand Trunk Railway at Lanear, and contains, besides a High School and the Registry Office of the county, a superior grade of hotels, several large mills, about 700 inhabitants, and the commercial and mechanical institutions which usually attend a population of like numbers.

The TOWNSHIP OF KENYON lies to the north of Charlottetown and west of Lochiel. Its settlement dates from a period contemporaneous with that of the other townships of Glengarry. The south-eastern portion was settled by numerous representatives of the clan McMillan, while the McGregors, McDonalds, McLeods, McTavishes, McRae, McHardies, McIntosh, McNaughtons, McKays, McDougalls, and other Highland families, were and are fully represented.

The surface of Kenyon partakes more generally of an undulating character than that of any other township in this part of Ontario; still in no place is the variation so great as to form hills of inconvenient size, nor is the proportion of swamp as great in this township as is usual in the east of the Province. The population is more dense than usual in rural districts; the character of improvements fully up to the average; the quality of the land second to that of no township in the county; the people are industrious and thrifty; and all appearances point to the fact of this being a township where the toil of the pioneer and husbandman have been well and amply rewarded.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JACOB F. PRINGLE, Judge of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is the son of Lieut. James Pringle, of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot, which took part in the Napoleonic wars during the first decade of the present century, and after the overthrow of the Emperor of the French, was stationed at Valenciennes, France, where the subject of this sketch was born, 27th June, 1816. In the year following his father retired from the army on half-pay, and coming to Canada, settled in Cornwall. Here his son Jacob F. received his education at the Grammar School, within whose walls so many of Canada's prominent men have been educated, and in this town the Judge pursued the legal studies which resulted in his admission to the bar in November, 1838.

Selecting as his permanent location the home of his childhood, he soon succeeded, by his untiring zeal and high professional abilities, in establishing an extensive practice, which continued to increase until he relinquished it for the more dignified calling of an administrator of the law. In February, 1868, he received the appointment of Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, a position which he continued to fill with great acceptance till his elevation to the Bench in November, 1866.

At the date mentioned, the judicial affairs of the counties were administered by Judge Jones, S. J., but the advanced age of that gentleman, and the rapid increase in the volume of judicial business, demonstrated the necessity of appointing a Junior Judge, and it was to fill this newly created office that Judge Pringle was selected.

Bringing to bear upon his newly assumed duties the same degree of zeal, integrity, and ability that had characterized him as a barrister, Judge Pringle soon achieved a reputation as a jurist fully equal to that which he enjoyed while at the bar.

The same causes which led to the appointment of a Junior Judge led also to his assumption of a greater amount of work than usually falls to the lot of one Judge, but it was performed in a manner both satisfactory to the people and creditable to himself. Owing to the death of Judge Jarvis in 1878, Judge Pringle was promoted to the vacant seat in June of the same year, thus discharging the duties of "junior" from his judicial title. Since then also he has discharged alone the judicial duties of the counties, the amount of work being much greater than in some counties where two Judges consider themselves overworked.

As a gentleman and a citizen Judge Pringle's reputation will not suffer in comparison with that of any other member of the community in which he resides, and he is by all respected for his uprightness of character, high sense of even justice, and fine social qualities.

JOHN SILVERSTER ROSS, M.P., of Iroquois, Dundas County, is grandson of Jacob Ross, a U. E. Loyalist, who piloted the party under the command of Sir John Johnston into Canada, previous to which, during the Revolution, he had held the position of chief of scouts in the British service, and also commanded a body of Indians who espoused the cause of the Crown. Settling among the other Loyalists in Onabruk, he devoted his time to fishing, hunting, &c., where he was unrestricted in his love of adventure. He had but one son,

Michael by name, who served with great credit in several engagements during the War of 1812, ending his life in Onabruk, June, 1878, at the age of 89 years.

His son, John S. Ross, of whom we now write, was born on the family homestead in Onabruk in 1821, and was educated at the District School and by a private tutor.

Soon after reaching man's estate he cut adrift from the paternal moorings, and established himself in a small store where the Village of Iroquois now stands, his being the second store started at that point. Ever since that time he has been most prominently identified with every scheme which has tended to the material advancement of that village, and to his liberality and enterprise many of the permanent advantages which have since accrued to Iroquois may be traced.

WILLIAM MACK, M.P.P., of Cornwall, is eminently a self-made man, and as such furnishes a fair example of the traits of character requisite for a man's elevation from comparative poverty and obscurity to a position of social, financial, and political influence and affluence. Like many of Canada's most estimable citizens, Mr. Mack claims as a birthplace the land of heather hills, he having been born in Lanarkshire in 1825, but while yet a child he came with his father's family to Huntingdon, Que. Here he remained till he attained his majority, and having meanwhile learned the miller's trade, he removed in 1849 to Cornwall, where he assumed control of the flouring mill then in course of erection by John Harvey, of Toronto, but subsequently and more familiarly known as the "Hitchcock Mill." He was afterwards connected with the Elliott Mills in the same town in the capacity of manager, but in 1861 he embarked in business on his own account as proprietor of the "Express Mills," which he still owns and controls.

It is unnecessary to "point a moral" in this connection, for to all it must be apparent that a rise from the sphere of a journeyman miller to the proprietorship of the most extensive mills in Cornwall was not the result of accident, but of skilful, persevering, and frugal industry, coupled with liberal enterprise and exceptional business abilities.

But Mr. Mack's services to the community are not to be adequately measured by the place and space which he occupies in the commercial circle. His success in that sphere marked him as one eminently qualified for the control of public affairs, and during each of the nine years last past he has sat on the Council Board of his adopted town; and should a further comment appear necessary to prove to the high degree of satisfaction his services in that capacity gave his constituents, it may be found in the fact that on each of those occasions he was elected by acclamation. During seven of these years he represented the town in the Counties Council, most of the time in the capacity of Reeve, and in 1878 was elected Reeve of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, his opponent being L. R. Ault, Reeve of Onabruk, and one of the most popular men in the counties.

Mr. Mack's long career of unopposed elections to public offices (which was varied only by a contest for the Wardenship) culminated in his election by acclamation, in May last, to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. In politics Mr. Mack has always been a Reformer, but his clear judgment and liberal sentiments have united in holding him aloof from sharing the partisan character which distinguishes certain members of all political parties, and to his non-partisan support of the Liberal party, as much perhaps as to his high intelligence and proverbial integrity, may his elevation to a seat in Parliament be attributed.

During a residence in Cornwall of thirty years, Mr. Mack has been a leading spirit in the advancement of all projects which promised a benefit to the material interests of the community at large, and to the enterprise and liberality displayed by him and such as him may the present progressive state of his adopted town be credited.

DANIEL EUGENE MCINTYRE, Sheriff of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is a son of Capt. James McIntyre, of the British merchant marine, who was one of a seafaring family, and after successfully navigating the waters of all climes for many years (having been promoted to the command of a merchantman at the early age of 22), he was eventually drowned by the wrecking of his ship off the coast of Wales, while the subject of this sketch was yet a child.

Sheriff McIntyre was born in the town of Oban, Argyshire, Scotland, in February, 1812, and was the only child of his parents. He received a preliminary education in his native parish, after which he took a medical course in the Glasgow University, and having graduated from that school of science, he emigrated to Canada in 1835, and located at Williamstown, Glengarry County, as a practising physician, and in July, 1837, married Ann, daughter of Col. Hon. Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion the same year, he was placed on the staff of the 1st Glengarry Militia as Regimental Surgeon, and in this capacity was descending the St. Lawrence the following year on the steamer *Henry Bronckton*, when, in company with several other militiamen, he was captured by the Rebels at Beauharnois, and confined in the house of the parish priest at that place, until released by the victorious Government troops two weeks later. He accompanied his regiment thence into the heart of the rebellious Province, and after the suppression of the insurrection resumed his practice in Williamstown, continuing on the staff of his regiment, however, till the disbandment of the force in 1842.

His broad range of intelligence, clear and impartial judgment, and intimate acquaintance with our municipal and political institutions, led to his services being sought for the discharge of public business by the people of his adopted township, Charlottetown, whom he represented in the District and Counties Councils about fifteen years. When the Municipal Act came into force in 1850, by the terms of which Wardens were made elective, Dr. McIntyre was the first to be honoured by election to that dignified position for the three united counties.

The same year he was appointed to the Shrievalty of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, the office having been rendered vacant by the promotion of his predecessor to the Wardenship of Kingston Penitentiary. As Sheriff of these counties he has enjoyed a long incumbency, during which he has won the esteem of the people as much by the leniency with which he has tempered administrative justice, as by the general efficiency which has characterized his discharge of executive duty.

After his removal to Cornwall, the Sheriff acceded to the wishes of the people, as expressed repeatedly at the polls, and officiated as Reeve of the town till a statute intervened to prevent Sheriffs holding municipal offices.

As a representative of official integrity, Sheriff McIntyre's reputation is unexcelled by any; as a politician, he advocated Reform doctrines unflinchingly; and his present office removed him to the neutral zone of politics; as a municipal legislator, his worth is elo-

quently attested by the repeated expressions of confidence with which his constituents favoured him; while as a citizen, a gentleman, and a member of society, no man probably, within the circle in which he moves, stands higher in the regard of his fellows.

CHARLES E. HICKEY, B.A., M.D., of Morrisburg, is of U. E. Loyalist descent, being the fifth son of John Hickey, of Williamsburg, whose father drew as a Loyalist right the farm in the township named, on which the subject of our sketch was born, March 24th, 1824. After spending his early years on his father's farm, he attended the Arts Department of Victoria College in Cobourg, from which institution he graduated with the Bachelor's degree in May, 1863. Choosing the medical profession, he attended McGill College, where his superior abilities attracted considerable attention, and he was made Valedictorian of his class, with which he graduated in May, 1866, carrying away the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Locating in West Winchester, Dundas County, he soon established a large and lucrative practice, which failing health compelled him to abandon in the spring of 1871. In October of the same year, however, he resumed the practice of his profession, but with Morrisburg as his location; and here and hereabouts his skill is substantially attested by the wide extent of the practice which has fallen to his care.

While the Doctor's professional popularity has been extending to a greater width than that of any other man in the county probably, his advanced views of political economy, and general familiarity with the different phases of the political questions of the day, has brought him prominently forward as the "coming man" of the Conservative party of Dundas County. But his wide popularity as a local politician is not founded upon a partisan bias, for although a supporter of Conservative doctrine in the main, Dr. Hickey is characterized by a moderation of political sentiment which commends him to political opponents and political allies alike, as a man who would faithfully and creditably represent the intelligence and high respectability of his native county. The Doctor is a thorough Canadian in fact and in policy, holding the most liberal, practical, and progressive ideas, and considers that judicious political government is only required to constitute Canada the backbone of the British Empire.

Personally Dr. Hickey possesses the happy faculty of winning the friendship of all with whom he is brought in contact, and the still more desirable talent of retaining and cementing a friendship once gained, the consequence being that he possesses a number of warm personal friends such as few men of his age acquire, and his intrinsic worth as a professional man, a citizen, and a gentleman, is unmistakably attested by this fact, which is apparent to all observers.

PHILIP CARMAN, J.P., of Iroquois, ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is a representative man of a family which during the present century has contributed more than a few of the local celebrities of Eastern Ontario, as well as some of much more extensive reputation. Mr. Carman is of U. E. Loyalist stock; his grandfather, Michael Carman, having borne arms in the British interest during the Revolution, and suffered the political ostracism from his home and property which was meted out to all who remained firm in their allegiance to the British Crown after the establishment of American Independence. Coming to Canada in company with the other pioneers of this region, Mr. Carman located on Lot 25, front Concession of Matilda. With him came his son Michael, who became a popular and thrifty farmer, living on the original homestead, where a family of several children were born to bless him, all of whom have since attained to positions of respect and prominence among their fellows.

Among the children mentioned was Philip, the subject of this sketch, who was born 7th February, 1806. After spending his boyhood days at home in the manner peculiar to the place and period, he learned the farmer and carrier's trade in his native village, and subsequently carried on business for himself in that line, which proved quite successful. After presenting this trade in Iroquois a few years, however, he removed to Belleville and engaged in mercantile pursuits; but not meeting with marked success he returned to Iroquois, and re-engaged in tanning, which trade he prosecuted with satisfactory profit till his ultimate retirement from active business several years since.

Mr. Carman was the first Municipal Clerk of Matilda, after the advent of the Municipal Act of 1850; was elected a member of the first Council of Iroquois after its incorporation in 1850; and in 1859 was elevated to the Reeve-ship of that corporation, which honour, he office he retained for eleven years. In 1864 he was elected Warden of the united counties, and was always considered one of the most able and sagacious men who ever sat in the Counties Council.

After his second location in Iroquois, Mr. Carman devoted a large share of his energies to the education of his family rather than to the hoarding of wealth, their subsequent career and present social and professional status being a source of pride and pleasure to their friends, as well as an ample remuneration for their father's sacrifices in their behalf. Of his three sons, all are graduates of Albert College, Belleville. The eldest of these, Albert, has been for some years Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ontario; the second son is practicing law with success in Cornwall; and the youngest of the three, having graduated from the medical department of McGill University, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, Minnesota.

Politically Mr. Carman, like all others of his family, has always been a sterling Reformer, but he has combined with those sentiments a degree of moderation which secured the highest respect from even those for whom he differed in his opinions; and in other respects as well he has deservedly won the esteem of the people, who consider him individually as one of the best representatives of a family than which no other in the St. Lawrence region ever stood higher in the public estimation.

ISAIAH R. AULT, J.P., of Aultville, Reeve of the township of Onabruk, is one of six sons of Capt. Nicholas Ault, a son of the original settler of that name in this locality. This family has taken as prominent a part in the early, political, and military history of this region as any other who ever came to its shores. The history of their connection with local affairs dates from the original location of the U. E. Loyalists. Capt. Nicholas Ault, father of L. R. Ault, took an active part in military operations during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and was present in charge of a company at the famous three days' battle of the Windmill, near Prescott. In private life he was enterprising and successful; and after reaching the age of 77, he departed this life at Aultville in 1871.

Isaiah R. Ault is the second son of Capt. Nicholas Ault, and was born on the original homestead, which still remains in possession of the family in 1824. Here he spent the earlier years of his life, and at the age of 17 he entered the employ of William Matthee, of Cornwall, as clerk in the extensive mercantile establishment conducted by that gentleman, where he soon rose in favour not only with his employers but with all his acquaintances.



Altering his intention, however, he located in Aultsville, where he assumed control of his father's general mercantile business. On the establishment of a post office in Aultsville 25 years since, Mr. Ault was appointed Postmaster, a position which he has ever since retained. He was also placed on the Commission of the Peace about the same time, and has been many years a Commissioner in Q.B.

He was elected Deputy Reeve of Osnaburk in 1877, and re-elected the year following; and in 1879 was elected to the Rejuvenation of that township. Since his entry into the County Council, he has proved himself one of the most talented and useful members of that body.

Politically Mr. Ault is a supporter of Conservative principles, though of decidedly independent sentiments, he having branched off from the old Reform party about the time of Confederation. He has become as popular with his new political friends as he was with those with whom he formerly worked and voted, but whose policy having ceased to commend itself to his judgment, was discarded for one which more closely coincided with his views. Since that time he has been offered a nomination by his party to contest the seat in the Commons for Stormont, but declined the same for private reasons; nevertheless, he has been very active in the political canvasses of the county, and to his influence more than to that of any other man probably, the Conservative party owe their recent successes in this constituency.

As a citizen of his native village, he has been largely instrumental in its development, and in the advancement of all matters tending to social, moral, educational, or religious reform. He was one of the originators of the temperance movement here, and has been all his life a consistent advocate of that most worthy cause. In trade honest, energetic, and enterprising, he has been enabled to amass a competency; affable, hospitable, and charitable, he has won and retained as great a degree of general esteem as ever bestowed by the people of these counties upon any man within their limits.

DONALD B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., of Cornwall, is a native of Glangarry County, where he was born October 17th, 1836. After a preliminary education at Williamstown Grammar School, he entered the Arts Department of Queen's University at Kingston, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1857, and as Master of Arts in 1861. During the interval between those dates he taught successively the Grammar Schools of Watford and Port Dover, Ont.

In May, 1861, he began the study of law as an articled clerk in the office of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, at Cornwall; was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and received the appointment of Queen's Counsel in 1876.

From the time of his admission to the Bar till the death of Hon. J. S. Macdonald in June, 1872, Mr. Macleennan was a law partner of that gentleman, and has since been senior member of the firm of Macleennan & Macdonald, which is conceded to be the best and most successful legal firm in the county.

Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Macleennan has indulged to some extent in politics, in which respect he is no partisan, but before endorsing the act of any political party, he weighs its probable influence upon the welfare of the country with that sound and impartial judgment for which he is noted in legal affairs. At the general election to the Commons in 1878, he came forward in the contest for the Cornwall seat as the opponent of Dr. Bergin, one of the most popular men in the counties, but was the candidate of no particular party, this being in accordance with a rule well established in Cornwall politics, more fully explained in our Political History. Although Mr. Macleennan failed to secure the seat on that occasion, yet the run he made would have done credit to an older politician than he, and taken as an estimate of his popularity among the people, it should be very satisfactory. It is no duty to say that his superior intelligence, commanding presence, and fine oratorical talents, combined to fit him for as high a place in the political world as the enviable position which he at present occupies in social and professional circles.

CAPT. ALEXANDER FARLINGER, of Morrisburg, is the son of James Farlinger, of U. E. Loyalist parentage, whose father served in the British army during the Revolution, and subsequently settled at Dundee, Quebec, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 1st, 1824. At the age of 19 years Mr. Farlinger left the paternal roof, and set out to seek the fortune which he has since secured. His first venture was storeman in a forwarding establishment at a small salary, but his usefulness and ability to the business soon caused his elevation to a position of responsibility and profit.

At the age of 22 years he was placed in command of one of the Royal Mail steamers then plying between Montreal and Kingston, and by his affability and courtesy added very materially to the popularity of that line. After a successful and profitable incumbency of seven years, the Captain sold out his interest in the line, and embarked in the mercantile, forwarding, and wharfing business in Prescott. In 1864 he married the daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Kyle, of Morrisburg, whereupon he settled permanently in that village. Mrs. Farlinger having been possessed of a large amount of real estate, the Captain devoted himself to its management together with that which he had himself accumulated, and from that time to the present has continued to deal very extensively in town, village, and farm property, of which latter commodity he now owns about 19,000 acres in the different counties of Eastern Ontario, the greater portion thereof being situated in Dundas County.

The successful business operations of Capt. Farlinger recommended him as a person eminently qualified for the control of public business, and he was accordingly placed in the Reeve's chair for Williamsburg Township before the incorporation of Morrisburg as a village; but his extensive private business precluded him from bestowing much attention on public affairs since that time. He has nevertheless kept in the front rank of local politicians, being what he himself describes as a "thick and thin supporter of Sir John Macdonald." His patriotism was amply proven at the time of the "Trent affair," when he was commissioned by the Government to raise a company of Rifles for service, and in three days from the receipt of his commission he had enrolled a full complement of men.

Capt. Farlinger takes special pride in the ownership of superior stock, his reputation in this respect extending beyond the Province. At the Dominion Fair of 1879, he received the highest premium for a pair of cross-matched roadsters, the prize in this case being a Dominion gold medal, which the Captain holds in especial regard by reason of its having been presented by the Princess Louise.

As a member of society the Captain eclipses the reputation which he bears in any other respect, and is justly considered one of the most devoted of friends and prepossessing, courteous gentlemen on the St. Lawrence frontier.

ANDREW HODGE, deceased, late of Cornwall, fairly represented that large and influential class of Canadian citizens popularly known as self-made men. Although of Scottish parentage, he was of Canadian birth, claiming Chatham, Argenteuil County, Quebec, as the place

of his nativity, and in that vicinity his early life was spent. In his youth he learned the stone-mason's trade, and after an interval spent in agricultural pursuits near Lachute, he abandoned that calling and removed to Cornwall in 1849. He was the following year appointed Inspector of Masonry on the Beauharnois and Cornwall Canals, where the works then constructed still stand as monuments of his efficiency in this capacity. In 1853 he built (upon contract) the extensive paper mills at Valleyfield, Quebec, where was displayed the same thoroughness and skill that had characterized him elsewhere. In 1858 and the two years following Mr. Hodge engaged in railroad contracting in Michigan, where he was rewarded with ample success; and returning to Cornwall at the end of that period, his permanent residence in that town may be dated from that time.

About six years since Mr. Hodge assumed the ownership of the Elliott flouring mills in Cornwall, to which he added a woolen mill of considerable proportions, and in the management of these two institutions his time and energies were employed until his untimely death. He was possessed of talents and executive abilities which elevated him above the common herd of men—facts which his friends were not slow to discover and appreciate, for they elected him on several occasions to the Council Board of the town, and during the two years of 1875 and 1876 he filled the civic chair of Cornwall. In all capacities in which Mr. Hodge served the people, he fulfilled his trust in a manner that won the praise and admiration of the public.

Mr. Hodge closed his career of usefulness, April 27th, 1879, and in him was lost a citizen, friend, and gentleman, whose vacant chair in society will not soon be filled by one who can hope to hold so high a place in the affections of his fellow-men.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER G. MACDONELL, of Morrisburg, is a descendant of the famous "Greenfield" family of Macdonells, of Glangarry County, who are referred to at some length in our Political and Military Histories elsewhere in this work. Mr. Macdonell was born at St. Raphael's, Glangarry, in 1818, received his education at the Cornwall Grammar School, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Jarvis, who was then a practicing attorney in that town. While yet in his "teens," Mr. Macdonell displayed the martial spirit for which his family are famous, by taking command of a Company of Glangarry Light Infantry during the rebellion of 1837, and retaining that commission till the disbandment of the forces in 1842; and while serving in that capacity, he was instrumental in the recapture of Beauharnois from the rebels in 1838.

Resuming the study of law, he was admitted to practise in 1844, when he established himself in Morrisburg, then just assuming the aspect of a village, in which place he has continued to reside and practise his profession. Having become prominent and popular among the citizens, he was elected to the first Council of Morrisburg in 1861, and was by his fellow-councillors placed in the Reeve's chair. The same year he was elected to the Wardenship of the united counties, a compliment rarely bestowed upon a new member of such a body. That his municipal record was satisfactory to his constituents is eloquently attested by his re-election to the Rejuvenation of his adopted village for fifteen consecutive years, at the end of which period—in 1875—he voluntarily withdrew from public affairs, and accepted the superintendency of the Williamsburg group of St. Lawrence canals, consisting of the Gallops, or Point Inquisit; the Rapid du Plat, or Morrisburg; and The Farran's Point Canals. In this capacity, as in all others, Mr. Macdonell is a pattern of efficiency and thoroughness, discharging the duties of his office in a manner highly commendatory of his integrity and good judgment.

His title of Lieut.-Colonel is conferred by a commission of that rank in the Reserve Militia of Dundas County, which he has held for many years, but happily has never since its receipt, had occasion to prove the value of himself and his command.

M. F. BEACH, of West Winchester, ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glangarry, is a gentleman whose name is well worthy of mention among the popular representative men of Dundas County. The record of the past twenty-four years of his life is so closely identical with that of the Township of Winchester, and especially of the Village of West Winchester, that in the history of the one we must perforce have much of the other's history.

Mr. Beach settled in his adopted village in 1856, when the houses which constituted the "place" could be counted on the fingers of one hand; and having been both figuratively and literally one of those most chiefly instrumental in building up the town, he has had the pleasure of watching it grow to greater maturity and commercial importance than any other unincorporated village in the counties.

In 1857 he started the pioneer saw-mill of the locality, to which have been added other branches of trade, referred to in our sketch of the village. By the practice of those admirable traits of character for which he has become proverbial—industry, energy, enterprise, and strict integrity—he has attracted a most extensive and profitable volume of business; the prudent economy which has formed another feature of his business career enabled him to accumulate a valuable property, from the control of which the community reaps a benefit second only to his own.

The high intelligence, good judgment, and private success of Mr. Beach led to his selection by the people to serve them in a representative capacity, he having been elected to the Deputy-Rejuvenation of Winchester during thirteen consecutive years, a fact by which his popularity is amply attested, and his ability unmistakably asserted.

In 1873 Mr. Beach was elected to the highest office in the gift of the County Council—the Wardenship—in token of his long and valuable services to the Board, among whose members no other enjoyed a better reputation for devotion to business or intellectual attainments.

Of firm resolution, broad and advanced ideas, a genial manner, and high social qualities, Mr. Beach possesses a degree of personal popularity in which any man may take a just pride; and though he has never come prominently forward in political affairs, he has the undoubted qualities essential in a legislator, and few men move in political circles in support of whom opposing political elements could more readily unite.

ISAAC N. ROSE, J.P., deceased, late of the Village of Morrisburg, was the son of Alex. Rose, J.P., and was born on the family homestead, on which a portion of the village now stands, July 14th, 1811. Learning the tanner's trade in his youth, he carried on that business in his native locality a number of years, but subsequently abandoned that, and embarked in the mercantile trade among the very first in Morrisburg. By prudence and industry, coupled with the most sterling integrity, he achieved an able success in business, a portion of which was the management of the extensive farm which had been his father's.

Mr. Rose early displayed those traits of character which invariably mark their possessor as a leader among men, and bringing to the support of those attributes a mind capable of grasping any network of details, and a high sense of justice that knew no favour, it was equally fitting and true that he became a monitor among his fellows. Having been placed on the Commission of the Peace at an early age, his office entailed upon him the decision of countless cases of difference, and in this, as in all capacities in which he acted, his record was above reproach.

He sacrificed private to public interests in many cases, and when the local weal demanded his services in any capacity, he was always found ready to respond. He was several years Reeve of Williamsburg, and in all matters of local concern his means and influence contributed liberally to their advancement. During the latter twenty years of his life, Mr. Rose discharged the duties of Superintendent of the Williamsburg Canals, bringing to his aid in that office the same ability and thoroughness by which he was characterized in other respects.

Mr. Rose was a great personal friend of Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. He was kind, generous, and charitable. A fast friend and a fair opponent, he won and retained the respect of all; and in his death, which occurred Sept. 12th, 1874, each felt it as a personal affliction, and mourned the loss of the truly estimable gentleman whose acquaintance had been one record of pleasant remembrances.

JOHN R. WOOD, of Osnaburk, is a descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated to America from England in early colonial times. Of the three branches of the Wood family which sprung from this source, one is at present in the Eastern Townships, one in Ontario, and the other, including Fernando Wood and other noted Americans, still in the United States. At the outbreak of the Revolution the ancestors of those at present in Canada espoused the Royal cause; and after the defeat and disestablishment of British authority in the colonies, they emigrated to Canada as U. E. Loyalists.

The father of Mr. John R. Wood was Roger, son of Jonas Wood, who was one of the few who located on the present site of Cornwall prior to the arrival of the main column of immigrants under Sir John Johnston. Roger Wood, in company with several other Loyalists, formed the first settlement in the vicinity of Lunenburg, where his son John R. was born, May 8th, 1808, on Lot 8, Concession 3, and here he has ever since resided. Mr. Wood inherited a full degree of the patriotism which characterized his ancestors, and when local rebellion reared its head in 1837, he was among the first to enlist for the protection of the fort at Colonsau du Lac. He was soon after transferred to the command of a company of his own organization in Osnaburk, which he led to the "seat of war" at Prescott, in the regiment of Col. Van Koughnet, and here he and his command took an active part in the battle of the Windmill.

Mr. Wood has ever been considered one of the most useful and reliable citizens of his township. He has held aloof from active participation in public affairs, but his superior intellectual abilities and proverbial uprightness of character rendered his advice on matters of public interest very valuable, and he has always been willing to direct the course of the municipal craft while others held the helm. As a farmer he has been industrious and successful, as a citizen public-spirited and esteemed, as a man generous, intelligent, and upright, in whom the elements of genuine popularity are judiciously combined.

DONALD McDIARMID, M.D., of Athol, Glangarry County, is a native of Kilmilly, Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1840. He came with his parents to Canada in 1845, settling in Lochiel, but eleven years later removed with them to the Township of Finch. After leaving the Public School, he was educated in the Grammar Schools at Vankleek Hill and L'Orignal, and the Normal School at Toronto, from which institution he received a first class (grade A) certificate. Turning his attention to teaching, he controlled some rural schools for a period, after which he officiated as Principal of the Seaford and Cornwall High Schools successively.

Taking up the study of medicine, he attended and graduated from the Medical Department of McGill University in 1867, since which time he has been in active practice, and in connection with his profession has been made a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Ontario, and Associate Coroner for the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glangarry.

His connection with educational affairs has been continued by his appointment to the Inspectorship of the Glangarry Schools in 1871, which position he has ever since filled, with the exception of a short intervening incumbency by Mr. Ross. He is also a member of the Board of Examiners for the united counties.

The Doctor has been connected with the Active Militia since 1862, passed the Military School in Toronto in 1865, and obtained a first class military certificate in 1877 from the Board of Military District No. 4. He served about six months with the Cornwall Administrative Battalion during the Fenian excitement of 1866, and was the following year commissioned as Captain of Company No. 7, 59th Batt., with headquarters at Athol, which was a company of his own recruiting; being soon thereafter gazetted Brevet-Major. When the country was again threatened by Fenians in 1870, Captain McDiarmid led his company to the front, and remained under arms till danger disappeared.

Among the people Dr. McDiarmid enjoys a high and well deserved popularity; his professional success, his military record, and finished education, alike contributing to bring him into prominence.

FRANK TYRRELL, barrister-at-law, of Morrisburg, is a son of Francis Tyrrell, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to the Township of Williamsburg, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 6th, 1845. He received his education in the schools of his native county, after which he studied law in the office of A. G. Macdonell, Esq., of Morrisburg, in which village he commenced practice as an attorney in 1866.

Mr. Tyrrell's ability and integrity soon attracted to his office a practice such as few men of his age are favoured with, and the unusual success attending him was and is but a just reward for the untiring energy which characterizes his professional life.

Like most gentlemen who display peculiar business ability, Mr. Tyrrell has been called upon to assist in the control of public affairs, and responded by several years' service in the Village Council. He was also for a time connected with official life as Deputy Registrar of Dundas County, but he resigned that office on the passage of a statute prohibiting its incumbency by any legal practitioner or conveyancer.

Devoting his energies to professional advancement, Mr. Tyrrell has necessarily held aloof from active participation in politics, but in all respects touching his social, professional, and intellectual standing, he is universally conceded a place in the front rank.

**WILLIAM ELLIOTT**, of Iroquois, ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is of Scottish nativity, having been born in Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1800. Emigrating to America at the age of 28, he remained in Lansingburg, N. Y., till 1832, when he removed to Ararat, C. E., where he purchased land, and sent to Scotland for his father and family, who arrived the following year, whereupon Mr. William Elliott returned to New York State.

Locating for the second time in Canada in 1840, he carried on the brewing business in Moulinette about four years, meeting with good success. When the St. Lawrence canals were under construction, Mr. Elliott with his brother Andrew executed the contract for building three sections thereof, the bulk of their contract being the Point Iroquois Canal. This venture proved financially successful, and he then bought the water privilege of the canal at Iroquois, where he constructed grist and flouring mills.

In company with another gentleman, Mr. Elliott built upon contract the Grand Trunk Railway through the entire County of Dundas. After the completion of this contract, he devoted his time to the milling business in Iroquois; but in 1855 his mill was destroyed by fire, and although entirely uninsured, he rebuilt it the next year, whence he carried on business successfully until 1868, when he sold out, and retired to a well-earned repose.

Mr. Elliott, besides being one of those most instrumental in the building up of Iroquois, was also among the most active in controlling its destinies during the first few years of its existence as a separate municipality. He was a member of the first Council elected for the village, and the following year, 1858, was elected its Reeve. Taking his seat in the Council, he was at once honoured by his elevation to the Warden's chair. In his dealings with his fellow-men Mr. Elliott has won a reputation for even-handed justice of which he may

well feel proud. Added to this, and contributing in equal parts to the success which has crowned his efforts, were persevering industry and broad enterprise in a degree rarely exceeded by any; and these, combined with his advanced and popular sentiments, secured for him a place in the public favour, in which he has been fortified by his subsequent record and an extended acquaintance.

**WILLIAM BINIONS**, deceased, late of the Township of Matilda, was a gentleman who rose to the high social and financial position which he occupied solely by his own efforts, and may be justly classed as a self-made man. Born in the County Wexford, Ireland, in 1814, he lost his father while still very young, and as by the real estate laws of that country all the family property was inherited by his eldest brother, he found himself at the age of sixteen with neither property nor encouraging prospects. In this state of affairs, he emigrated alone to Canada, and during the three years following was employed in Lyman's drug store in Montreal. At the age of about twenty he removed to Matilda, where he married and engaged in farming on rented premises. By close application and unremitting industry he was enabled to save sufficient to buy a farm of his own, whereupon he purchased the one on which he died, fronting the River St. Lawrence, and to this he kept adding until he possessed a block of 400 acres in the most desirable part of the township.

The qualities which tended to Mr. Binions' success in private affairs were duly recognized by the electors of his adopted township, who placed him in a seat at the Council Board, where he served them many years in the different capacities of Councillor, Deputy Reeve, and Reeve. He was deeply interested in the excellence and advancement of agricultural science, and prompted by this interest, visited each Provincial Exhibition which has been held during the

last twenty-five years. He was a magistrate of many years' standing, and in that capacity, as in all others, won the commendations of all who knew him.

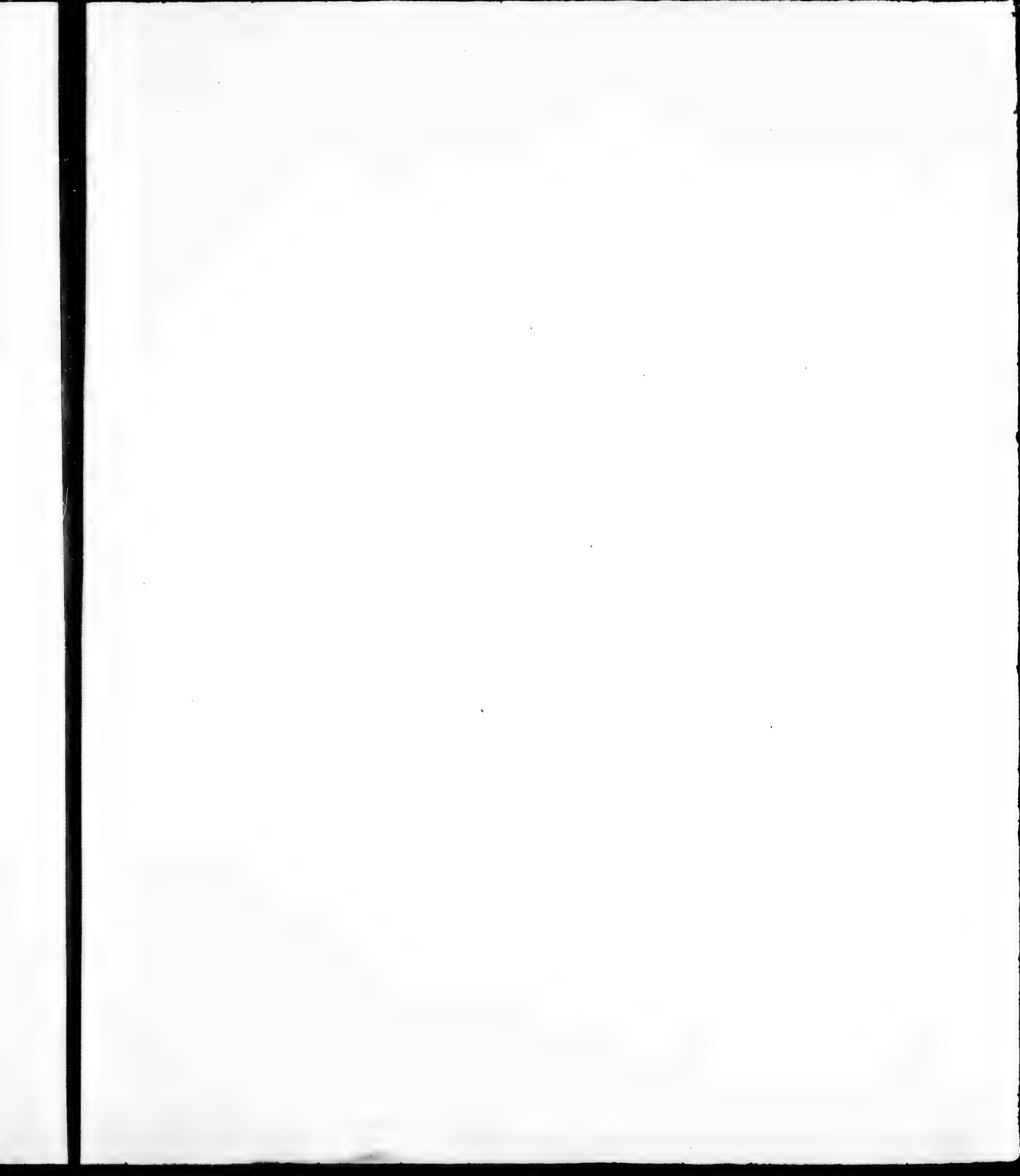
Mr. Binions closed a pure and useful life at his home, August 11th, 1879, leaving a spotless example of all the personal virtues which go to constitute the faithful friend, the devoted husband and father, the upright citizen, and thorough gentleman.

**JOSEPH HYNDMAN, J.P.**, of the Township of Mountain, was born at Derry, Ireland, in 1808, and after having passed his majority emigrated with his wife to Canada, when the means of communication were so imperfect that more than a week was required in which to accomplish the journey from Montreal to his adopted home in Mountain. Settling on a bush farm, he at once commenced the conquest of the forest, his domicile during the first summer of his abode here consisting of a shanty, size 8x10 feet, where his coat was made to do service as a door. After a hand-to-hand encounter with the trials and vicissitudes invariably incident to pioneer life in the woods, Mr. Hyndman emerged from the condition of poverty in which he came to Mountain into one of independent affluence, the attainment of which is due solely to his unremitting toil and prudent economy.

But his intellectual qualities were fully equal to his physical proportions, and as a director of public affairs he soon became equally prominent and useful. He was many years member of the Municipal Council, occupying the Reeve's chair during three terms. His ability and influence were also recognized by the Government, who early placed him on the Commission of the Peace. In the history of Mountain, few men have been more closely or actively identified with its interests, and none have secured and retained a greater share of deserved popularity and esteem.







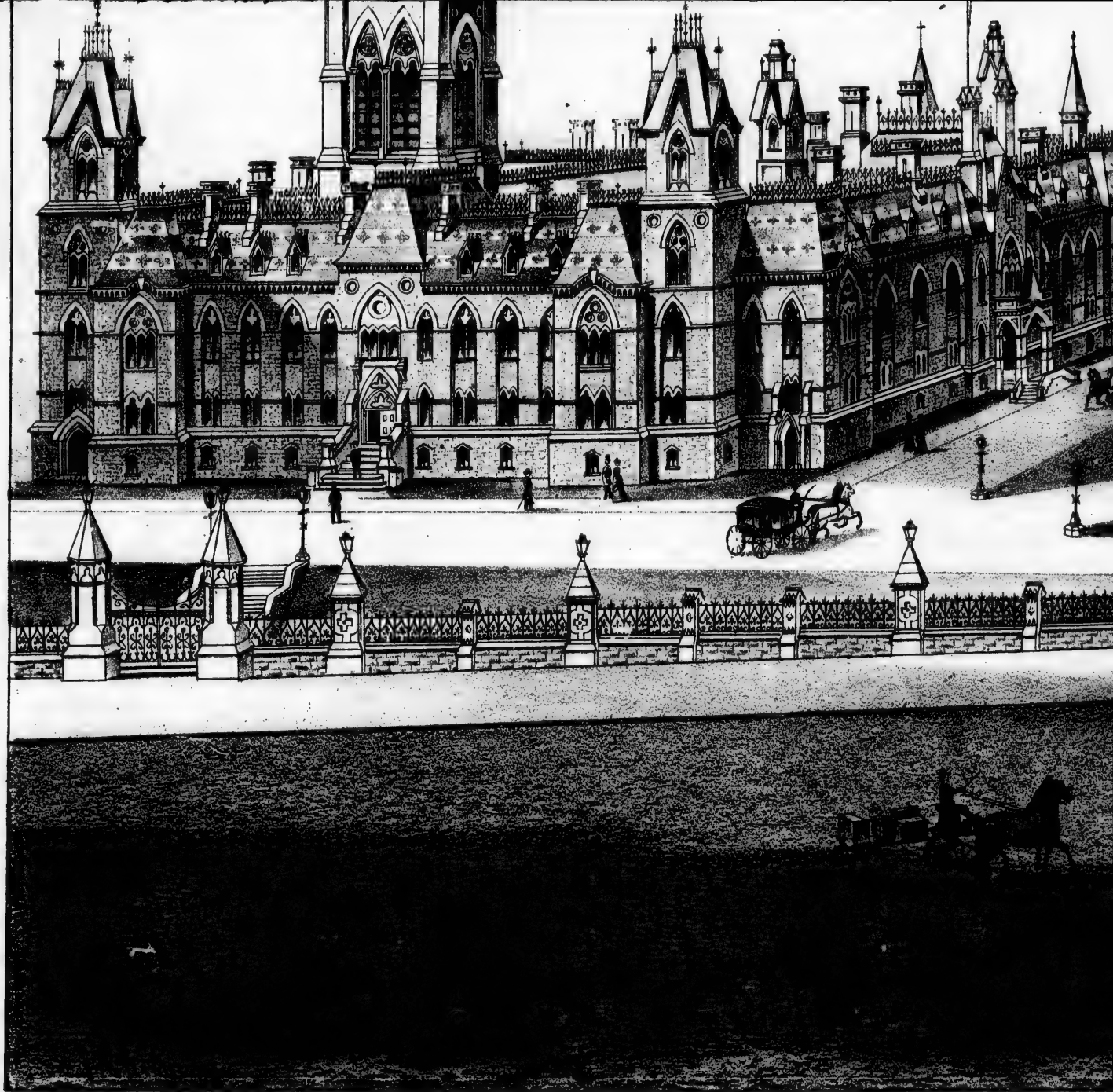






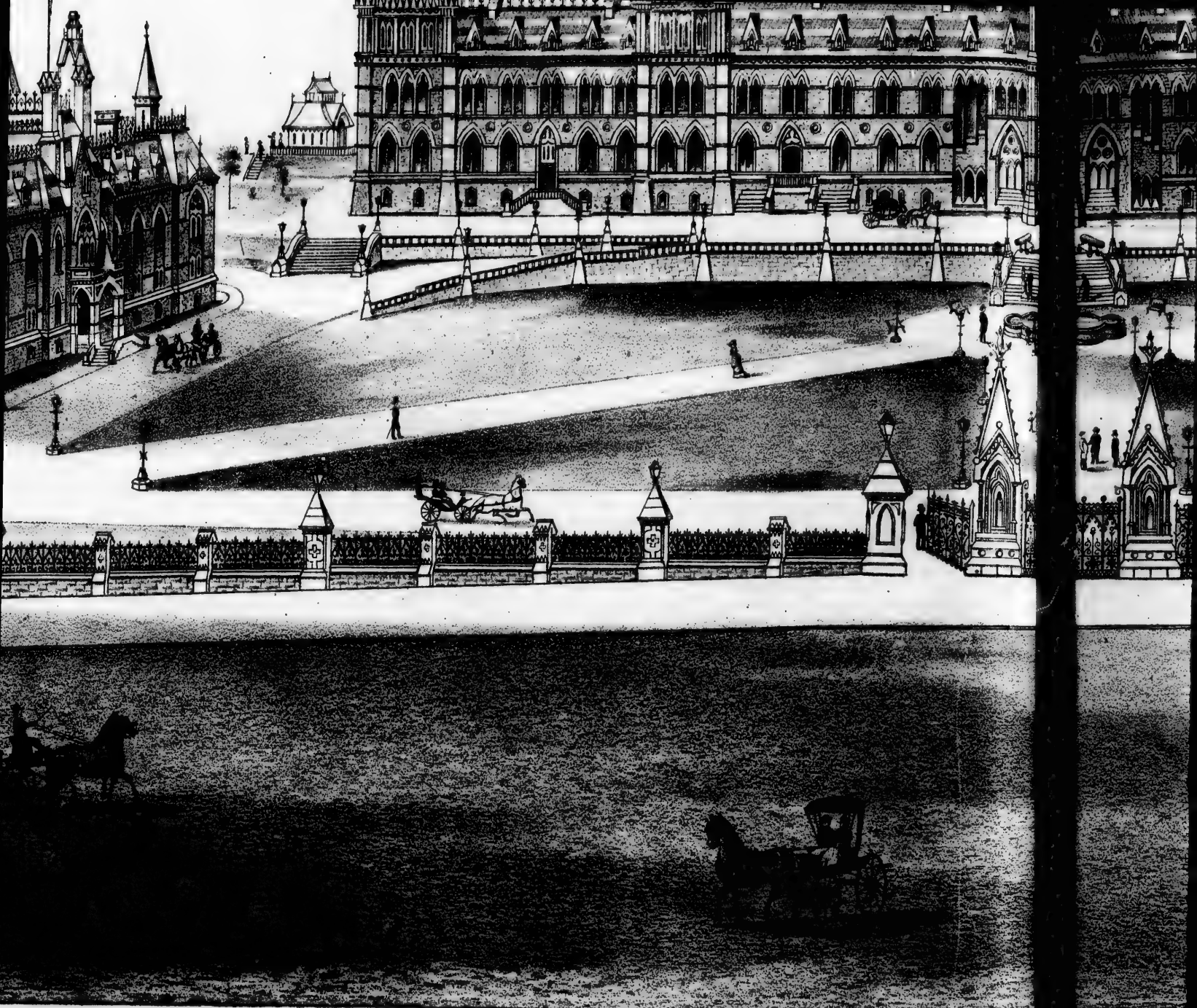






DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(WESTERN BLOCK)





*Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand*

*and Seventy Nine*

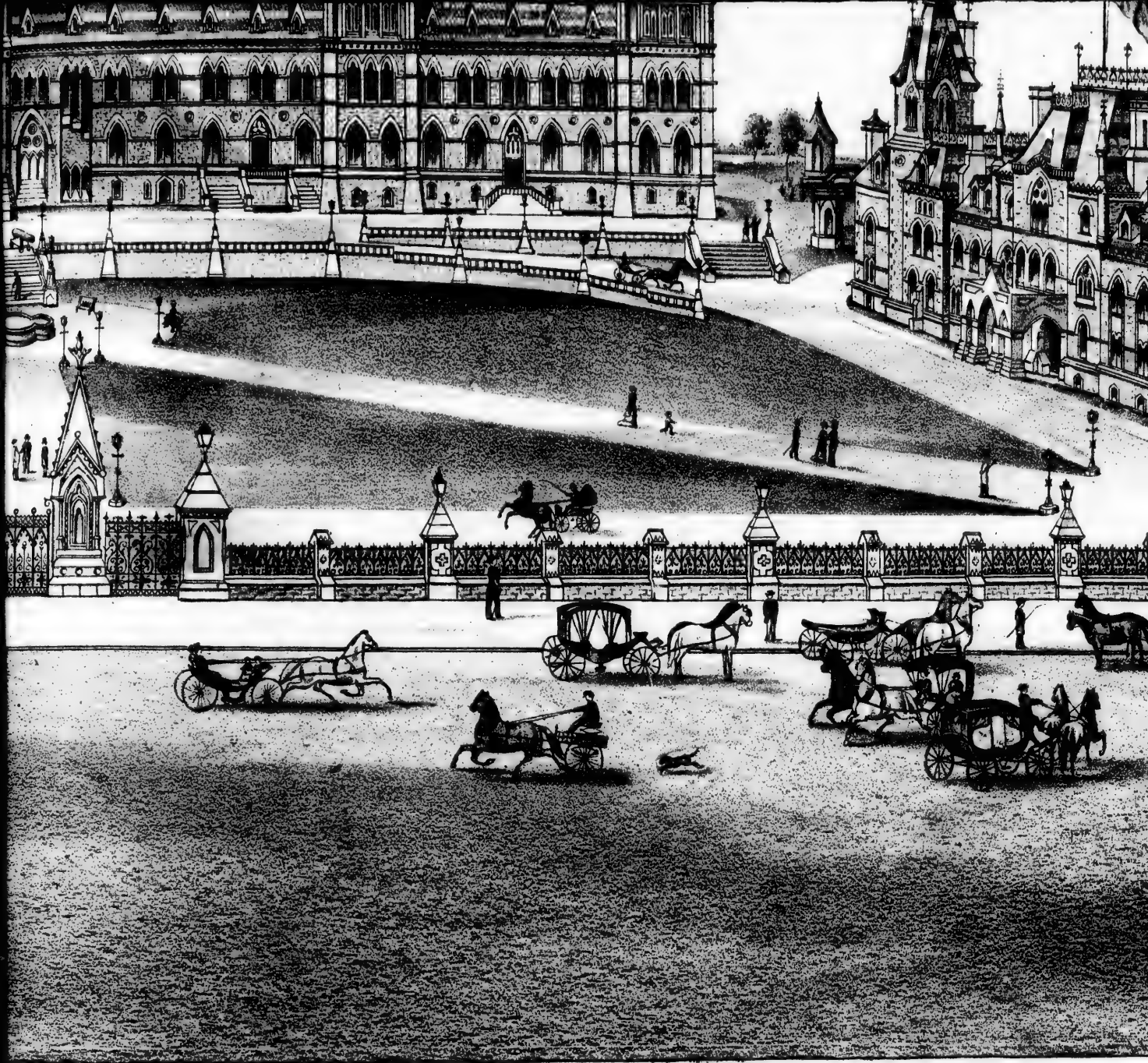
**THE PARLIAM**

**T BU**

**PARLIAMEN**

**OTTAWA**

**.ON**

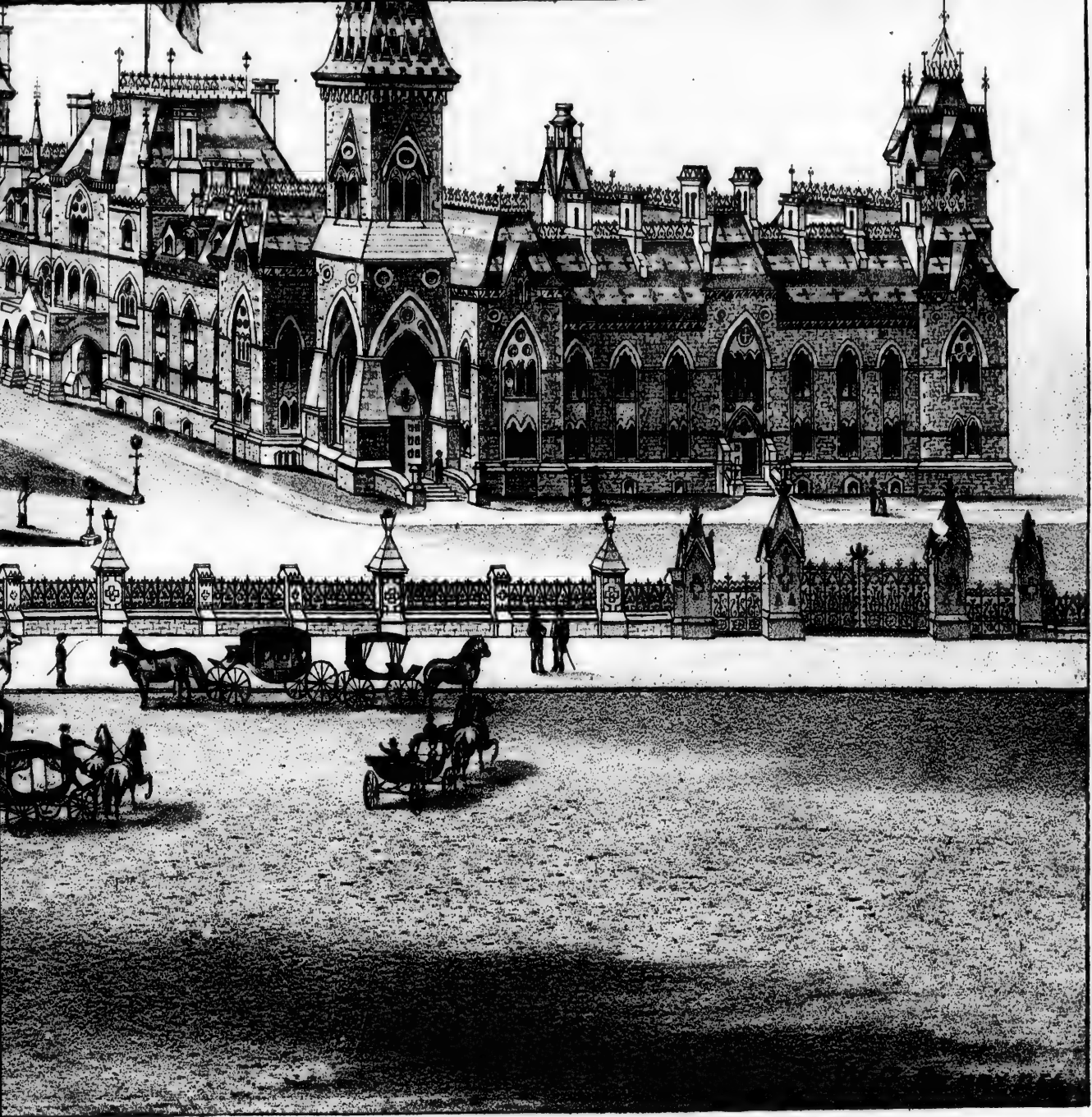


and Seventy Nine by H. Belden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

T BUILDING

SQUARE,

ONT.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(EASTERN BLOCK)





MEMORIAL CH



OLD WIND M

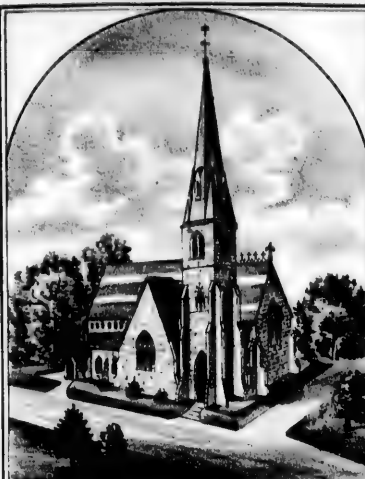


CANA



AMERICAN

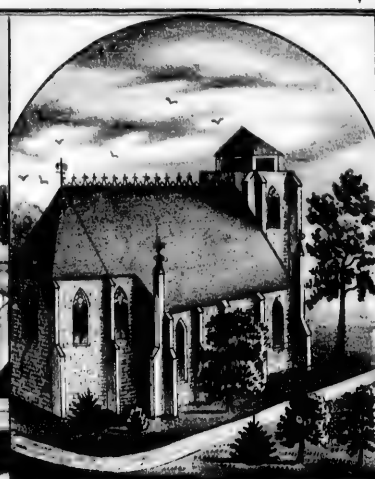




MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNWALL



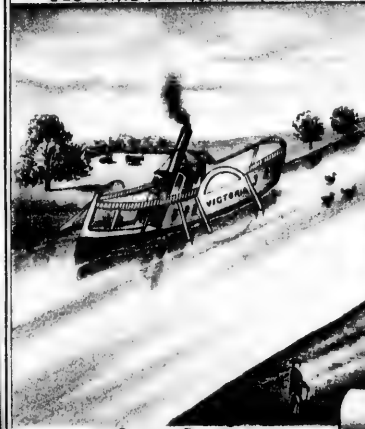
TOWN HALL AND MARKET, CORNWALL, ONTARIO.



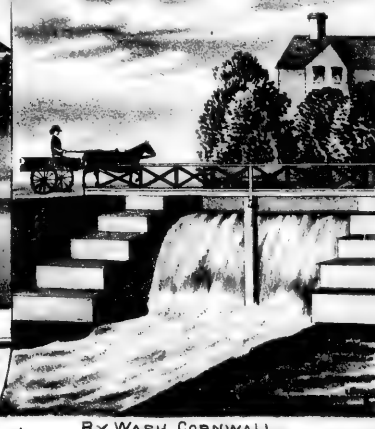
ST ANDREWS CHURCH, CORNWALL TP. ONT.



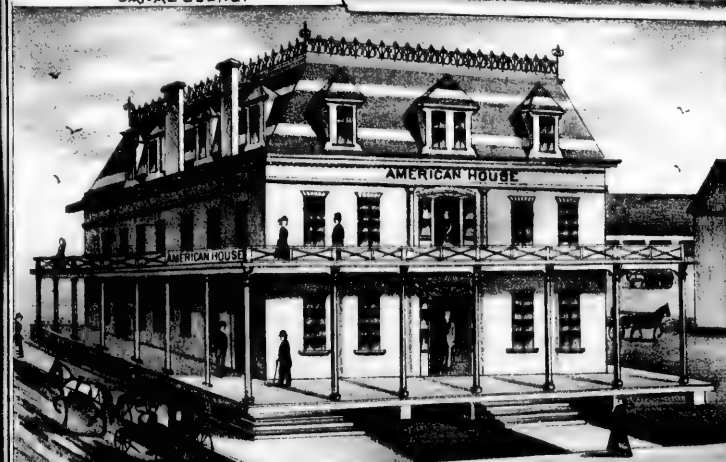
OLD WIND MILL, CORNWALL, ONT.



CANAL SCENE.



BY WASH, CORNWALL.



AMERICAN HOUSE, MR. A.J. MALEY, PROPRIETOR, CORNWALL, ONT.



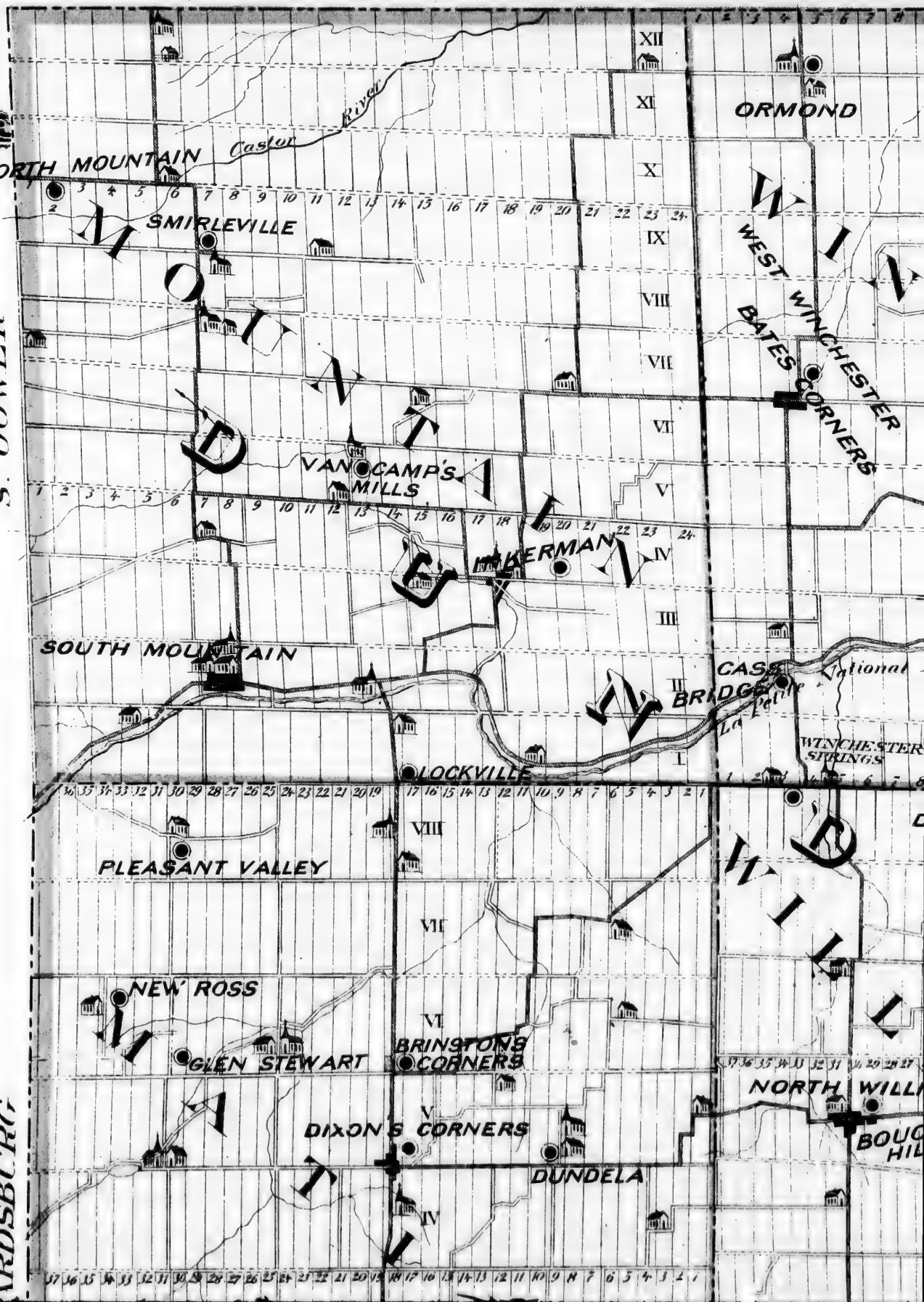
HIGH SCHOOL, CORNWALL, ONT.

2

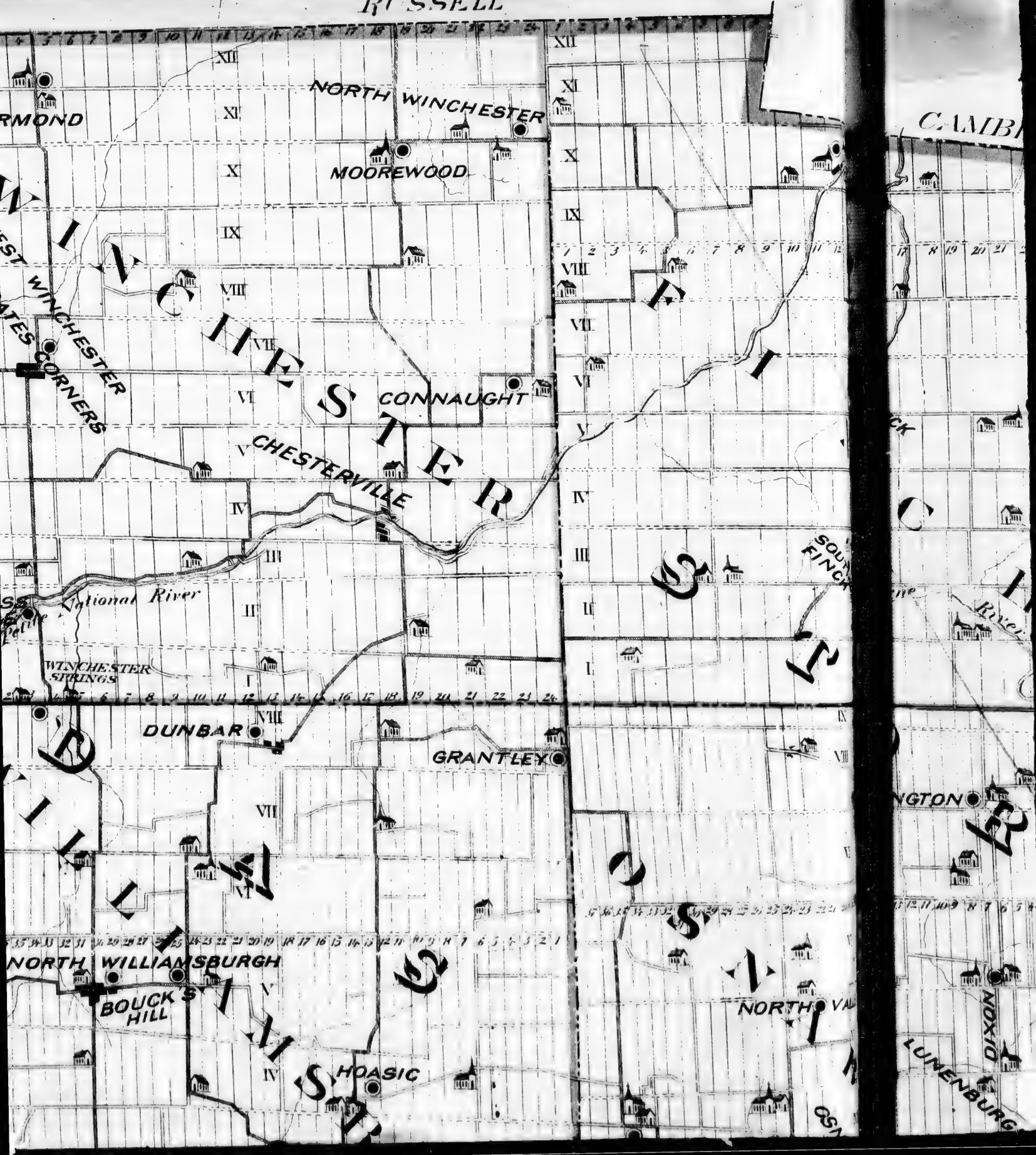


S. GOWER

ARDSBURG



RUSSELL





PLANTAGENET SOUTH

CAMBRIDGE

TAYSIDE

MOOSE CREEK

LODI

AVONMORE

GRAVEL HILL

MONCKLAND

NORTHFIELD

North Branch

NORTH VALLEY

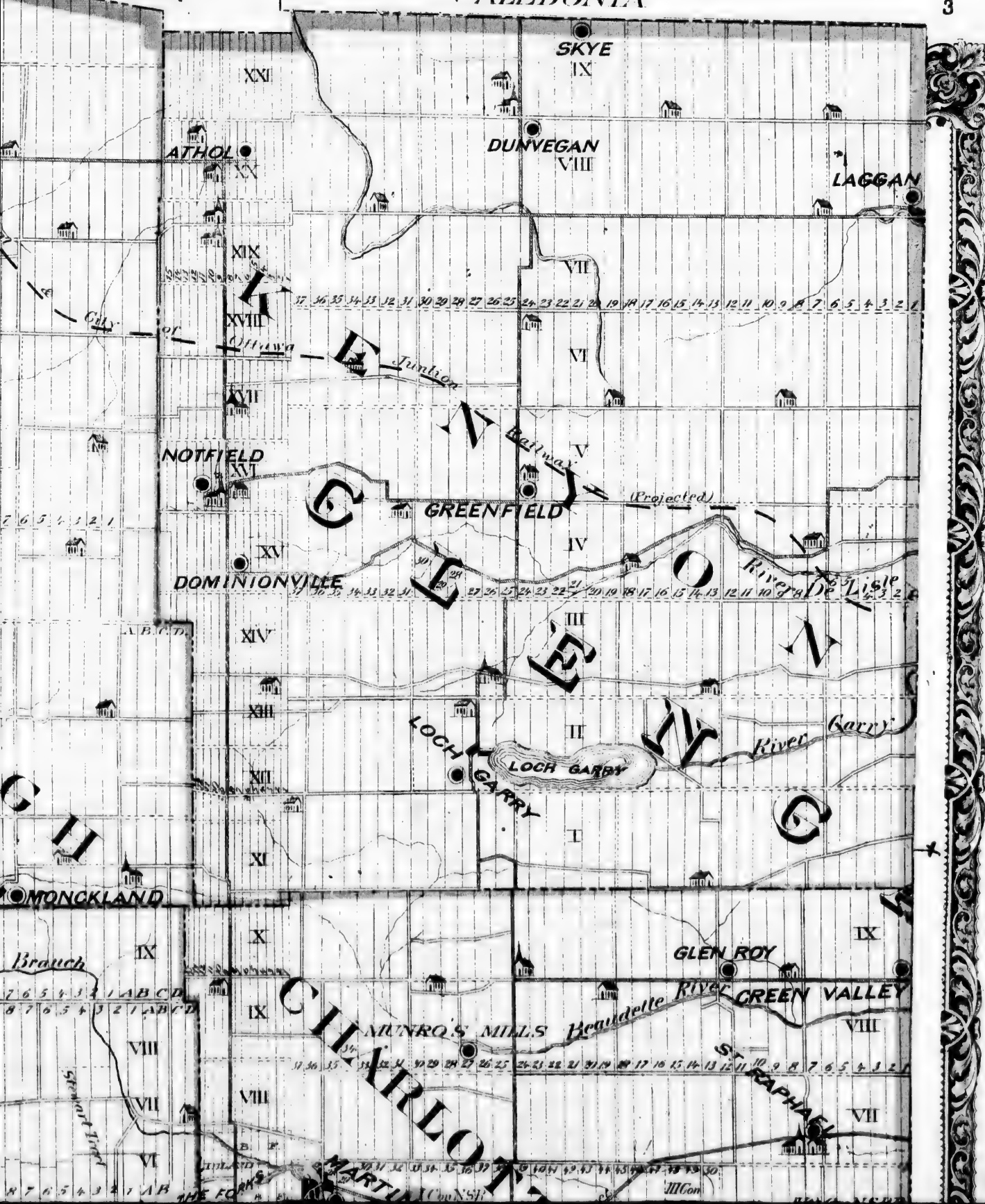
LUNENBURGH

HARRISON

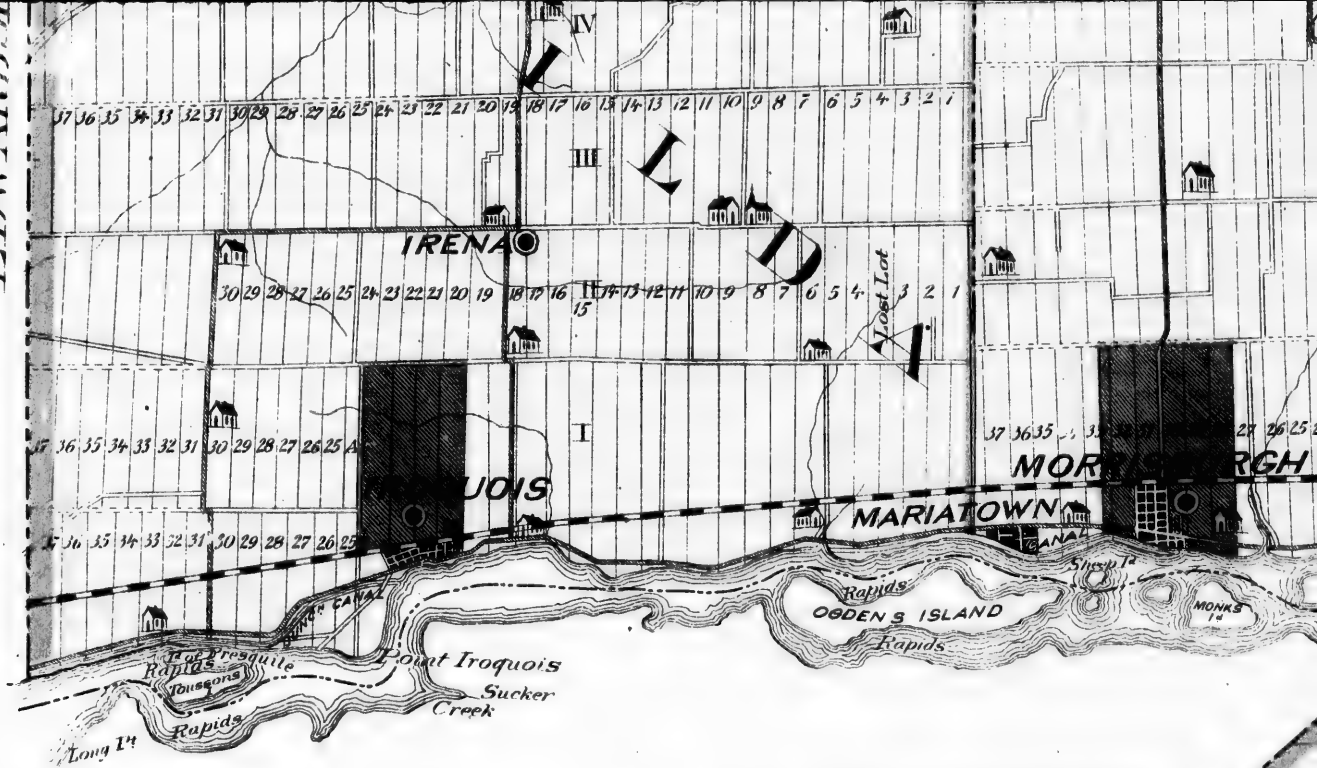
Stewart Creek





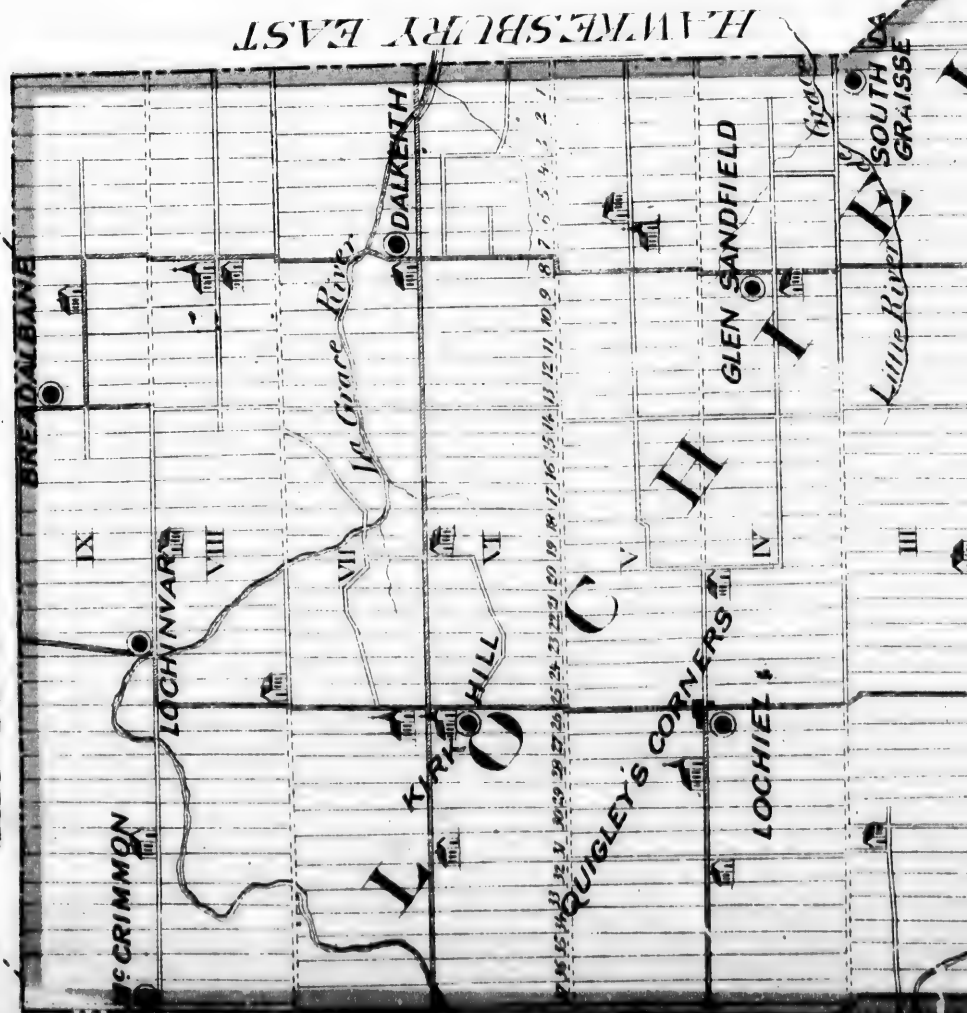


EDWARDS



HAWKESBURY EAST

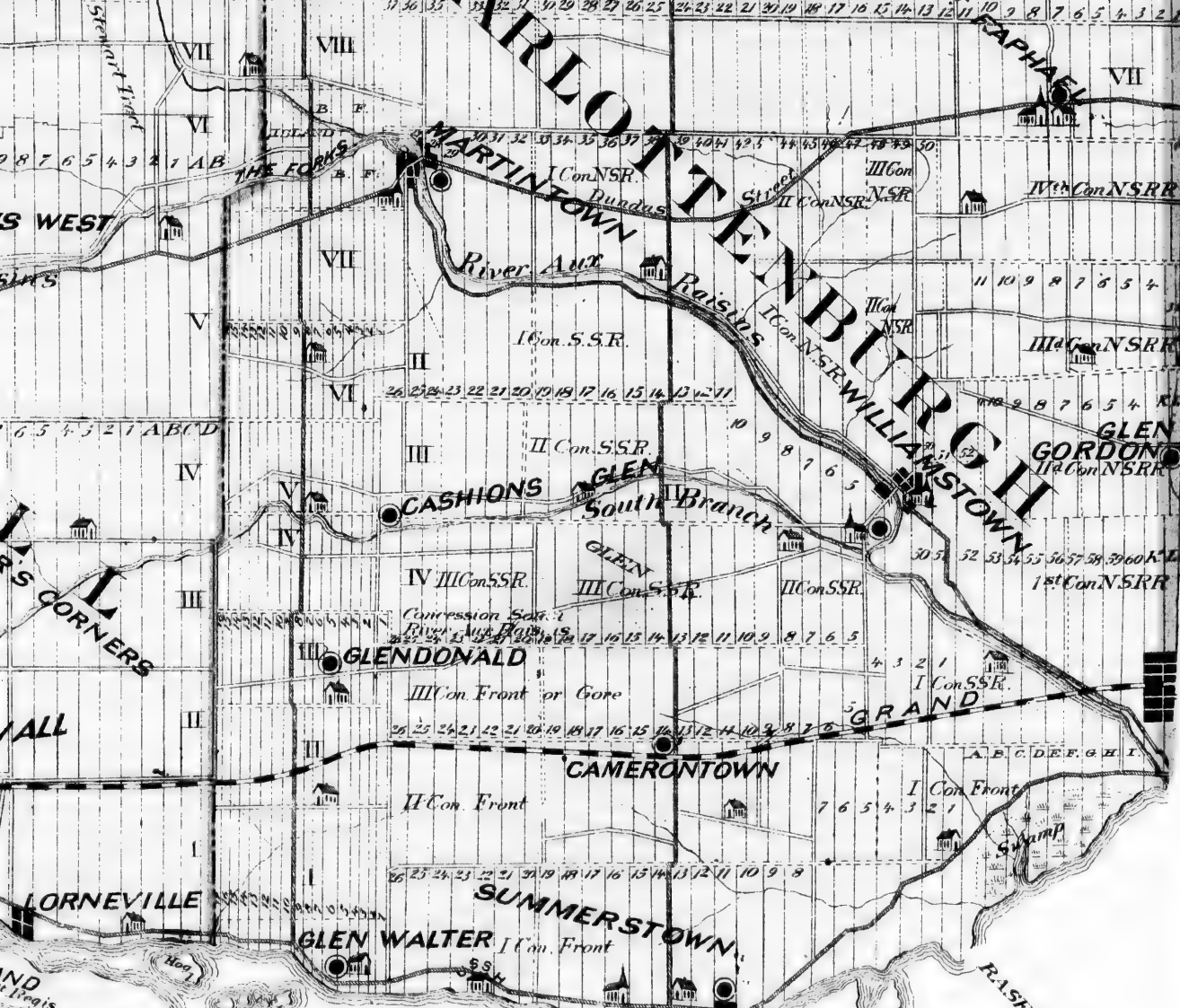
HAWKESBURY WEST











# COUNTIES OF DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY

SCALE

2 Miles to 1 Inch.



*Dr Bergin M.P.*  
*Cornwall, Ont.*



*William Mack M.P.P.*  
*Cornwall, Ont.*



*John S. Ross M.P.*  
*Iroquois, Dundas Co.*  
*Ont.*



*D. McDiarmid M.D.*  
*J.P.S. Glengarry, Co.*



*D.B. MacLennan Q.C.*  
*Cornwall.*





ck M.P.P.

ill, Ont.

nan Q.C.

wall.



THE

Massena Point

WALL



ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

BARNHART'S ISLAND

LONG POINT

SHIELDS ISLAND

J. E. Baker 138	Jas. Raymond
J. Q. S. 42	Geo. Cline
A. Waldroff 25	W. W. Cline
D. Waldroff 35	G. W. Cline
S. D. Bagg	John Parlow
John W. Mattice	W. Mattice
W. Mattice 186	J. Bailey
G. D. Bagg	G. D. Bagg
Jas. N. Dixon	Jas. N. Dixon
Jno. E. Dixon	M <sup>rs</sup> Brownell
James Forsyth 160	S. Forsyth
H. C. Philips	H. A. Able
David Pace 100	W. Armstrong
W. Manson	W. Manson
S. Cutter	W. D. Brooker
G. Manson 38	George Robertson
C. Latrace 50	John Henderson
James Henderson	R. Abrahams
N. M <sup>rs</sup> Donald	M <sup>rs</sup> M. Tait 50
J. H. Cline	R. K. M <sup>rs</sup> M <sup>rs</sup>
R. K. M <sup>rs</sup> M <sup>rs</sup>	J. Aguirre
J. Aguirre	Johnston
W. Aguirre	J. Barlow
J. Barlow	N. Eastman
O. S. Eastman	

NEW MILLE ROCKS

2<sup>ND</sup> CON

3<sup>RD</sup> CON

4<sup>TH</sup> CON

5<sup>TH</sup> CON

6<sup>TH</sup> CON

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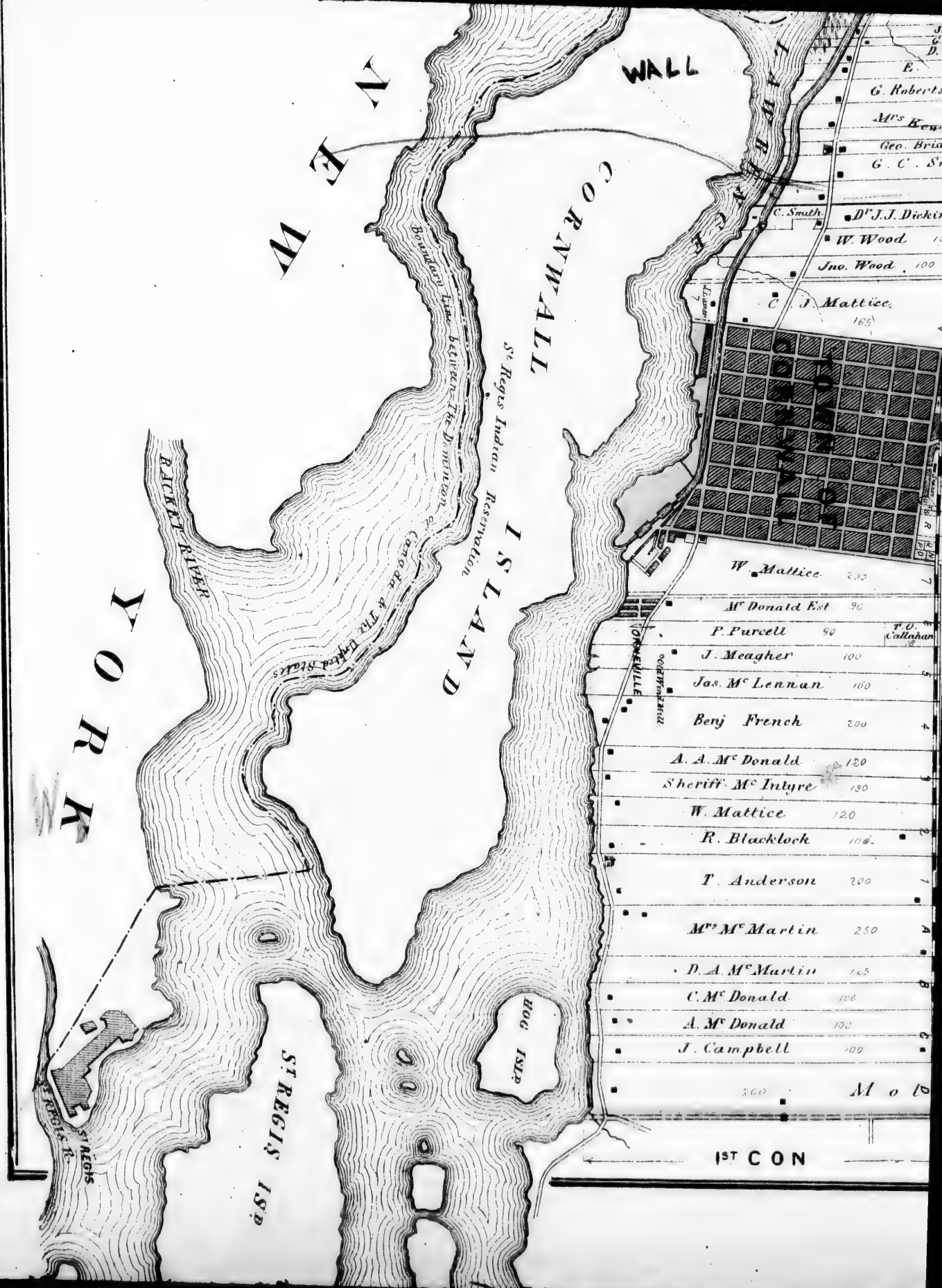
100<sup>TH</sup> CON



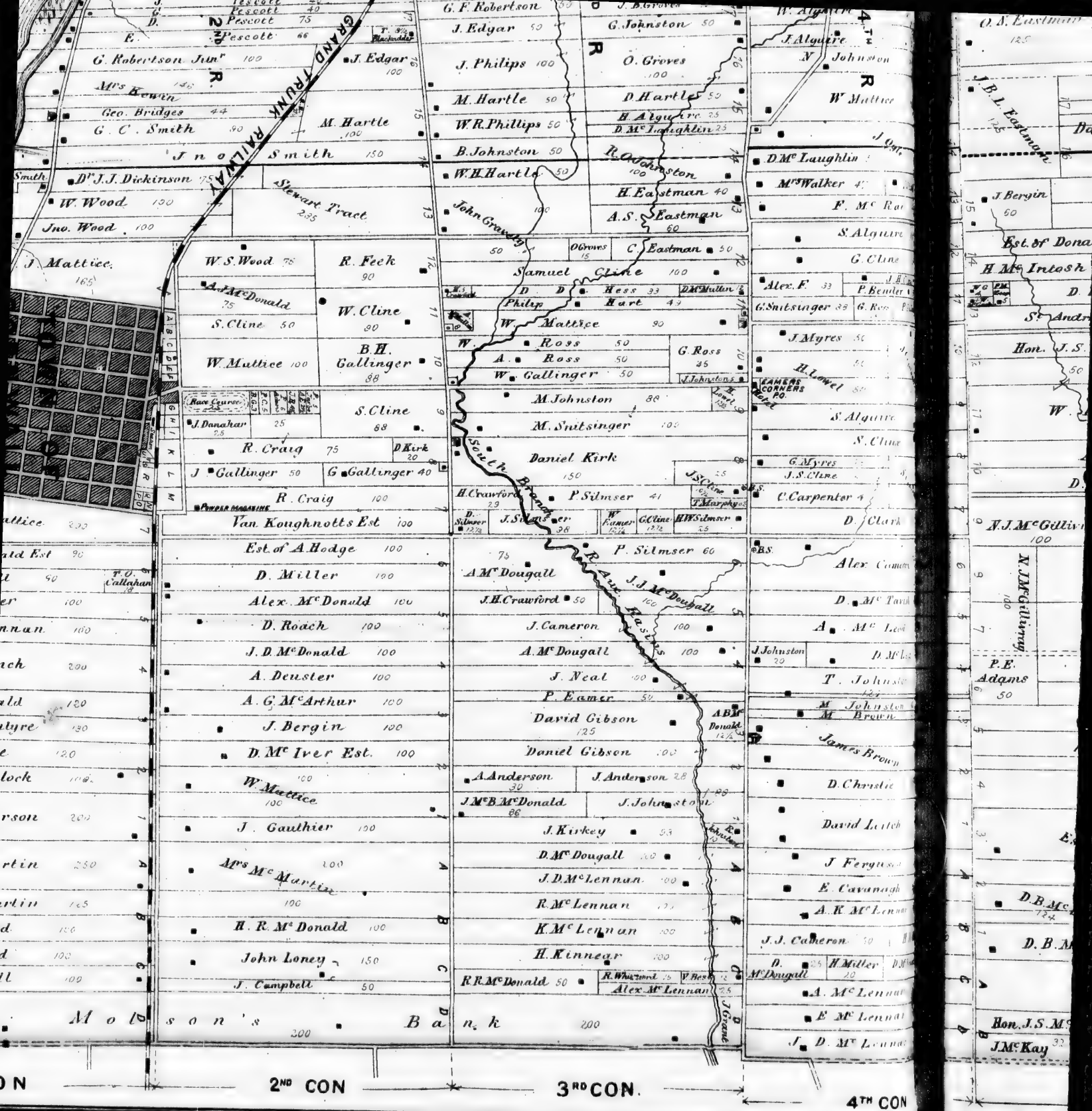


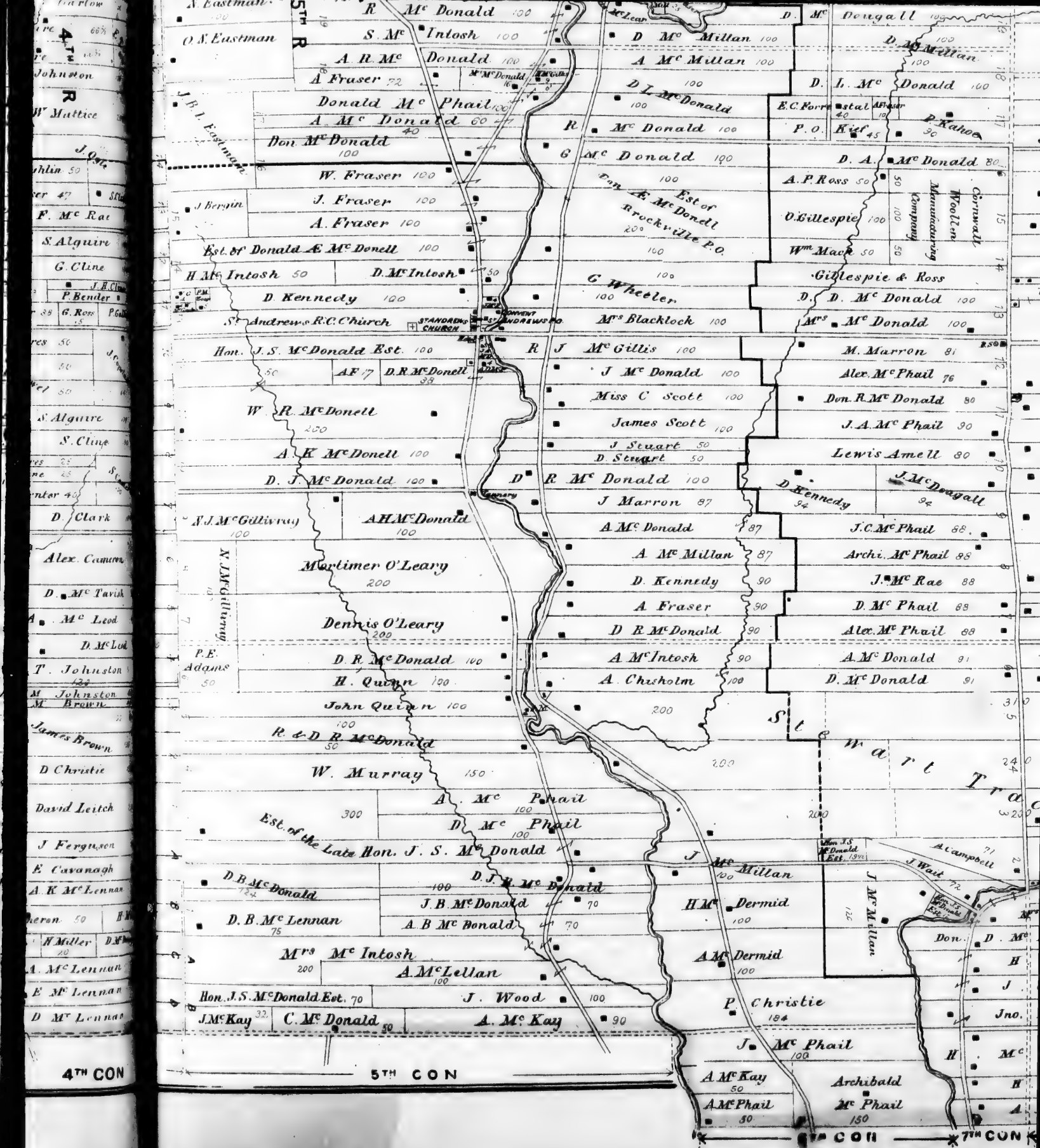


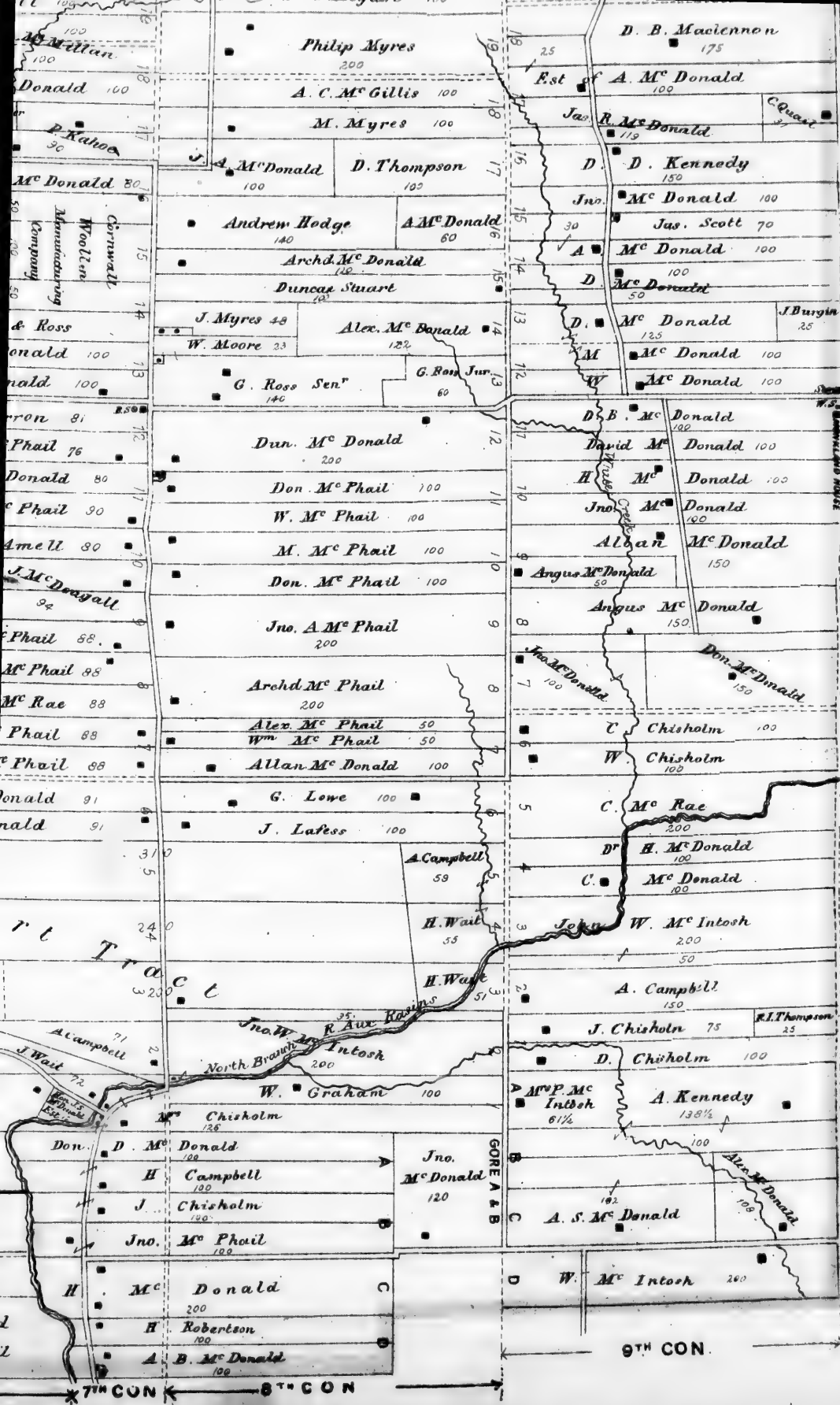
Scale 50 Chains-12



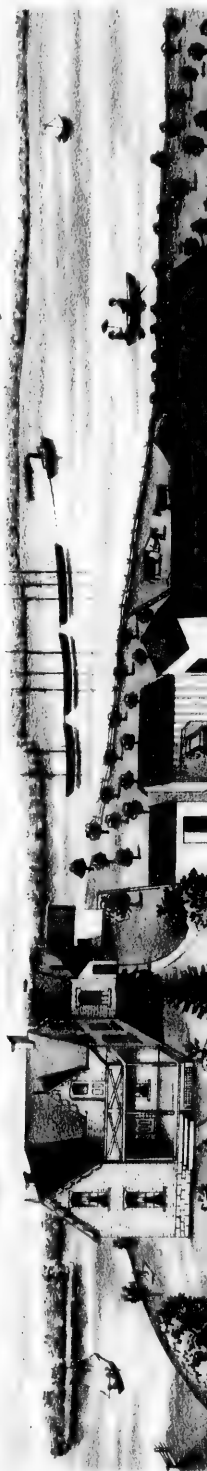










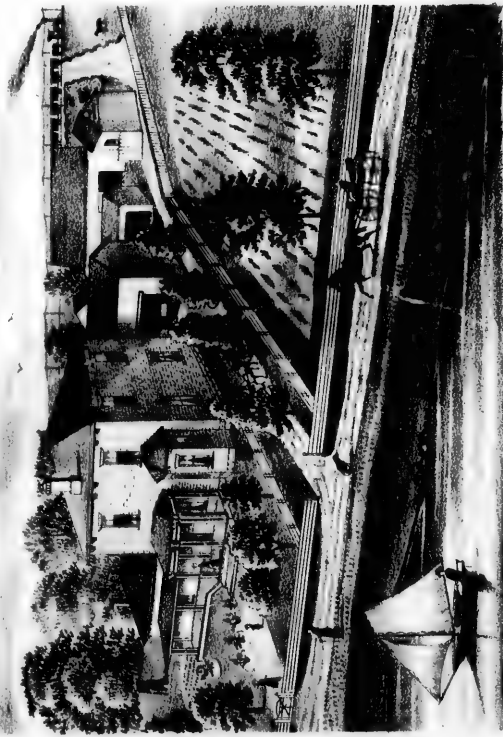




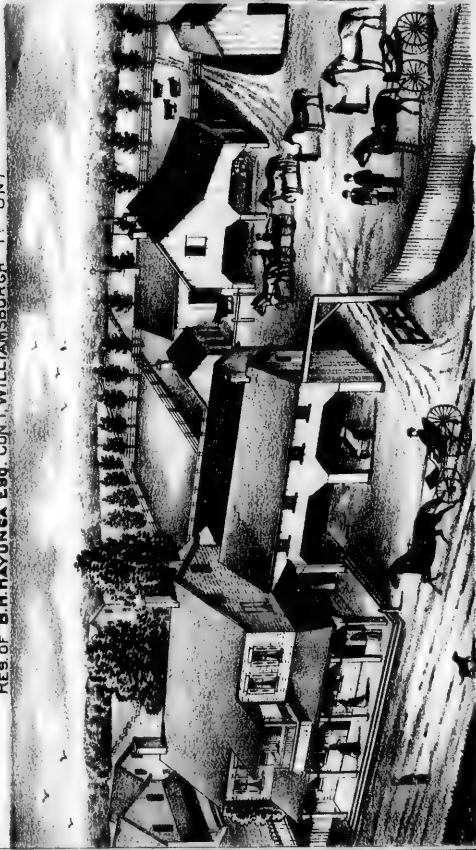
"SUNNY BANK" RES. OF JAMES AITKEN ESQ. CON. LOT 28, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP. GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



RES. OF WM COLQUHOUN ESQ. CORNWALL, STORMONT CO. ONT.



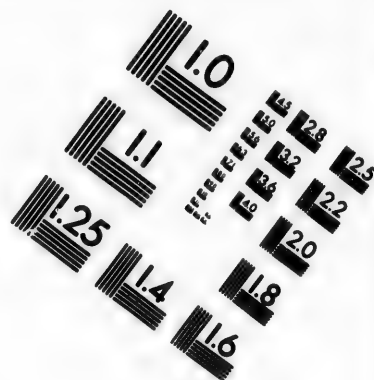
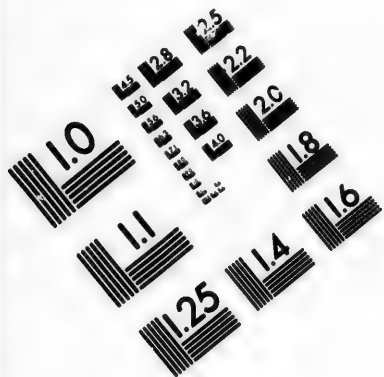
RES. OF B. HAYUNCA ESQ. CON. 1 WILLIAMSBURG TP. ONT.



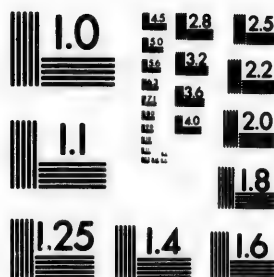
HOTEL AND FARM RES. OF WALTER FORD, HORSE DEALER, NORTH WILLIAMSBURG, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



RES. AND STORE OF I. R. AULT, AULTSVILLE, STORMONT CO. ONT.



# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



# Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503**

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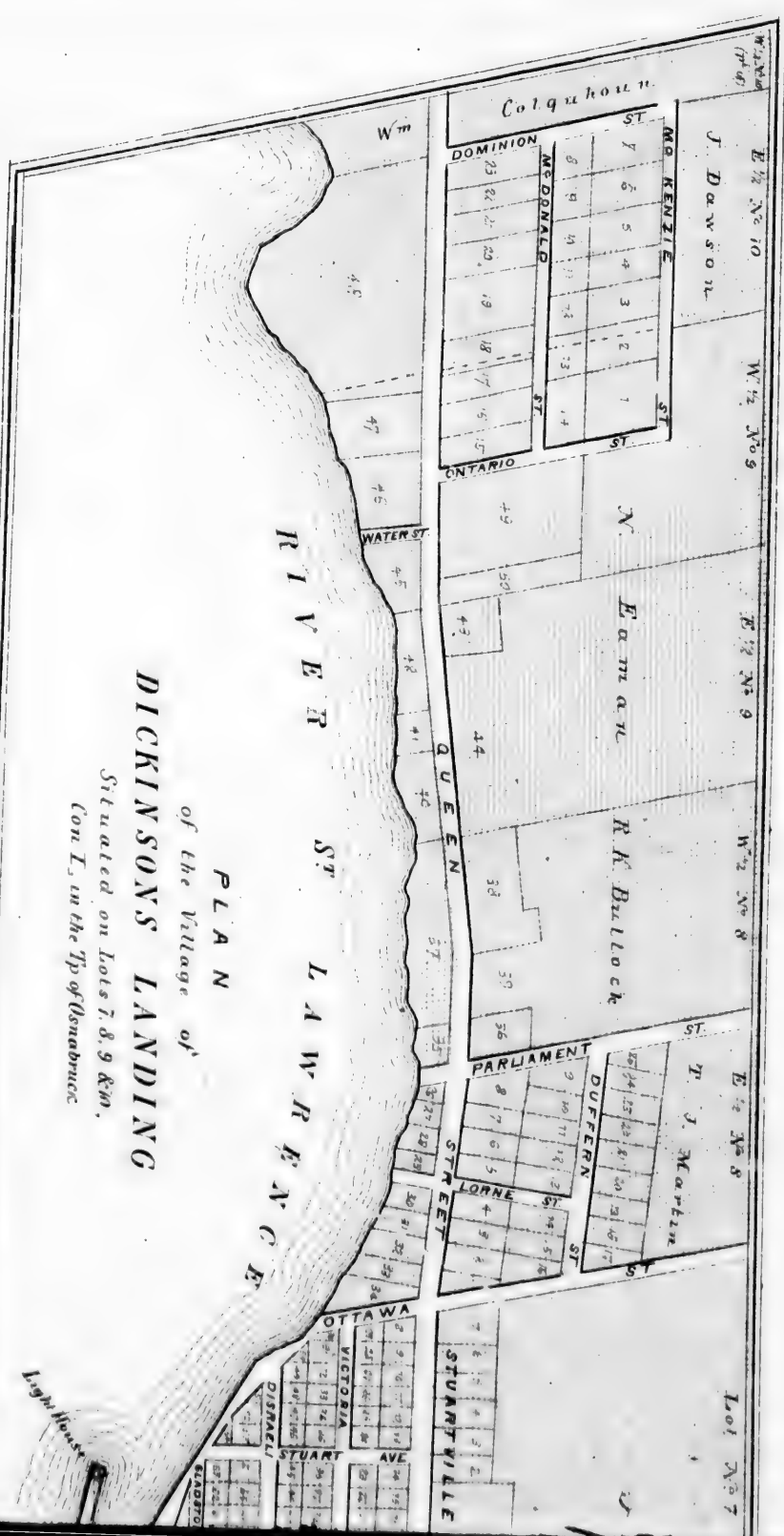
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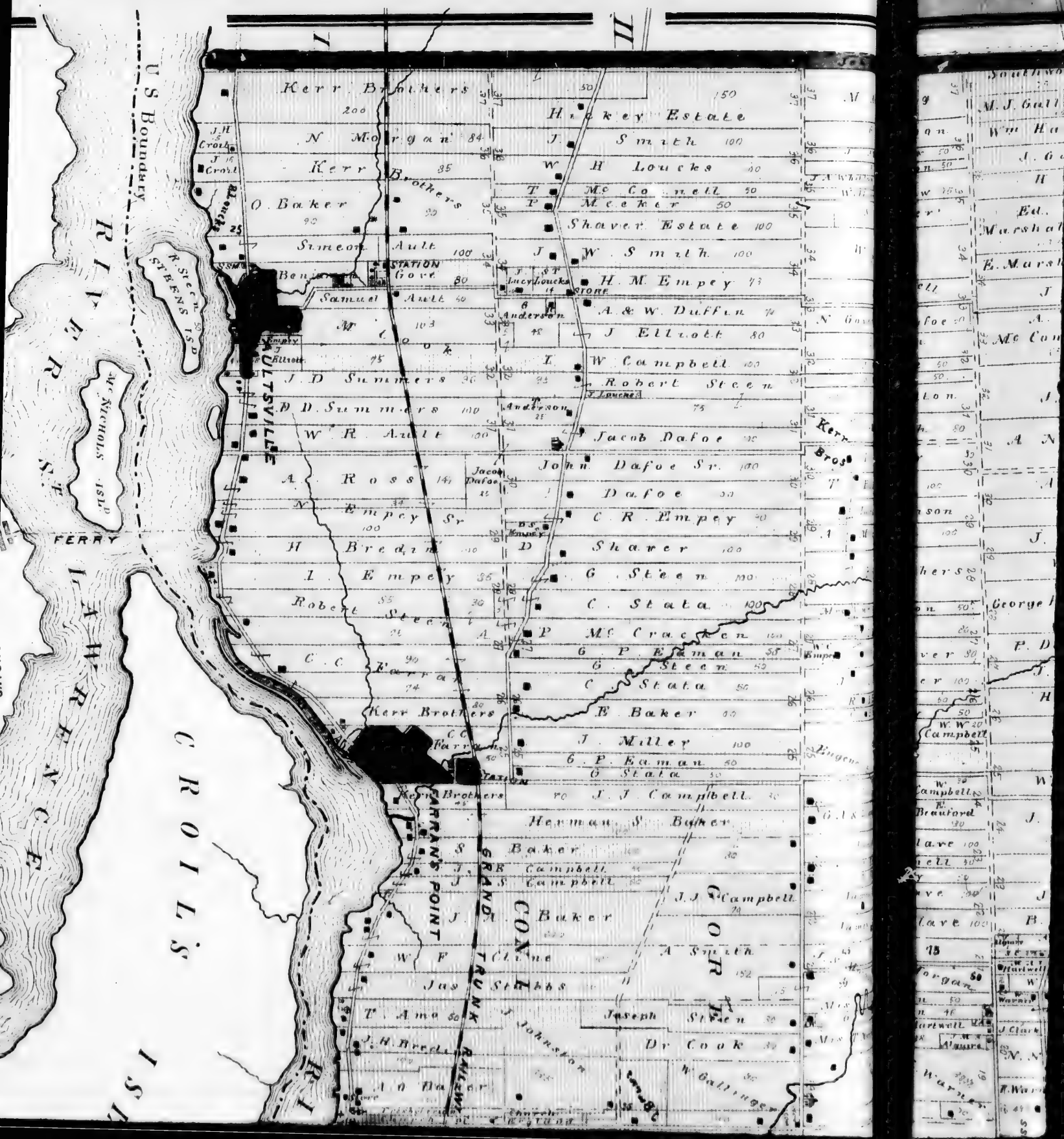


Boundary

RIVER  
LAURENCE  
McNICHOLS ISLAND  
LOUIS VILLE LANDING

# STATE OF NEW YORK





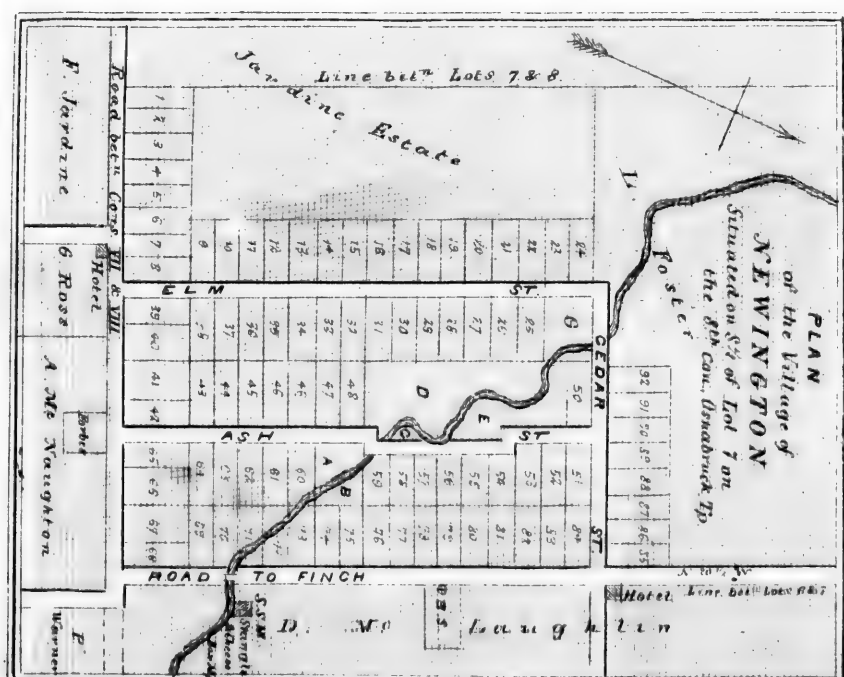
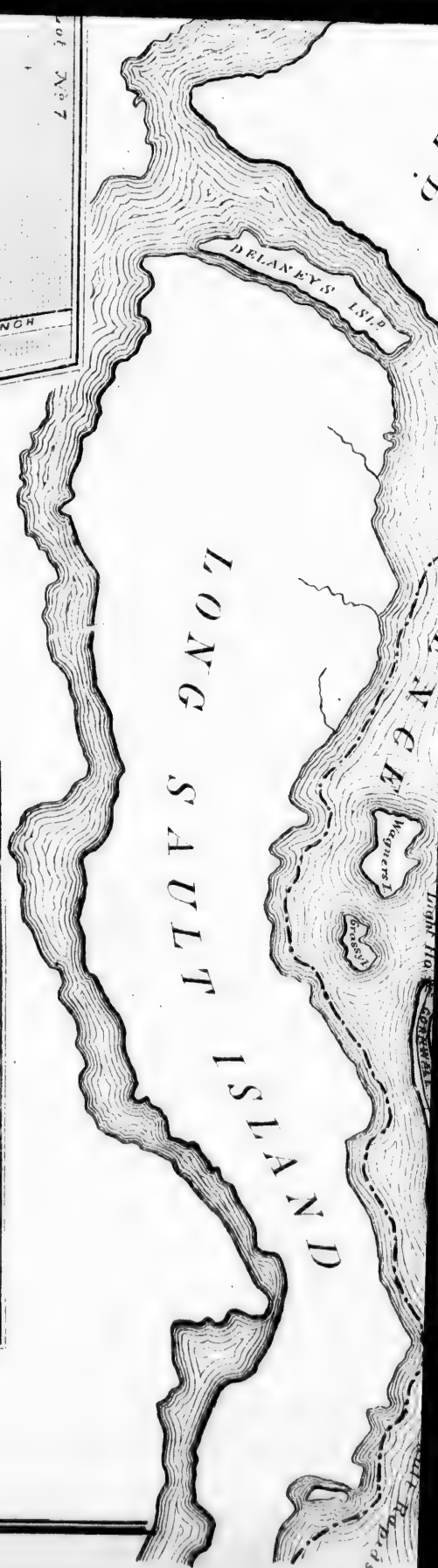
A detailed historical map of Gallinger Town, North Valley, showing property lots, owner names, and acreage. The map is divided into a grid of sections. Owners listed include M.J. Gallinger, Wm Hart, J. Gallinger, H. Gallinger, Ed. Marshall, F. Marshall, J.G. Gallinger, M. Cook, N. Semser, J. Wagner, A. Neil, A. Hillard, W. Semser, J. & R. Mc Nairn, W. Smith, George Hodgins, Johnston, P. Daugherty, J. Pitts, Helmer Estate, R. Scott, Wm. Hawn, W. Alexander, J.D. Pa. pst, J. Cryderman, B. Hollister, S. Robinson, W.A. Hartwell, C. Hartwell, J. Clark, A.N. Shaver, J.N. Shaver, L. Warner, A. Alguared, J. Baker, J. Cryderman, H. Morgun, J. A. Hallister, J. Warner, and A. Mc Lean. The map also shows a river, a road, and a schoolhouse. The title "GALLINGER TOWN" is written vertically on the left side, and "NORTH VALLEY" is written horizontally in the center.



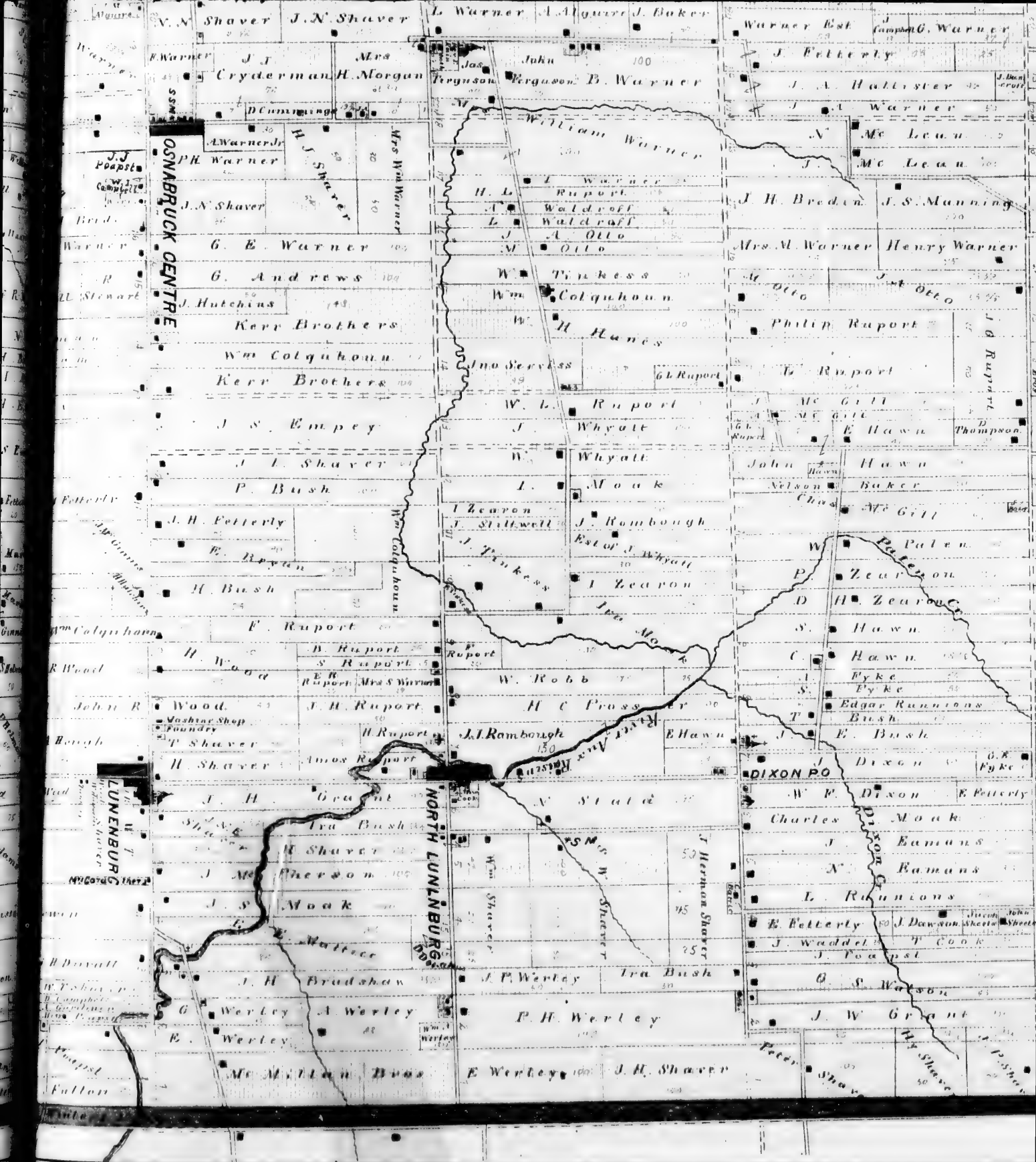
# OSNABRU

Scale 50 Chains-1 inch





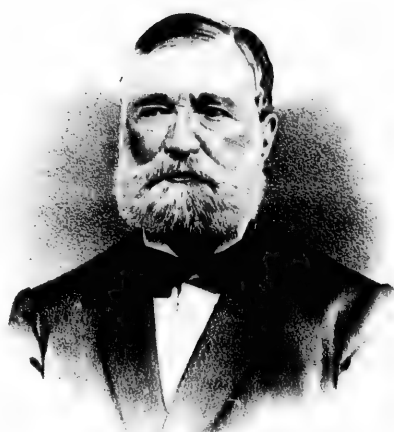




gains=1 inch







*A. G. Macdonell Ex-Warden  
Stormont, Dundas  
and Glengarry.  
Morrisburg, Ont.*



*Philip Carman Ex-Warden  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry  
Iroquois, Dundas Co.*



*D. M. McIntyre  
Sheriff  
Cornwall, Ont.*



*M. F. Beach  
West Winchester, Ontario.*

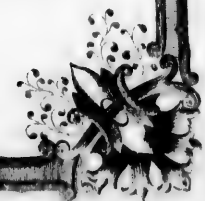


*William Elliot Ex-Warden  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.  
Iroquois, Ont.*



Warden  
a Glengarry  
ed. Co.

Warden  
a Glengarry.  
Ont.

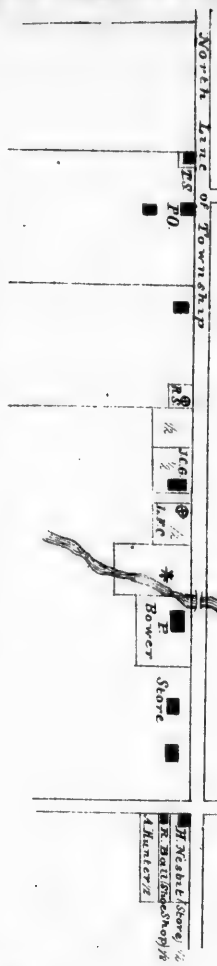




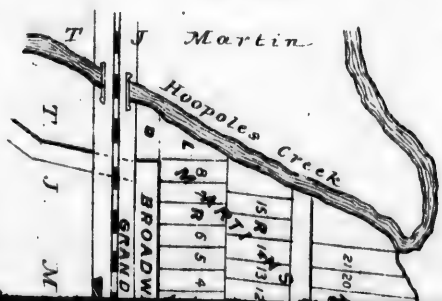
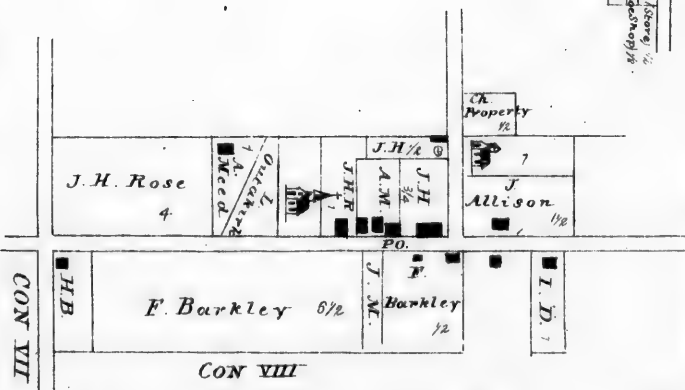
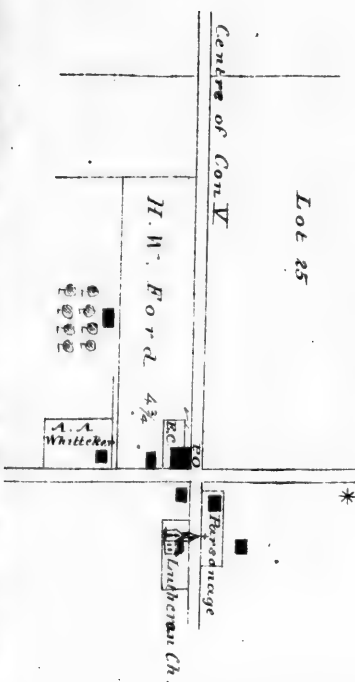
# STATE OF

Portion of  
**WINCHESTER SPRINGS**  
in Williamsburg Tp.  
Scale 10 Chs per Inch

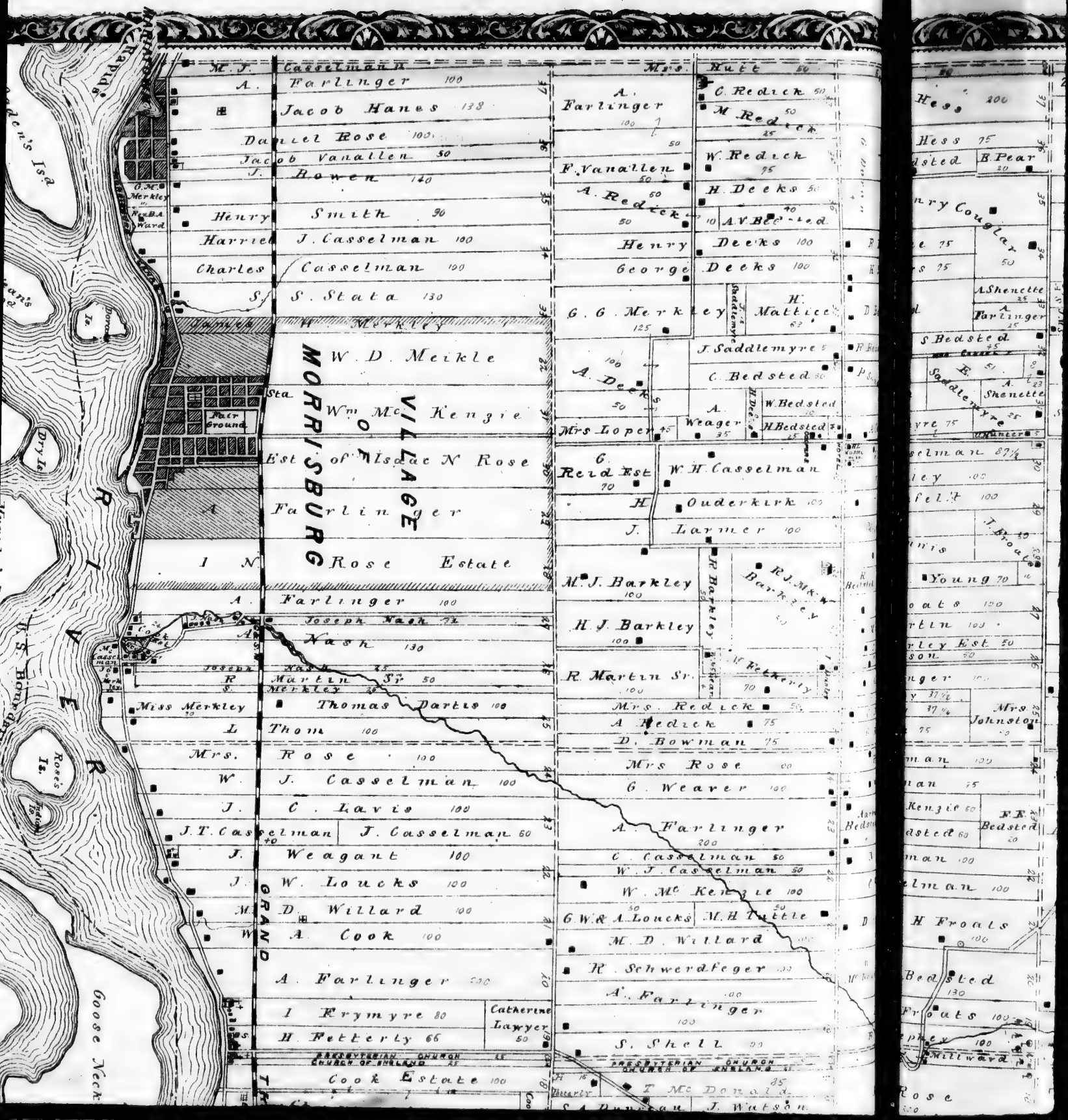
**DUNBAR**  
in Williamsburg Tp.  
Scale 10 Chs per Inch



**BOCK'S HILL**  
in Williamsburg Township  
Scale 10 Chs per Inch

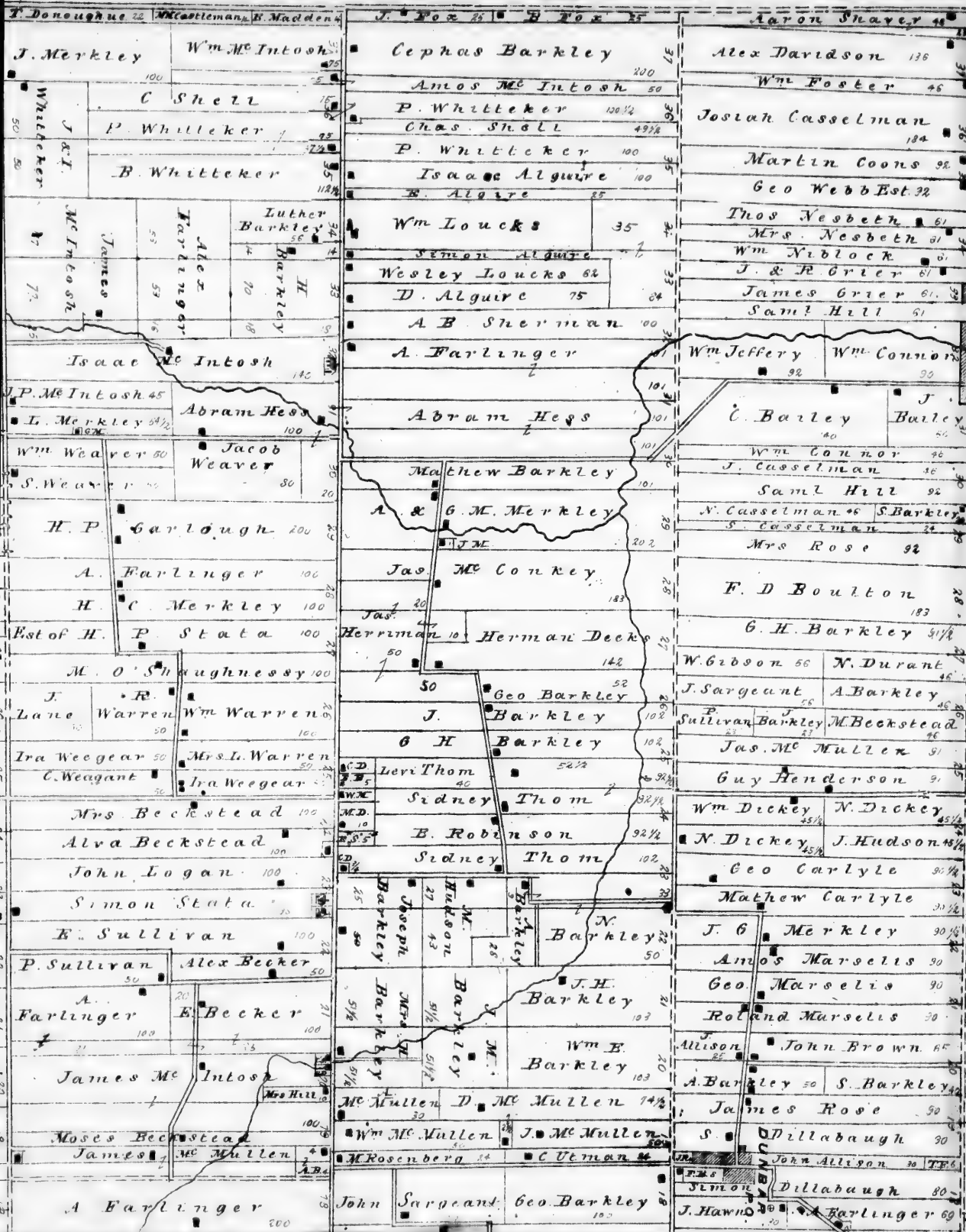


of the  
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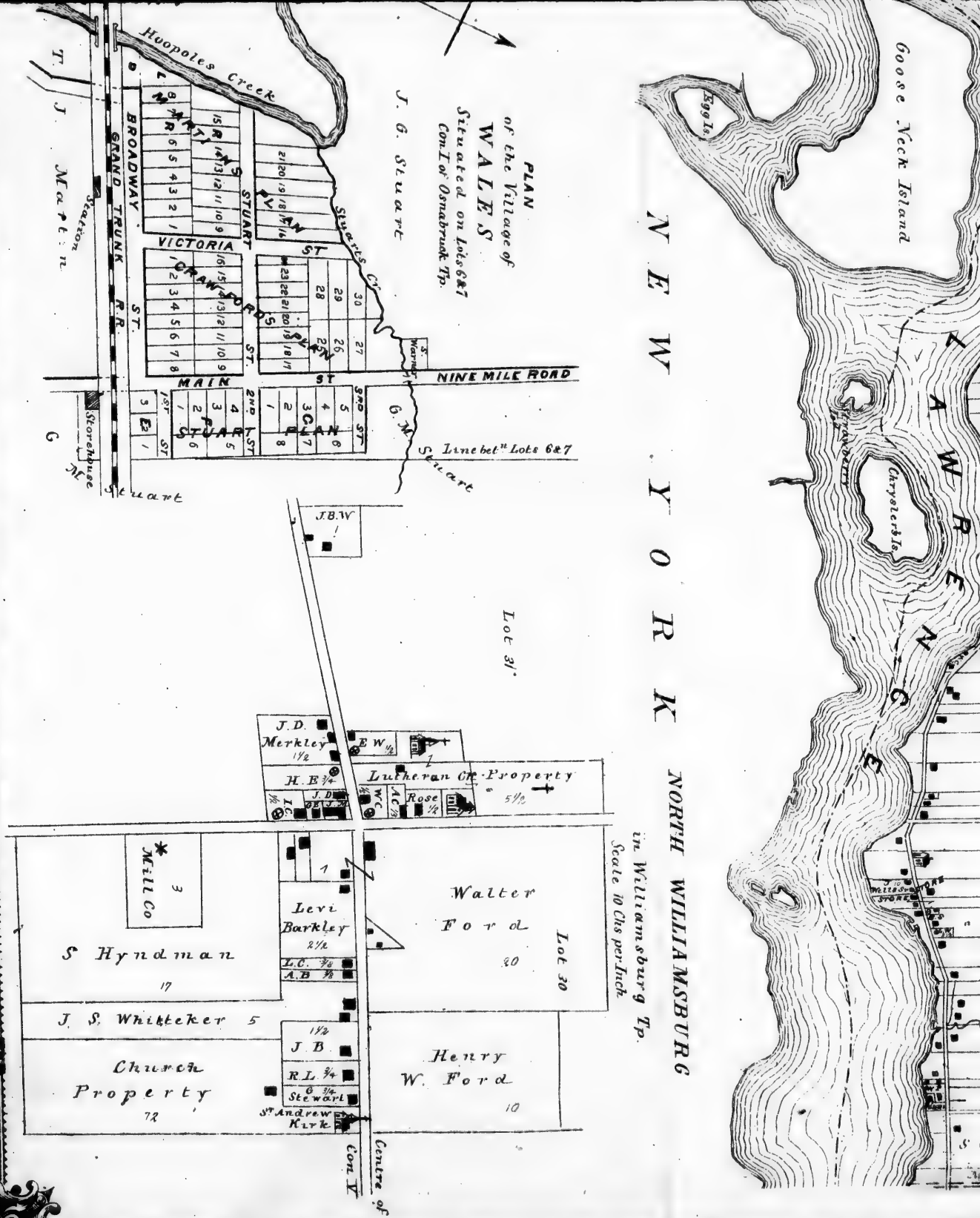


WINCHESTER SPR

Scale 50 Chains p

N E W Y O R K  
NORTH WILLIAMSBURG  
in Williamsburg Tp.

*J. G. Stuart*



Goose Neck Island

A. Farlinger 100

I. Frymyre 80

H. Petterly 66

Catherine  
Lawyer 50

A. Farlinger 100

S. Shell 90

REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Cook Estate 100

Charles Casselman 113

R. Stiles 45

John P. Chrysler 100

J. & G. Stiles 100

Mrs. Cook 100

B. H. Hayunga 100

6 Whitteker 100

S. P. Chrysler 50

M. H. Chrysler 50

William McKenzie 200

A. Vanallen 200

W. Bouck 100

P. Bronse 100

A. Farlinger 97

W. Wells 58 1/2

G. Casselman 50

M. H. Casselman 100

Martin Castleman 100

Charles Castleman 50

E. Cook 140

O. Loucks 50

D. Loucks 50

J. Bridges 75

F. Weaver 72

J. Wells Junr 55

H. R. Snyder 28

J. Baker 30

N. Southworth 70

W. Southworth 35

G. A. Hickey 35

60

John S. Hickey

6 S. Hickey 80

J. P. Prunner 12 1/2

L. Thom 100

30

S. Castleman

M. Carlyle 15

Kerr Bros 120

N. Morgan 25

Catherine  
Lawyer 50

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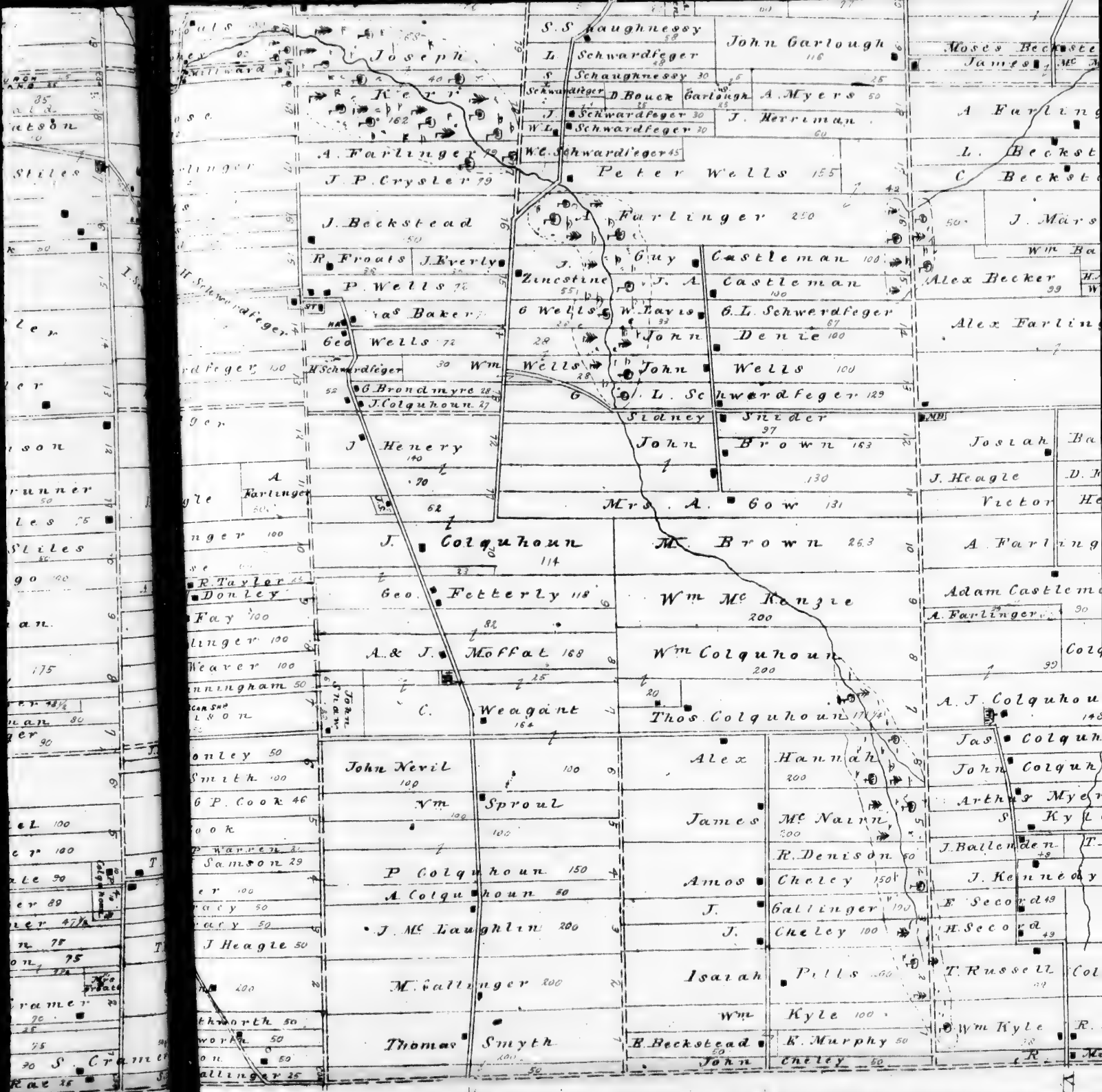
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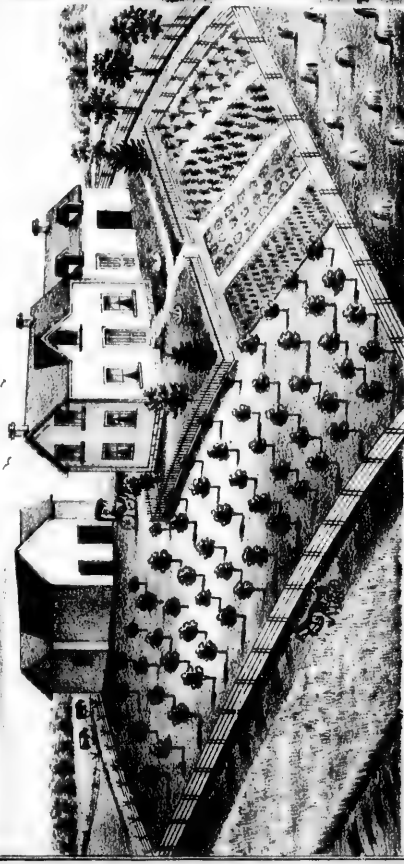


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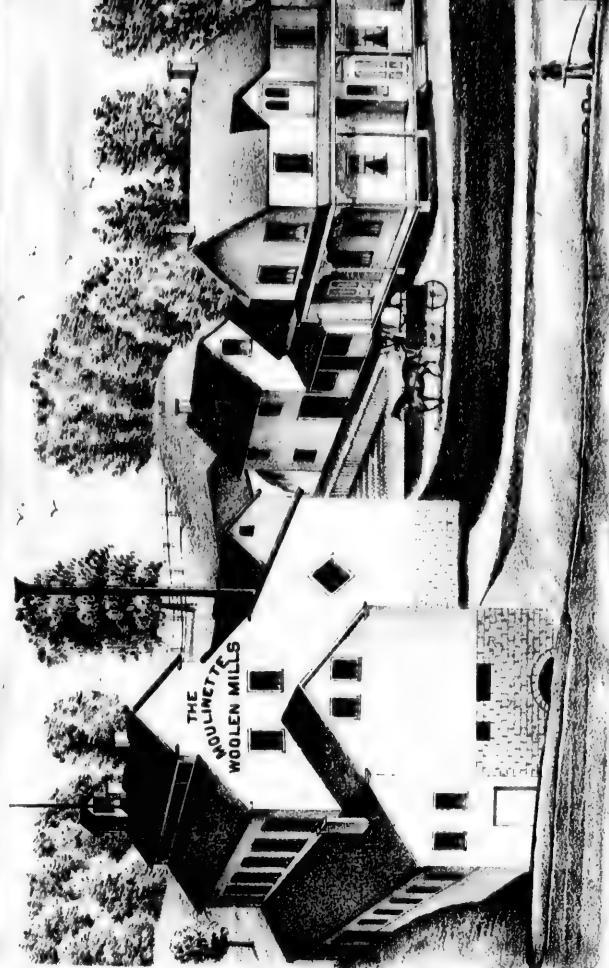
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Moses Beckstead	James Mc Millen	Mc Mullen D. Mc Mullen 14 1/2	James Rose
A Farlinger	L. Beckstead	Wm Mc Mullen J. Mc Mullen	S. Dillabaugh
C Beckstead	J. Marselis	H. Rosenberg C Utman	John Allison
Alex Hecker	Wm Barkley	John Sargeant Geo. Barkley	Simon Dillabaugh
Alex Farlinger	H. H. Barkley	M. H. Barkley J. Barkley	J. Hawns
Josiah Barkley	Weegear	H. Weegear Sr	Edward Clements
Victor Heagle	C. Lynch	C. Lynch J. Dillabaugh	Alex. Clements
A. Farlinger	A. Lennox	A. Lennox I. Barkley	Durankes J. Welsh
Adam Castleman	Moses Durant	H. Armstrong M. Durant	C. Barkley J. Clements
Farlinger	A. Farlinger	A. Farlinger I. Weegear	Wm Deeks
Jas. Colquhoun	J. Merkle	J. Merkle J. Young	Henderson S. Henderson
John Colquhoun	Victor Heagle	Victor Heagle	John Merkle
Arthur Myers	I. Barkley	I. Barkley	Levi Outakirk
S. Kyle	S. Cunningham	S. Cunningham	Danl Mc Millen
T. Bailenden	J. Link	J. Link R. Link	Wm Wilson
J. Kennedy	E. Frauts	E. Frauts	Mrs J. R. Young
F. Secord	Geo. Frauts	Geo. Frauts	Mrs J. R. Y
H. Secord	F. Frauts	F. Frauts	Wm Wilson
T. Russell	Petterly	Petterly A. Beckstead	Edwd Henderson
Colquhoun	Geo. Beckstead	Geo. Beckstead	Day Allison
Wm Kyle	J. Wallace	J. Wallace	D. Allison
R. Matrice	Wm A. Beckstead	Wm A. Beckstead	I. Irving
Murphy	Peter D. Colquhoun	Peter D. Colquhoun	G. Cunningham
	David Mc Mullin	David Mc Mullin	R. Elliott
	Thos. Blake	Thos. Blake	Jas Cunningham
	Jas. Murphy	Jas. Murphy	S. Cunningham
	Saml Kyle	Saml Kyle	Jos Cunningham
	Mrs. M. T. Fetherston	Mrs. M. T. Fetherston	E. Cooper
	Fetherston Fetherston Fetherston	Fetherston Fetherston Fetherston	B. Fetterly
	J. A. Mackintosh	J. A. Mackintosh	G. Fetterly
	T. Fetherston	T. Fetherston	J. Fetherly
			Z. Robinson
			J. R. Robinson
			H. M. Shaver
			M. Beekstead
			Adram
			Hawn
			Saml
			Drummond
			Thos. Carr
			Mrs. Fetherston
			Wm Collins
			Thos. Carr





"CHERRY HILL" RES. OF JAMES H. DOWERY CON. 1, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP. ONT.



WOOLEN MILLS, AND RES. OF JAC. H. WOOD, MOULINETTE, STORMONT CO. ONT.  
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

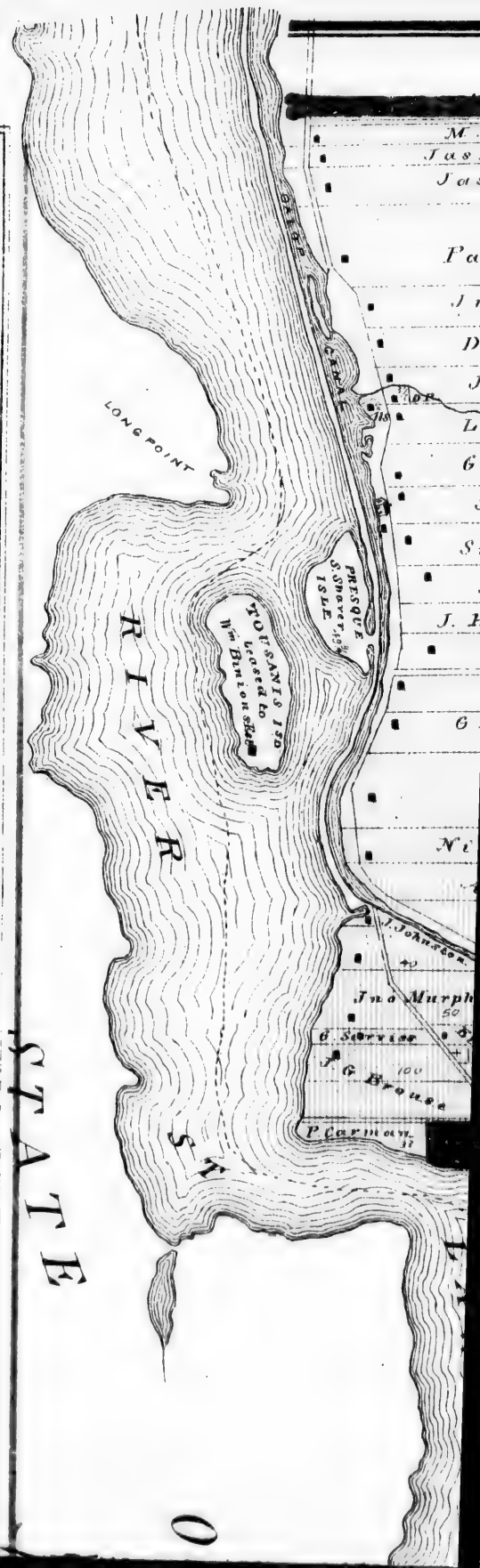
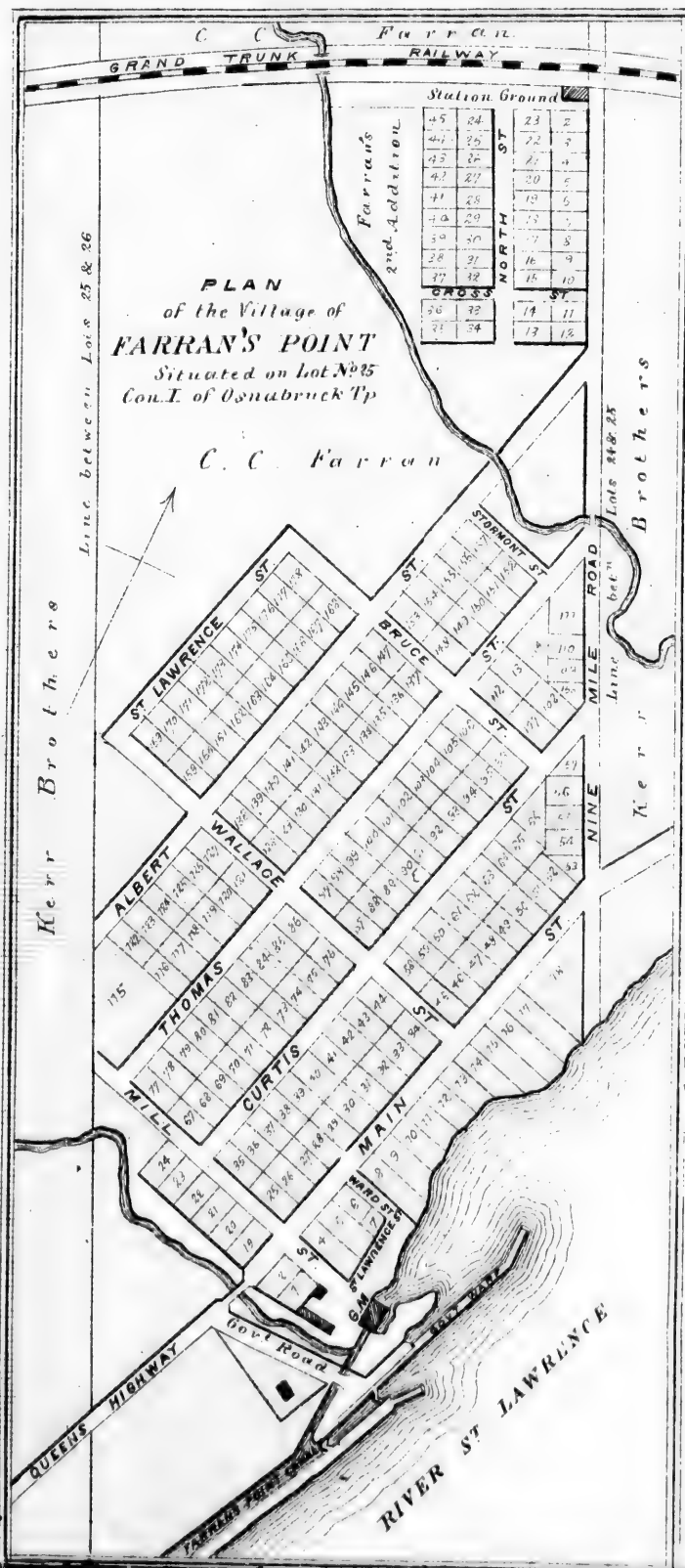


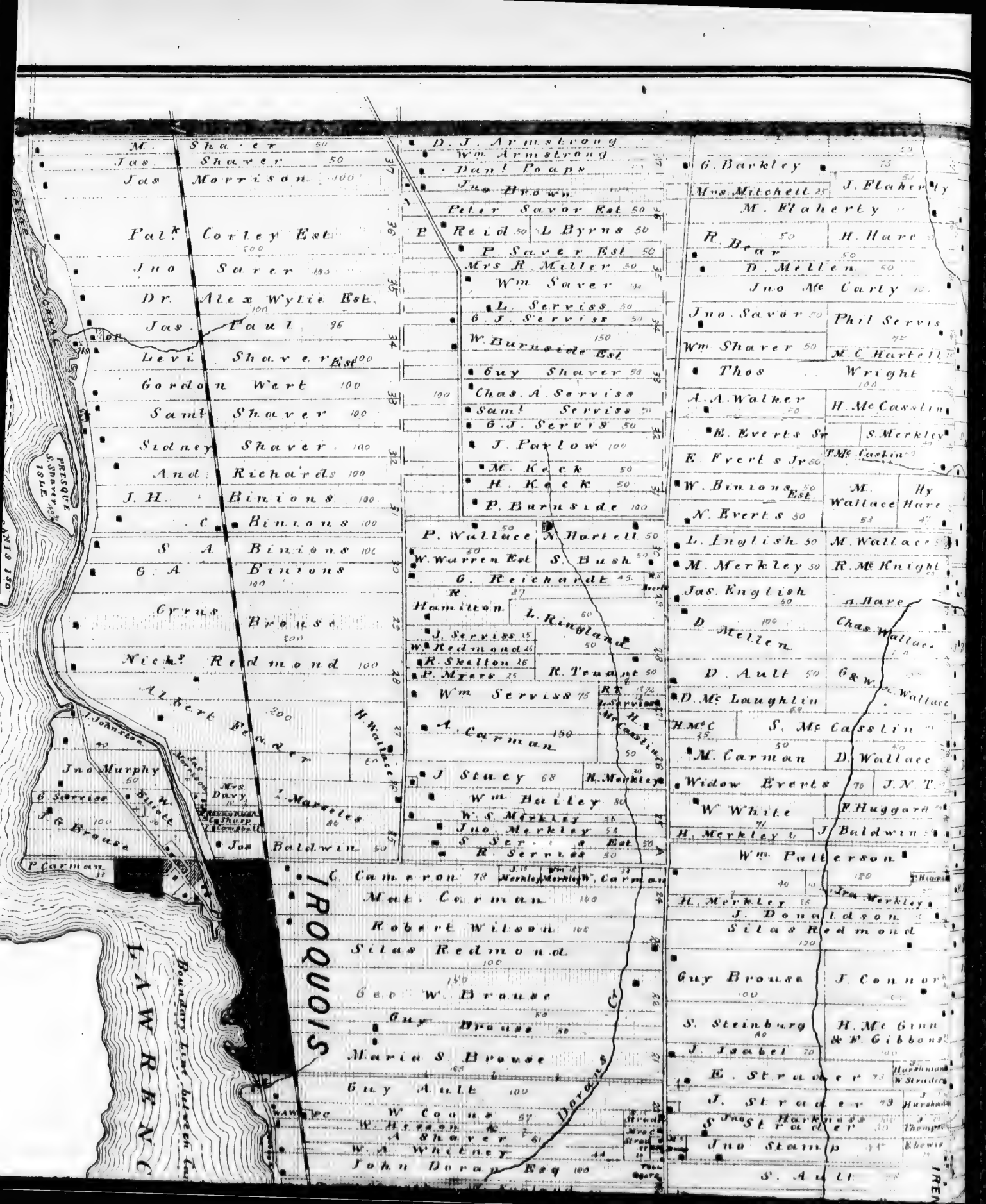
RES. OF W. KEZAR ESQ. MERCHANT, MILLE ROCHES, STORMONT CO. ONT.



FARM RES. OF DONALD MCLENNAN ESQ. GORE, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP. ONT.







M. Shaver 50  
Jas Shaver 50  
Jas Morrison 100

Pal<sup>k</sup> Corley Est 500

Jno Saver 190

Dr. Alex Wylie Est 100

Jas Paul 96

Levi Shaver Est 100

Gordon Wert 100

Sam<sup>t</sup> Shaver 100

Sidney Shaver 100

And Richards 100

J. H. Binions 100

C. Binions 100

S. A. Binions 100

G. A. Binions 100

Cyrus Brouse 500

Nich<sup>s</sup> Redmond 100

Albert Beader 200

Jno Murphy 50

G. Service 50

J. G. Brouse 100

P. Carman 50

LAWRENCE

IROQUOIS

C. Cameron 100  
Met. Carman 100

Robert Wilson 100

Silas Redmond 100

G. W. Brouse 150

Guy Brouse 50

Maria S Brouse 150

Guy Ault 100

W. Coons 50

W. A. Whelan 50

John Doran Esq 100

D. J. Armstrong  
Wm Armstrong  
Danl Poaps

Jno Brown 100  
Peter Savor Est 50

P. Reid 50 L. Burns 50

P. Saver Est 50

Mrs R. Miller 50

Wm Saver 50

L. Serviss 50

G. J. Serviss 50

W. Burnside Est 150

Guy Shaver 50

Chas. A. Serviss 100

Sam<sup>t</sup> Serviss 50

G. J. Serviss 50

J. Parlow 100

M. Keck 50

H. Keck 50

P. Burnside 100

P. Wallace N. Hartell 50

W. Warren Est 50

S. Bush 50

G. Reichardt 45

R. Hamilton 47

L. Ringland 60

J. Serviss 45

W. Redmond 45

R. Skelton 45

P. Myers 25

R. Tenant 50

Wm Serviss 75

A. Carman 150

J. Stacy 68

H. Merkley 30

Wm Bailey 50

W. S. Merkley 35

Jno Merkley 50

S. Serviss Est 50

R. Serviss 50

C. Cameron 100

Met. Carman 100

Robert Wilson 100

Silas Redmond 100

G. W. Brouse 150

Guy Brouse 50

G. Barkley 15

Mrs Mitchell 25 J. Flaherty 50

M. Flaherty 50

R. Bear 50 H. Hare 50

D. Mellen 50

Jno Mc Carly 100

Jno Savor 50 Phil Serviss 75

Wm Shaver 50 M. C. Hartell 100

Thos Wright 100

A. A. Walker 50 H. McCaslin 50

R. Everts Sr 50 S. Merkley 50

E. Everts Jr 50 T. M. Caskin 50

W. Binions Est 50 M. Hy 50

N. Everts 50 Wallace Hare 47

L. English 50 M. Wallace 50

M. Merkley 50 R. McKnight 50

Jas. English 50 A. Hare 50

D. Mellen 100 Chas Wallace 100

D. Ault 50 G. W. Wallace 50

D. Mc Laughlin 50

H. McC 35 S. McCaslin 50

M. Carman 50 D. Wallace 50

Widow Everts 70 J. N. T. 50

W. White 70 F. Huggard 50

H. Merkley 50 J. Baldwin 50

Wm. Patterson 100

H. Merkley 50 J. Donaldson 50

Silas Redmond 100

Guy Brouse 100 J. Connor 50

S. Steinburg 40 H. Mc Ginn 50

J. Isabel 20 F. Gibbons 50

E. Strader 70 H. Strader 50

J. Strader 50 H. Strader 50

S. St. Harkness 50 J. St. Harkness 50

Jno Stamp 50 E. H. H. 50

S. Ault 50

Map showing land parcels and owners. Owners listed include: Thos Briggs, E. McFarlane, M. McFarlane, J. Briggs, T. Spink, H. Steinburg, A. Irvine, E. Fader, C. & M. Mills, R. Boyd, J. Boyd, N. Hanes, Richard Hanes, J. Knight, Wm Gamble, A. Banford, T. H. Timblich, Jas Cross, Francis Thompson, R. Hanes, J. C. Hanes, G. S. Hanes, Moses Steinburg, R. Johnston, J. J. Johnston, M. Steinburg, Wm Johnston, R. Johnson, Jno. Thompson, W. Johnston, James Collison, Robt Collison, Alex Mc Gruber, H. N. Redman, J. Rose, A. Collison, Josephus Rose, W. Morehead, Alex Bedstead Sr, Jno Munro, Sol Munro, Wm Munro, C. & H. Bowen, J. J. Johnson, J. Thompson, A. Farlinger, Pat. Mullen, J. Wall, Wm Mullen, R. Barkley, R. Fader, W. Fader, J. J. Fader, Jno Briggs, Geo. Coons, Geo. Dawson, J. Dawson, J. Barkley, E. Fader, N. Fader, Jno. G. Coons, G. Fader, R. Fader, N. Fader, T. Thompson, R. Hanes, Jas. Fader, Phil. Fader, Jno & Thos. Murray, Jno Murray, Chas Steinburg, D. Thompson Esq., Edmond, Johnston, Collison, S. T. Collison, Jno Thompson, Wm Shaver, N. Autt, Jno Murray, R. Thompson, H. Froom, A. Collison, Hiram Shaver, W. Autt, J. Barkley, J. W. Gilson, Wm Payne, H. Locke, J. W. Gilson, W. Locke, P. Coons, C. Lazert, R. Milligan, J. Milligan, W. Milligan, J. Pake, C. Lazert, Jno Johnston, R. Jordan, Jos Wright, W. Dodge, J. Ryland, Wm Ryland, Thos Johnston, W. Johnston, S. Hamilton, W. Burke, I. & J. Wall, E. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, Ed Hamilton, C. Wynn, J. Boyce, T. Currie, R. O. Anderson, C. Dukelow, Arch. Blair, Wm Blair, E. Thompson, Chas. Errington, C. Miller, E. Shaver, Jno Wright, B. Steinburg, Jno. Graham, J. Brocham, G. Grocham, J. Johnston, S. Collison, Alex Rose, Jno Hamilton, P. Rose, Geo. Gilson, Jno Wickware, T. Wickwire, Jos. Bell, Jno. Errington, C. Rose, G. F. Ennis, E. Collison, M. G. Clark Rose, A. Mc Intosh, R. Bonck, A. Mc Intosh, J. Quinnell, Thos Keck, A. Scott, Thos. Harrison, Robt W. Weir.

us 75	P	60mley	Adam Clark	Alex Brown	100
R Milligan	50	Wm Ryland	50	Nathan Brown	100
J. Milligan	50	Jas. Lazert	50	Geo Hess	75
W. Milligan	40	J. S. Ross	50	Wm. Hess	50
C. Lazert	50	Richd Bannon	120	D. Brow	50
R. Jordan	50	Ed. Jordan	120	Jas. Hill	50
Dodge 75	50	Jno. Jordan	150	Farrell J. Milligan	50
land Wm Ryland	37	A. Miller	75	J. Gilmore	50
W. Johnston	50	M. Murdock	50	Jacob Hess	100
W Burke	50	R. A. T. Wright	50	John Hess	100
Wall 75	50	Moses Murdock	50	Jno Gilmore Sr	100
on Sr	50	Jno Currie	15	Jno 110	H. Montgomery
Ed Hamilton Jr	50	J. Currie	25	Thompson	Campbell
J. Boyce	40	W. J. Currie	50	Wm Gilmore	Thompson
Currie	90	T. Lenox	50	Sam Sterling	100
on C. Dukelow	50	W. H. Lenox	50	Hugh Smith	100
h Blair	50	A. Lenox	25	Leslie	Smith
om pson	100	P. Gornley	50	6 Kennedy	J. Kennedy
rington. 47	50	C. McGregor	20	Lent	Farrell
Shaver	50	J. Carver	50	Jno	Farrell
Wright	50	R. Armstrong	25	Leslie	Robinson
teinburg	50	R. Armstrong Sr	100	Wm	Ellis
raham	100	Robt Sterling	100	Jas. Robinson	100
G. Graham	75	Jos Bell	50	J. Robinson	Wm Ellis
S. Collison	50	N. Bigford	50	Robt	Wall
Jno Hamilton	50	T. Wickwire	50	J. Christie	6 Christie
Geo Gilson	50	R. Wright	100	David	Christie
Jno Wickware	50	Thos Edwards	75	J. Ellis	Est. L. Ellis
T. Wickwire	50	Wm Thorp	45	Robt Sterling	R. Robinson
C. Rose	50	J. Thorp	25	John Blow	70
E. Collison	50	Jno Hamilton	100	P. Cleland	Jas Mc Elroy
rk Rose	50	Jas Wright	75	W. Thorp	50
sh. R. Bauck	50	Jas. Wright	75	Wm. Mellen	100
Mc Intosh	50	6. Hamilton	50	Jas. Keys	40
Thos Keck	50	J. Ault	15	Jno Keys	40
W. Weir	150	J. Taylor	35	Jno Owens	50
		Philander Rose	150	Pat. McCormick	50
		Alex Ross	50	Alex Ross	50
		Guy Shaver	50	Wm. Rance	50
		W. D. Shaver	50	S. Rance	50
		W. Rood	50	S. Locke	50
		C. Adams	50	J. Patchett	50
		Richd Johnson	50	Reuben Rose	150
		Edward Suffle	50	T. Irvin	50

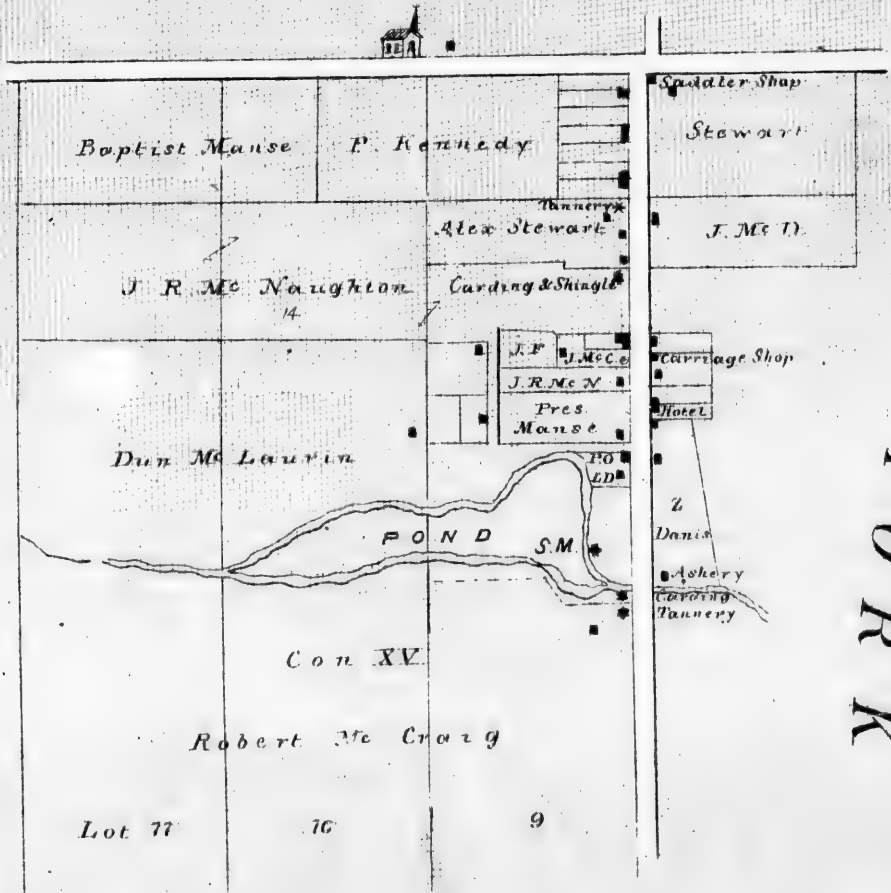


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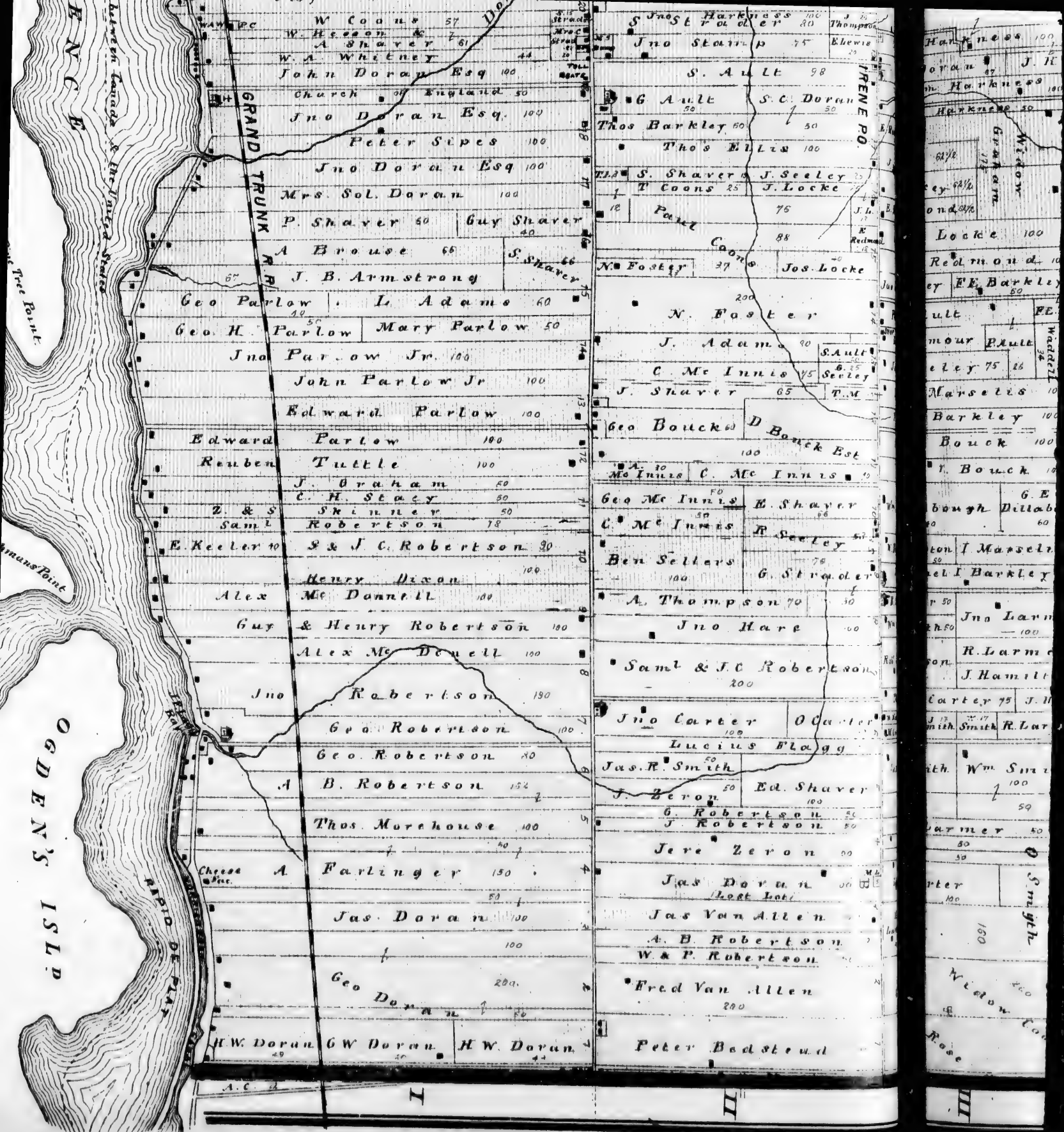


Village of  
**DOMINIONVILLE**  
KENYON T<sup>p</sup>  
Scale 10 Chs per Inch



NEW YORK





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# STANDA



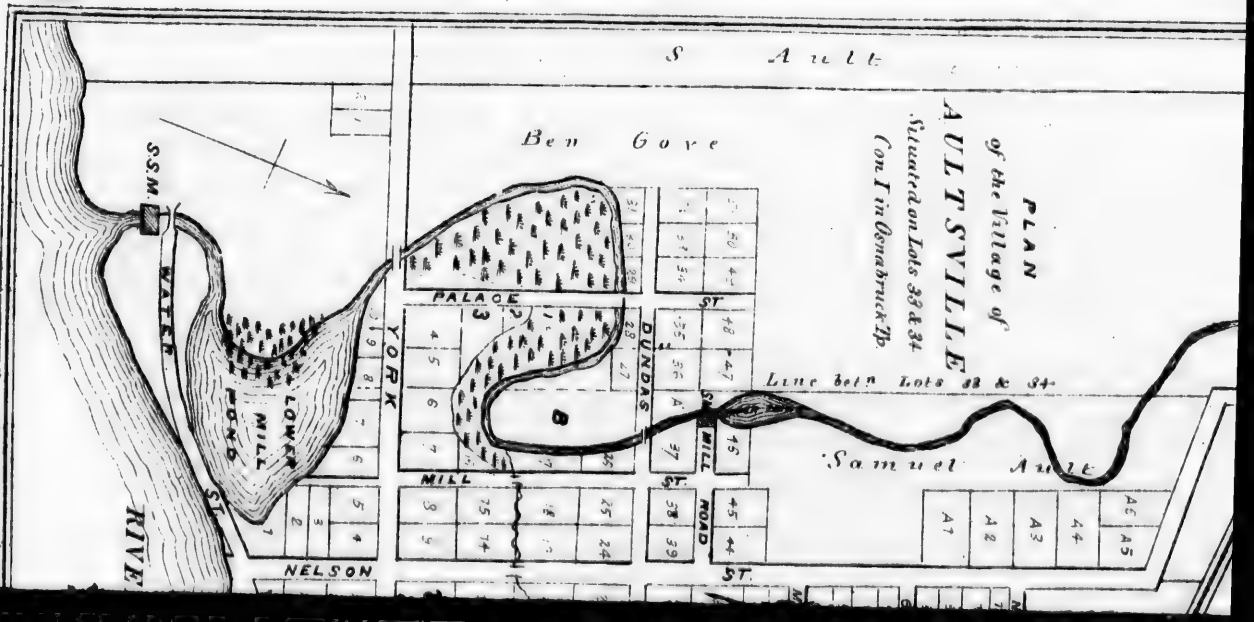
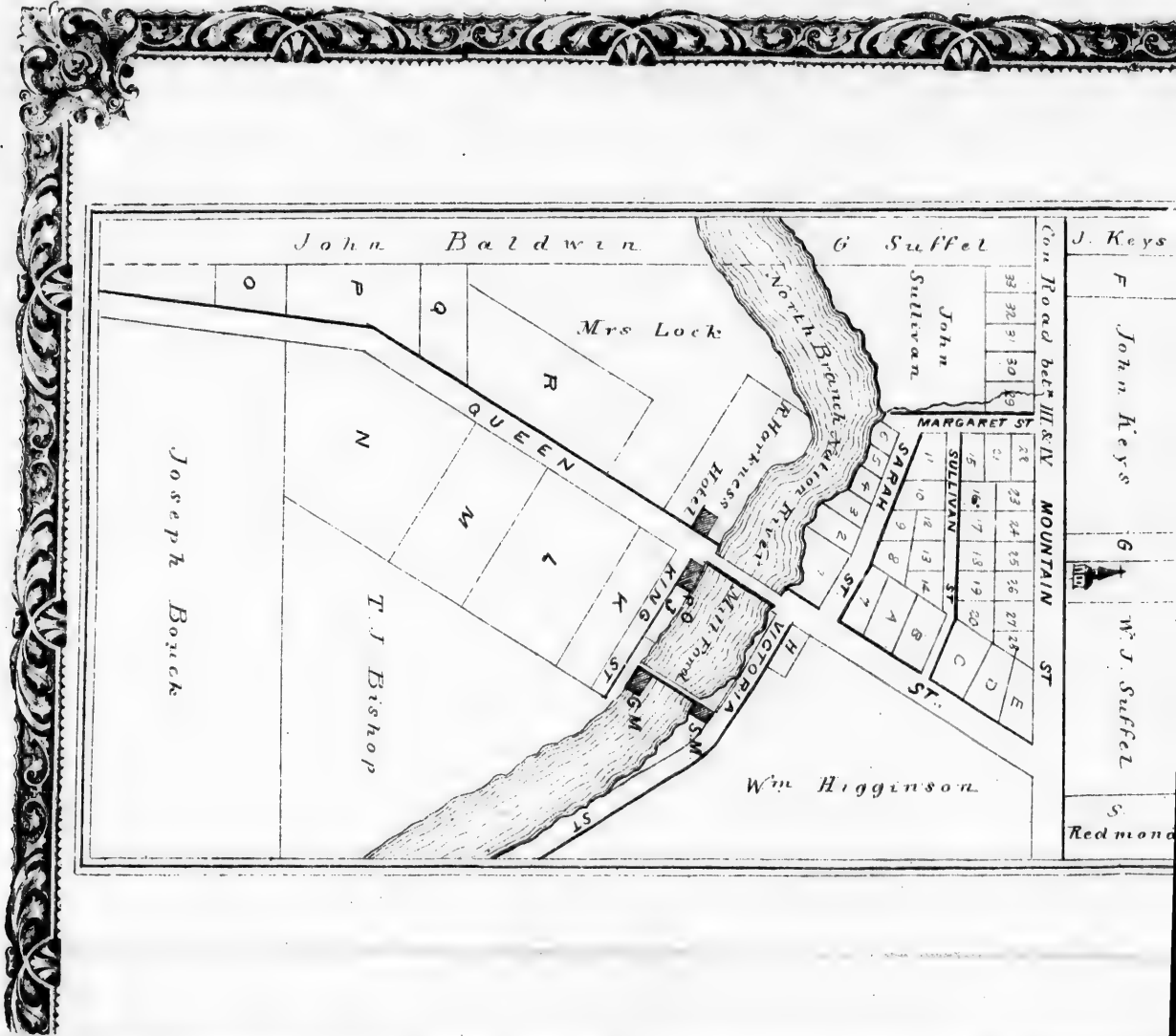


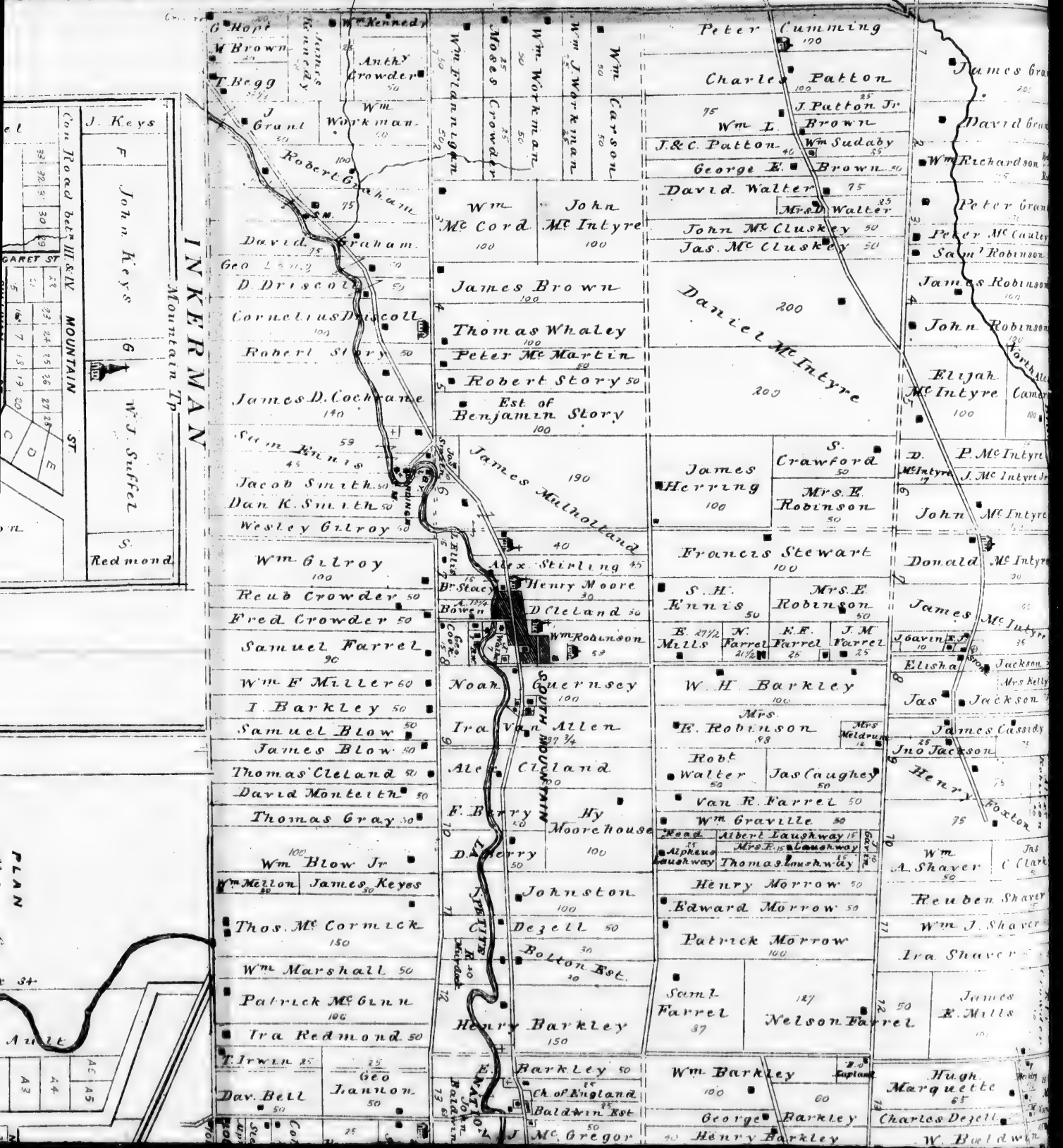


THE CORNWALL MILLS. WOOLEN, FLOURING AND PLANING MILLS, (LATE ANDREW HODGE,) CORNWALL, STORMONT CO. ONT.



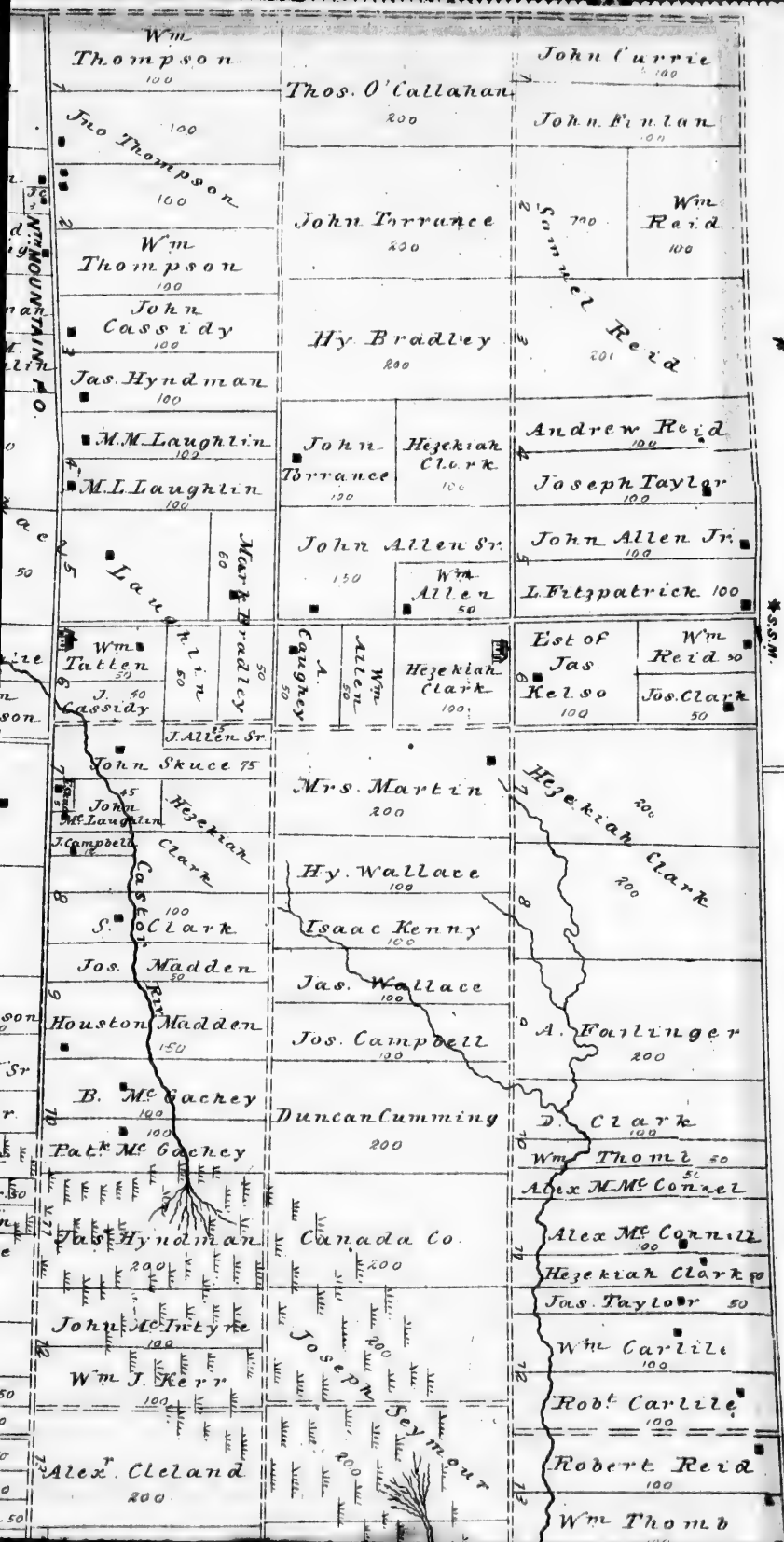
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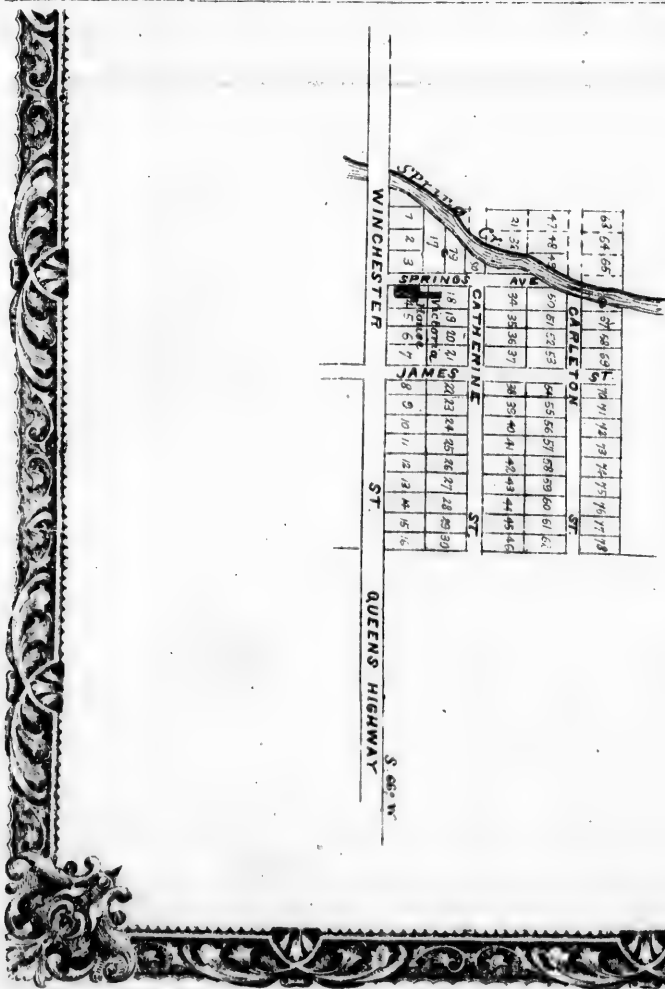
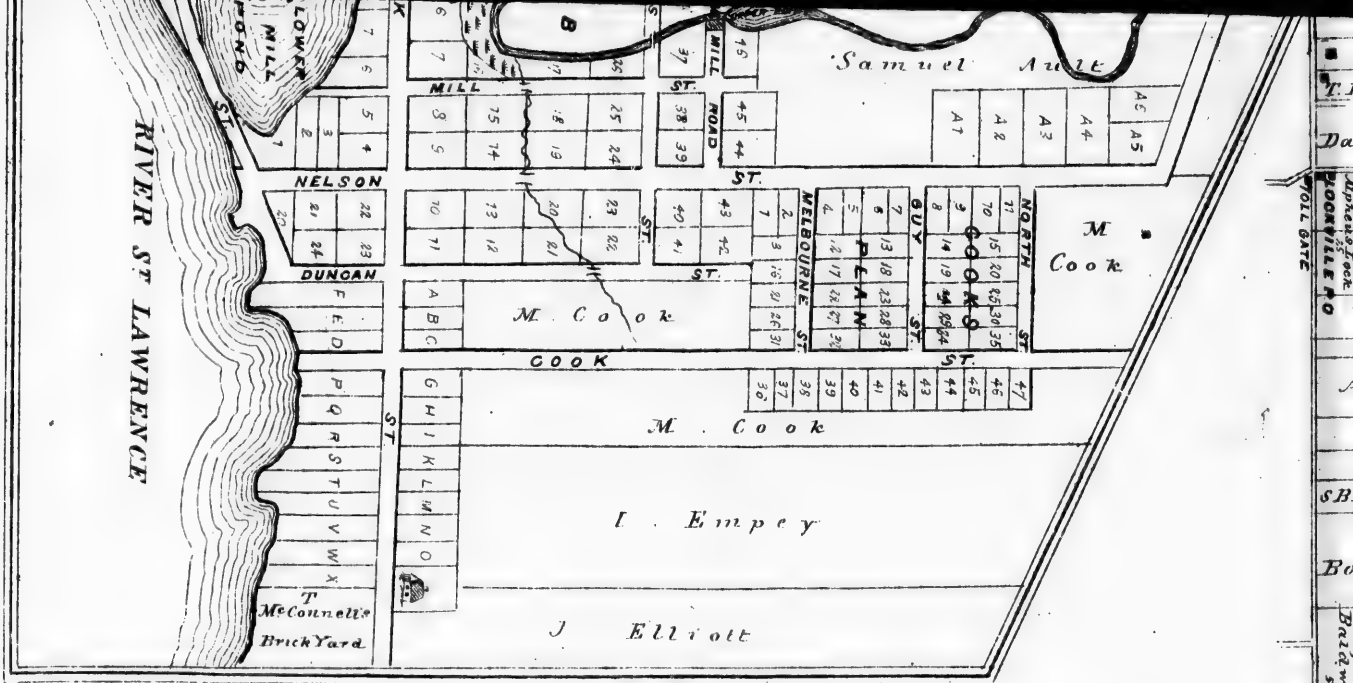


Jas. Wallace 50	Mrs. Cyrus 100	William Fraser 50	Alex Smith 100	Wm Thompson 200	Wm Thompson 100
John Middaugh 100	Mc Cargar 100	Wm K. Smith 100	John Smith 50	Wm Allen 50	John Thompson 100
Jacob Van Allen 200	Van Allen 33	Duncan Christie Jr 25	Peter Smith 100	Duncan Cumming 50	Wm Thompson 100
Sidney Shaw 100	John Middaugh 100	Chas Middaugh 50	Mrs Barnhart 100	Bernad Keating 50	John Thompson 100
David Sheak 100	Duncan W. Christie 100	Duncan W. Christie 50	John Van Allen 50	Jas Hyndman 50	John Cassidy 100
Richardson. 50	Alex. Clark 100	J. M. Christie 50	John Balkwell 100	M. Roach 25	Jas. Hyndman 100
Workman. 50	Hugh Beggs 100	W. Christie 50	M. Roach 25	M. Roach 25	M. M. Laughlin 50
John Black 50	Jos Hyndman 50	Hy Settles 50	Duncan 40	James Cleland 100	M. M. Laughlin 100
Albert Richardson 50	Duncan Christie 50	Wm Brown Sr 50	Wm Christie 60	Michael Roach 100	M. L. Laughlin 100
Wm & Alex Clark 100	E. & F. 30	David Brown 50	James Smith 100	Robert Cumming 50	Wm Tatten 50
Robt B. Richardson 50	Thos. Stewart 100	W. & J. Stewart 140	Robt Cumming 50	Isaac Kenny 50	J. Cassidy 50
John Black 50	Alex Hyndman 100	Wm H. & T. Stewart 100	Hugh Shaw 100	Wm. Robison 50	John Skue 45
John Hyndman 100	Hugh Beggs 100	Jacob Loucks 100	Mrs Henry 100	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Wm Hyndman 100	Patrick Loftus 100	Alex Hyndman 100	James Shaw 99	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Andrew Smith 100	John W. Baldwin 50	Mrs. Hyndman 100	Geo. A. Bates 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
James Smith 100	Albert Crowder 50	Wm Hyndman 100	Mrs. Coleman 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
George Hall 100	Wm Keys 700	Hy Settles 50	Jas. Martin 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Robt B. Richardson 100	Hugh Beggs 100	Wm Hyndman 50	Jno Martin 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Richardson 50	Dan Brine 150	John Sipes 100	Andw Sipes 150	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Richardson 50	Thos. Wallace 50	Wm Guest 100	Ed. Sipes 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
John Fraser 100	John Hoy 100	Joseph Hoy 100	Wm Campbell 75	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Richardson 50	John Black 50	Wm Brown 100	Jos. Campbell 145	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Richardson 50	John W. Baldwin 50	Wm Brown 100	Jno Dougall 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Alex. Rose 100	John W. Baldwin 50	Wm Brown 100	Hugh Shaw 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Hugh 100	Alex Farlinger 200	Wm Brown 100	Saml Hyndman 100	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
A. Mills 100	David Bellinger 100	Wm Brown 100	Joseph Hoy 150	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Byron 100	Francis Bellinger 75	Wm Brown 100	George Hoy 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
PS MILLS 100	Jno Brown 75	Wm Brown 100	Wm Mc Cleister 150	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
an Camp 100	Jacob Crowder 75	Wm Brown 100	Isaac Kenny 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
Van Camp 100	John Van Camp 75	Wm Brown 100	George Hoy 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
	D. Bellinger 50	Wm Brown 100	Jos. Blain 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45
	Robert Rose 50	Wm Brown 100	Wm Blain 50	Wm. Robinson 50	John Skue 45

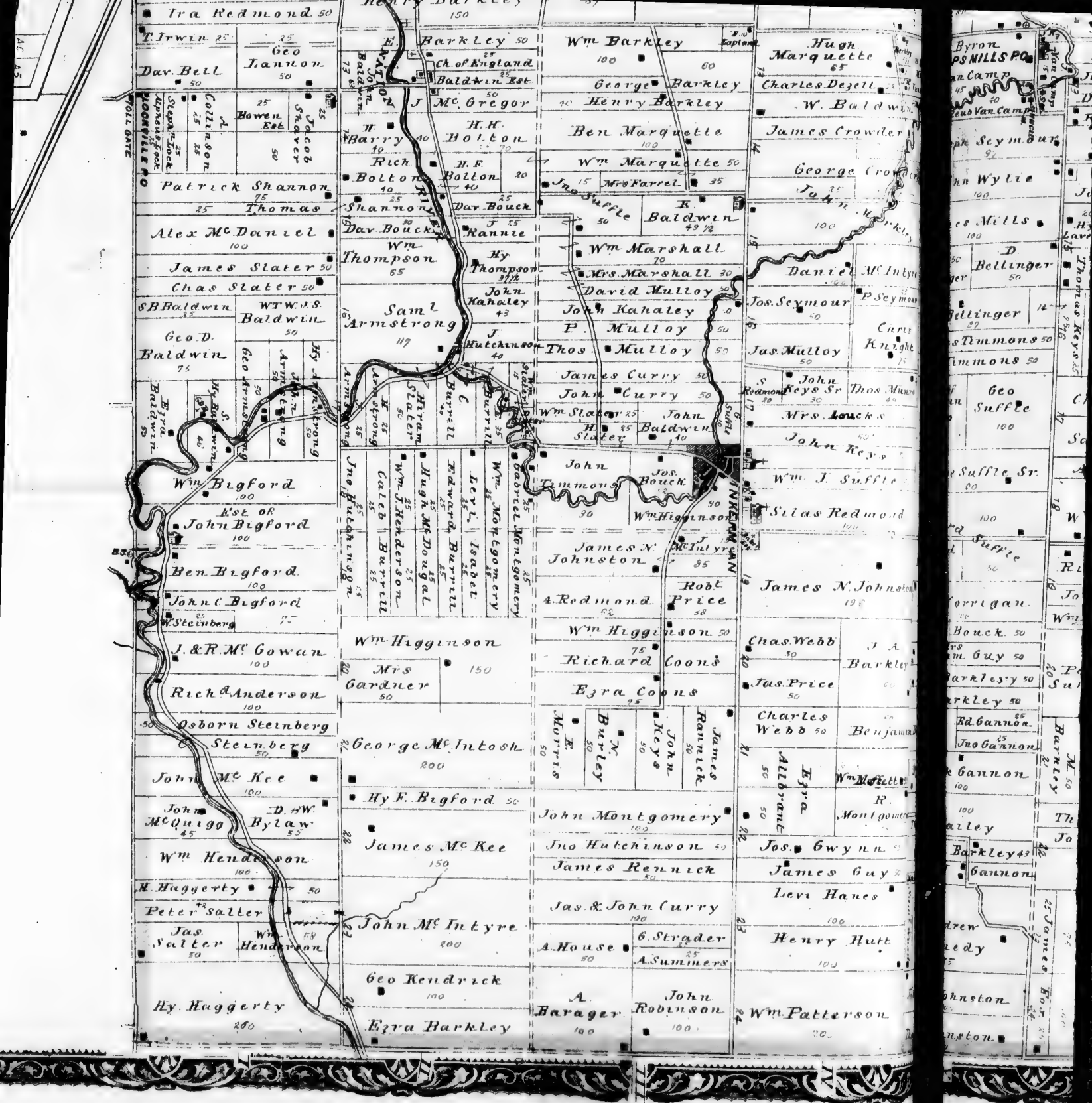


Scale 50 Chains-1/2

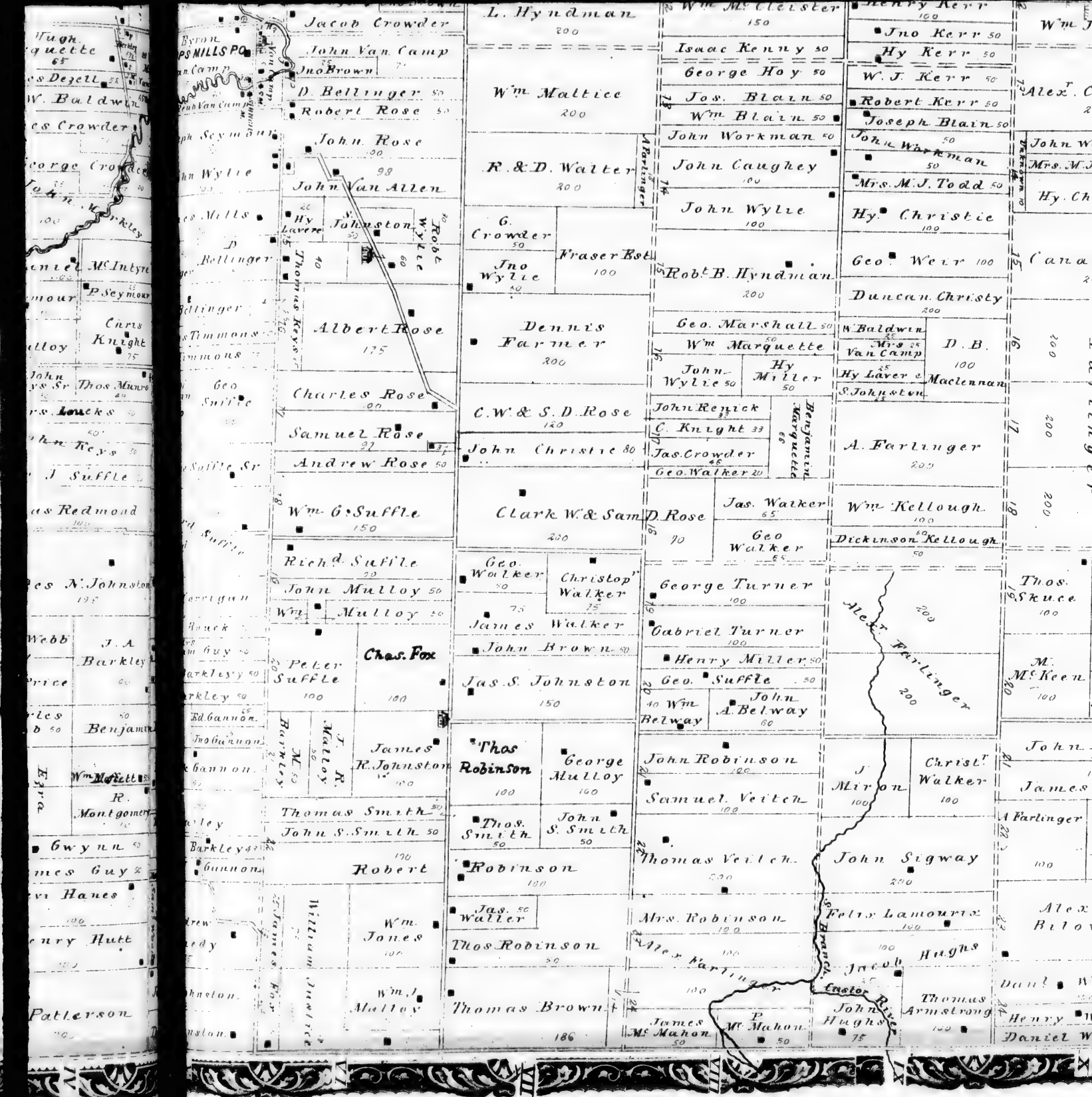
# MT VERNON



PLAN  
of the Village of  
WINCHESTER SPRINGS  
on W. 1/4 of Lot No 5  
Con. J. Winchester Tp  
Scale 600 ft. = 1 Inch.









Chains - 1 inch

# NINIAN TOWNSHIP





*I. R. Ault, J.P.*  
*Reeve of Osnabrock*  
*Ashtabula, Stormont Co.*



*Joseph Hyndman*  
*Ex-Reeve of Monticello Twp.*  
*Dundas Co.*



*John R. Wood*  
*Osnabrock, Stormont Co.*

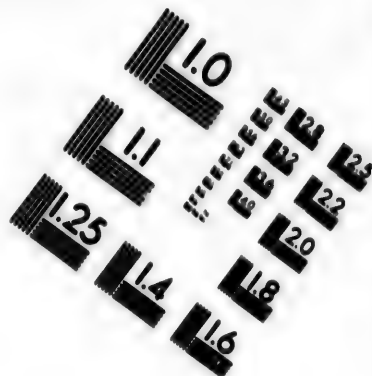


*Andrew Hodge*  
*(deceased) Cornwall.*

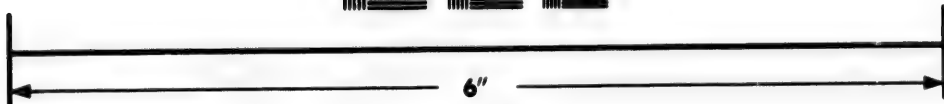
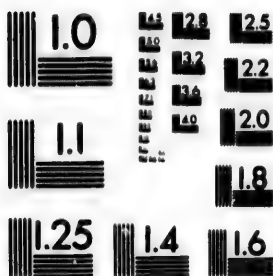


*William Binions*  
*(deceased)*  
*Matilda Twp. Dundas Co.*





# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



# Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503**

18  
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22  
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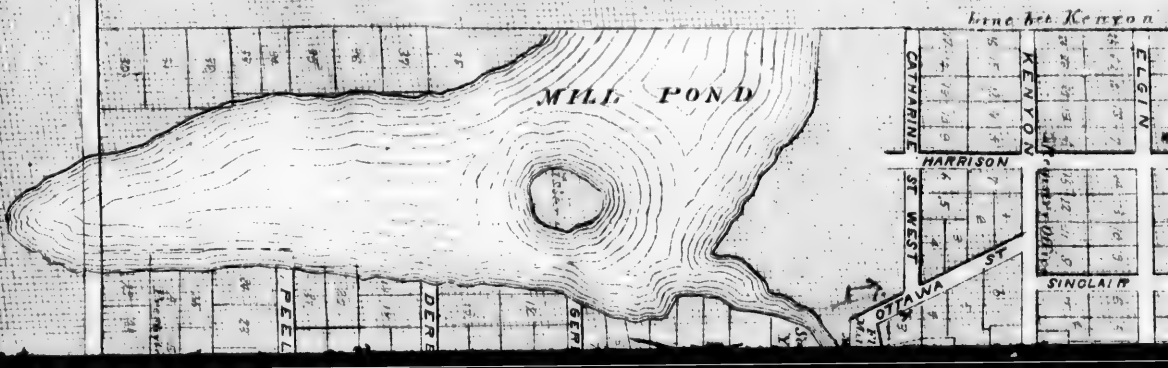
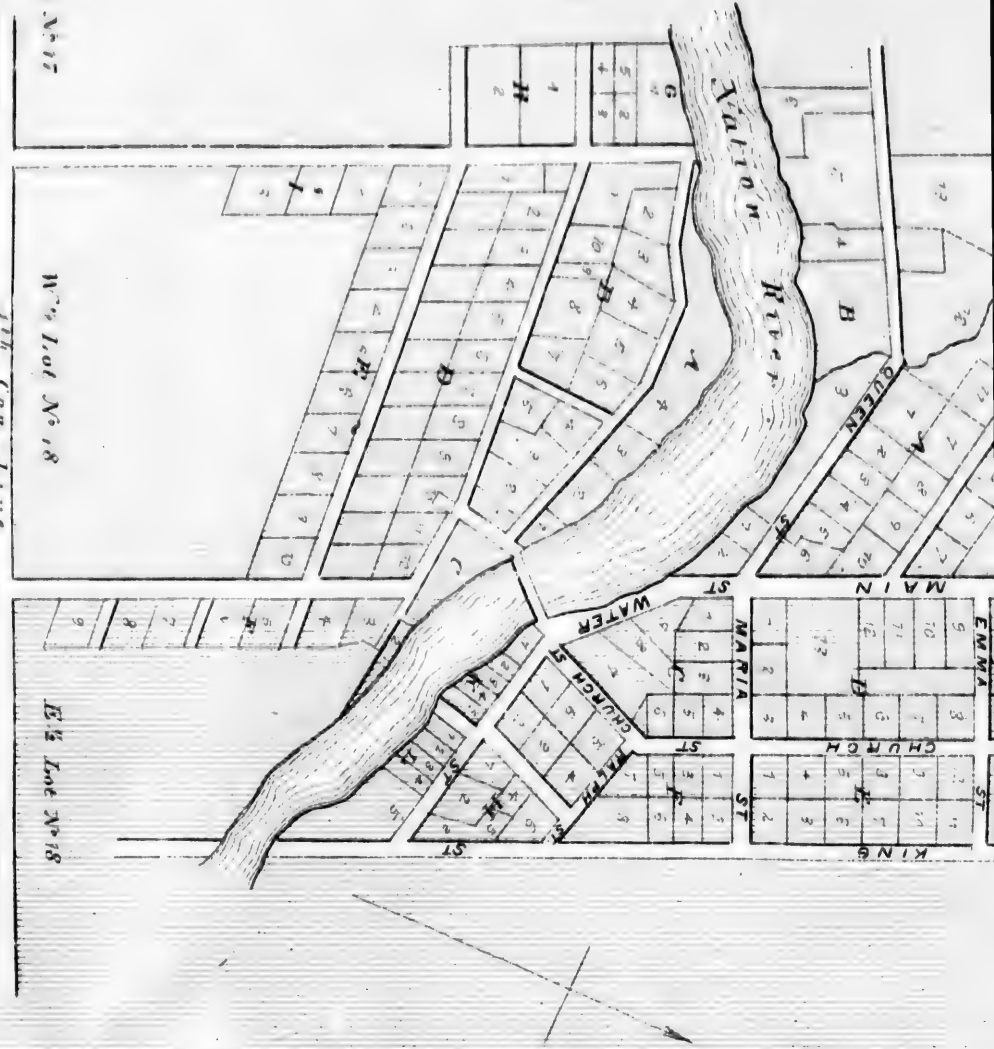
10  
11

Lot No 17

W<sup>th</sup> Lot No 18

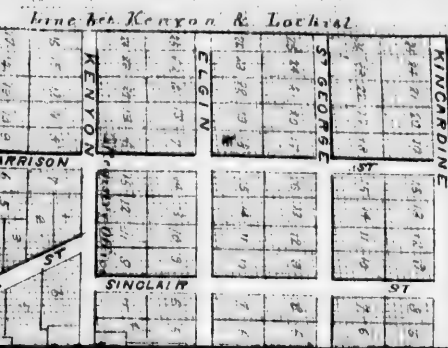
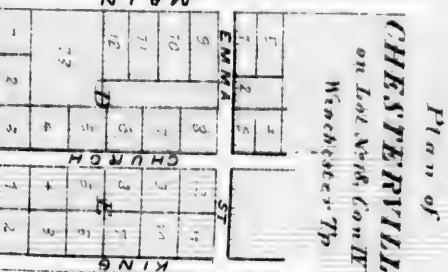
E<sup>th</sup> Lot No 18

1<sup>th</sup> Con. Line





Plan of  
CHESTERVILLE  
on Lot No. 1, Cont'd  
Worcester Tp

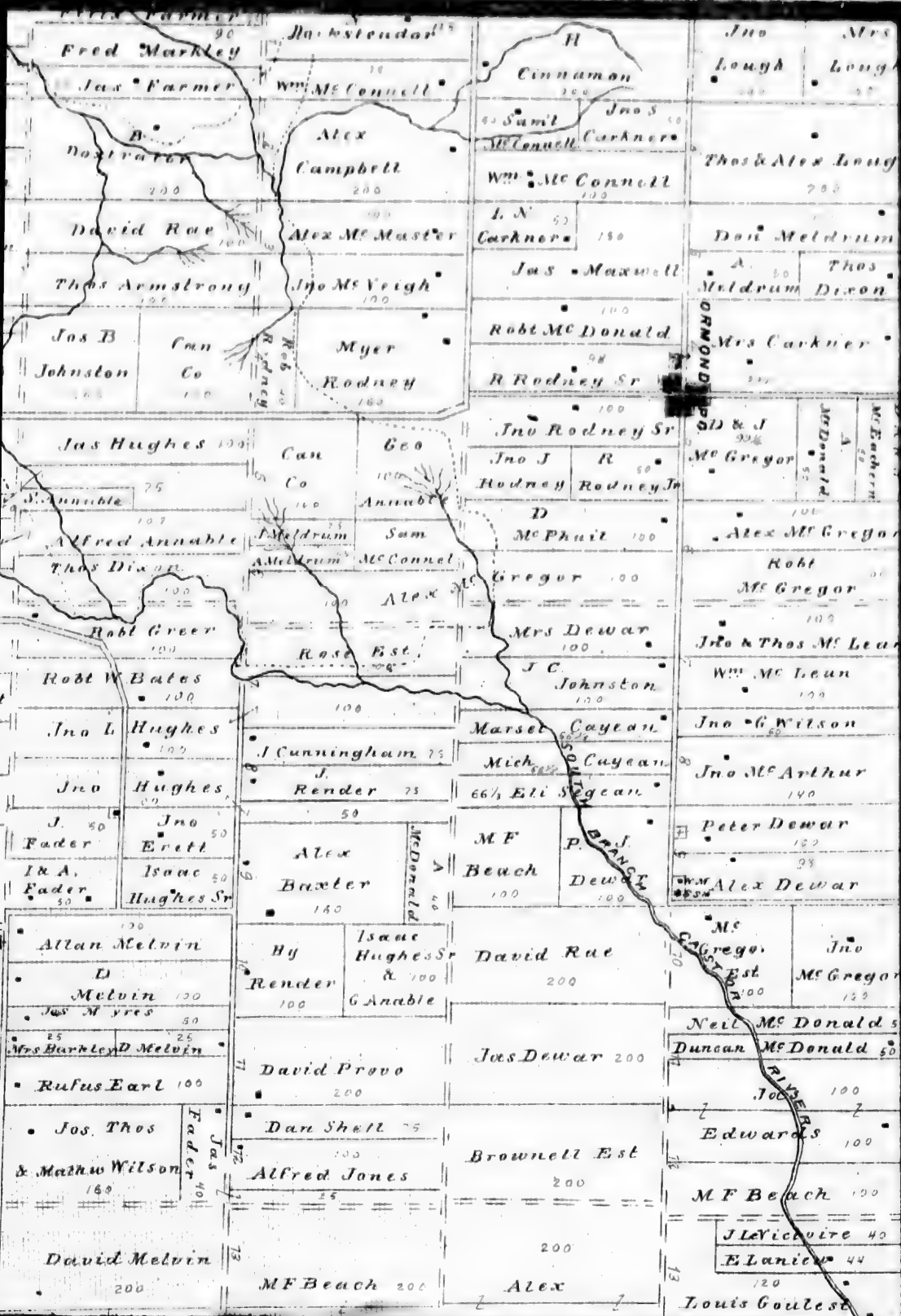


PLAN  
of the Village of  
ALEXANDRIA  
on part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4  
from H. Lochist  
St. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100





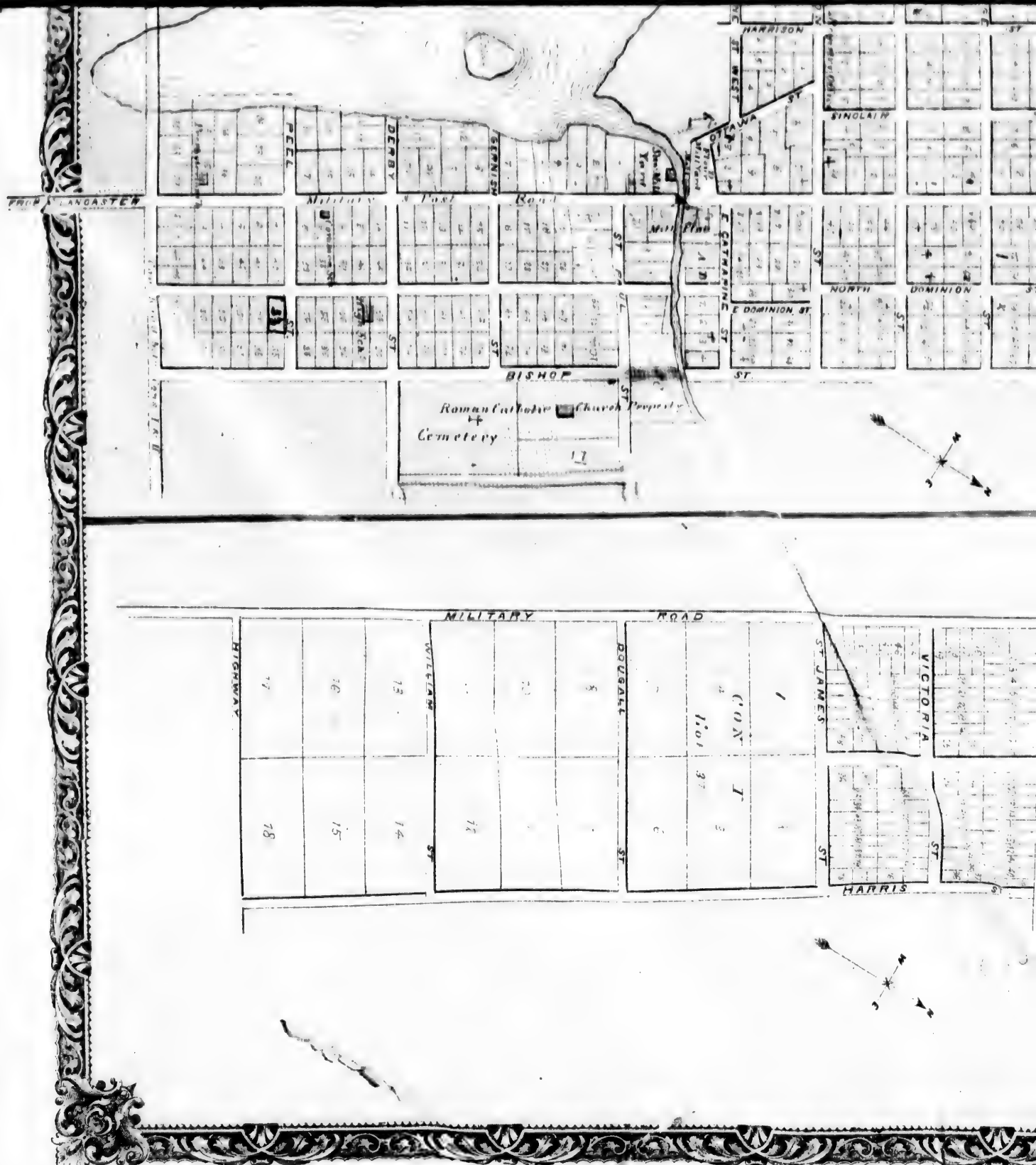
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Scale 50 Chains-1

MAP OF

WINCHELSEA







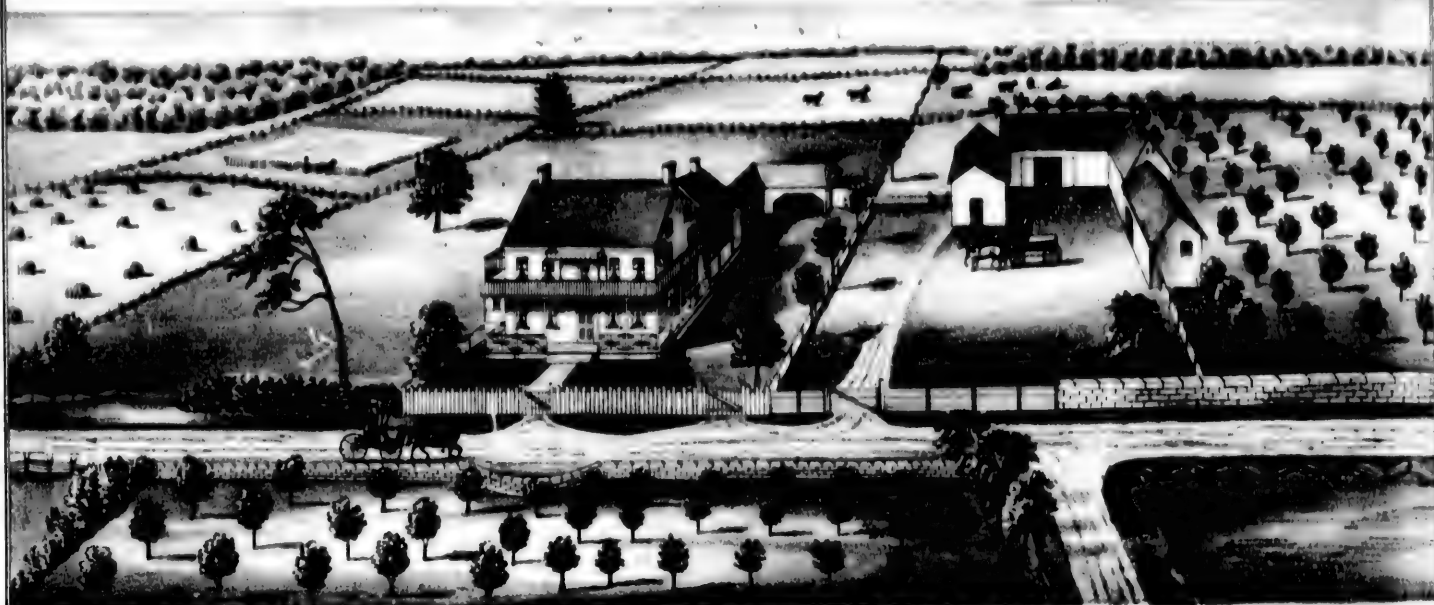
Paul	W Boyart J Boyart	And Timmons	Ino Durant	David Mathew Wilson
Allen Bull	Geo Hummel	Wm Anderson	Wm A J	David Malvi
Jas Bull	Jos Markley	E Smith	Elliott Elliott	Ino A Brundson
30th	Ino & Thos Wholean	Andie Timmons	Orlas Durant	Ino Christian
Valler	Robt D Fulton	JH Hughes	Wm Hamilton	Jos U
ogast	Inose Fulton	Forward Wm Elliott	Ino	Lago Felterly
Wm Mc	Wm Mc	Ino Butler	Smith	Ino Alford
Elton	Wm Mc	Ward	Robt Irving	Irving Irving
30th	Wm Mc	Smith Est	Edwyer	Jos Smith
Wholchan	Ino Smith	Chancy	Jas	P C Hughes
Garraw	Ed Foster	Kittle	Edgarson	Ino A R
Ino	Moses Foster	Ino	R D	Shaver Shaver
Hummel	Wm Pitcher	Kittle	Fulton	Sam SchwedFeger
sselman	Alex Frood	Thos	Hamilton	Wm H
ally	Peter Bayart	Jos Hamilton	Ino Alford	Casselman
gordon	Erna 60 Joseph	Ino Alford	John Glasgow Sr	Casselman 100
Jas	Andie Kearns	Kittle	P	Marselis 100
Myerton	Jas Barry	Jas McDonald	Mc Gowan	Ino F
er	Ino Barry	Frank Elliott	Chs Chambers	Hunter 100
30th	Jas Masterson	Wm Servage	Hugh Kerrans	D
30th	Jos Servage	Hugh Kearns	Jas Kerrans	Beattie 100
Alexander	Grady Est	M J Coyne	Wood Est	Chas T
30th	Pat Grady	Wm Servage	CONNAUGHT	Mc Connell
30th	Moser Foster	Ino	Thos R	J
30th	Micht Calvin	Masterson	Thos R	Countryman
30th	Jas Wheeler	Thos Spotton	Jas 47 Mrs Laden	J R
30th	Barney McCadden	Ino	Jas	Devanney Mc Connell
30th		Coyne	Spotton	Thos 50 Robt Cox
30th				Smirl 50
30th				J T Cump J R Cump

David Mathew Wilson 180		Alfred Jones 200		Brownell Est 200		Edwards 100	
David Melvin 200		M F Beach 200		Alex 200		M F Beach 200	
Jno Christie 100		A Brundstrader 100		Farlinger 200		J LeVie 40	
Jno Monroe 100		Jno Monroe 100		Geo 200		E Lanier 40	
Jno Lago 100		U Fetterly 100		Dillabough 200		Louis Goulet 100	
M F Beach 50		Jacob Bogart 100		W Schwerdler 100		Murcell Bolell 100	
Jno A Shaver 50		R Shaver 50		Geo Carlyle 100		L Marion 100	
Sam Schwerdler 100		Thos Barrington 100		A Dillabough 100		Venos Bolell 100	
Wm H Casselman 200		Simon Bogart 100		Geo Carlyle 100		Humphrey Errett 100	
J Casselman 100		J Cromp 50		Alex 100		Duncan Grant 100	
J Marselis 100		J Moffat 50		M F Kay 100		Peter Mc Gregor 50	
Jno F Hunter 100		J Moffat 50		Alex 100		W Smith Est 200	
D Beattie 100		J Marselis 100		W J Fraser 100		Alex Farlinger 100	
Chas T McConnell 100		Pat Mc Cormick 100		Thos Moffat 100		Moses Black 50	
J Countryman 200		Wm Hepburn 100		W J Fraser 50		Geo Black 50	
J vanney 100		J Glasgow 50		Jas Fraser 100		W Smith Est 200	
Thos nirl 50		Thos Mc Connell 100		Mrs Smirl 100		Thos E 200	
J R Cramp 100		Jno Glasgow Sr 100		Jas Kyle Sr 50		Coulthart 200	
Robt Cox 50		Wm Mc Walters 100		Mrs Smirl 100		Mrs Coulthart 100	
J R Cramp 100		J Reveler 50		Jas Kyle Sr 50		Rodney Marselis 100	
		Wm Reveler 25		Jas Kyle Sr 50		Frankmer 50	
				Jas Kyle Sr 50		And Gordon 100	
				Jas Kyle Sr 50		Wm Carruthers 100	
				Jas Kyle Sr 50		Jno Smirl 200	
				Jas Kyle Sr 50		Geo Smirl 200	
				Jas Kyle Sr 50		Jno Loughridge 100	

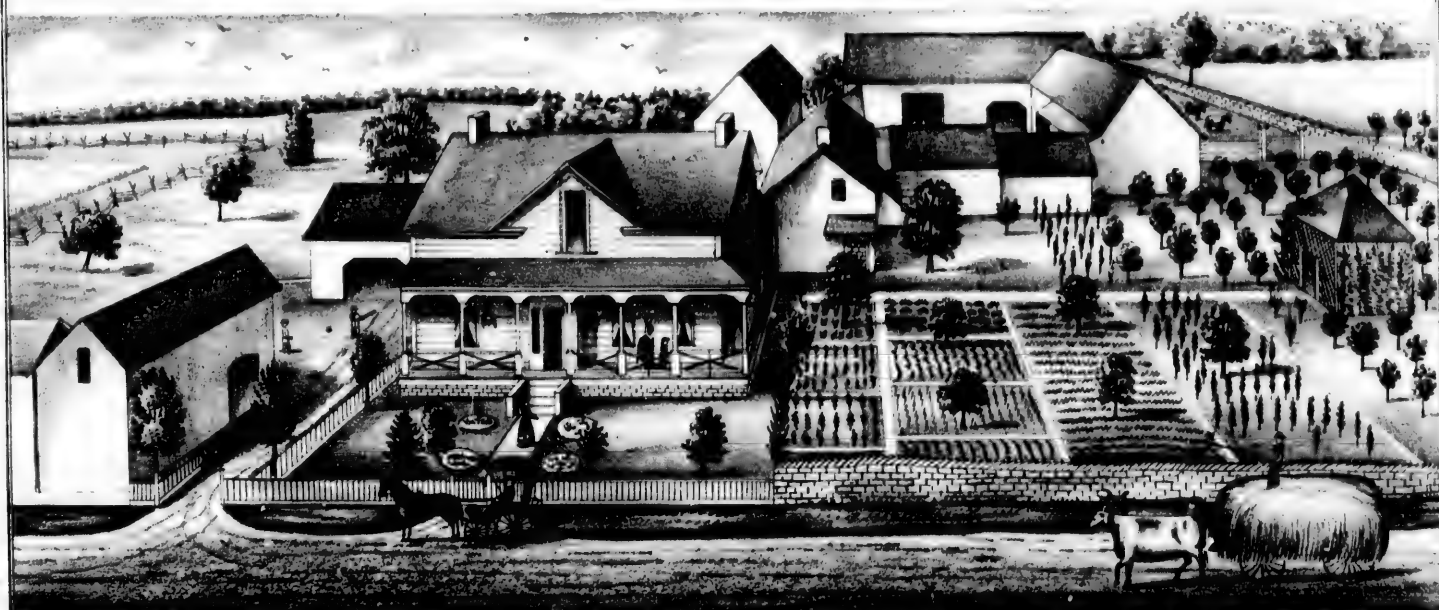
50 Chains-1 inch

GIESSENER

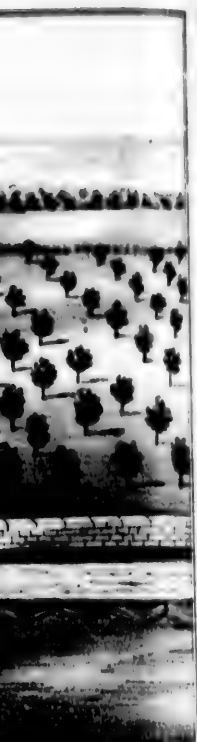
HOWARTH



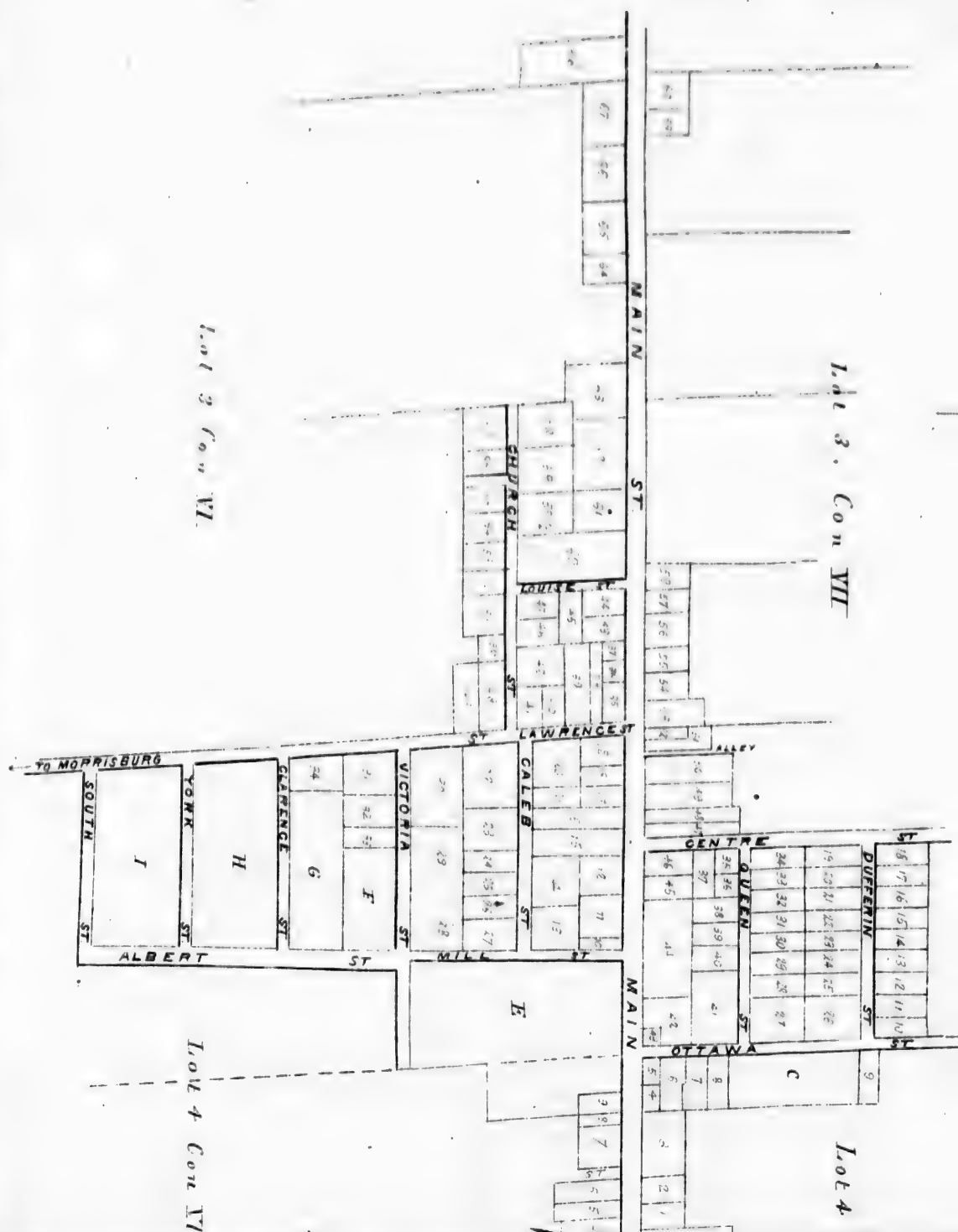
FARM RES. OF D.A. McPHERSON LANCASTER TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT

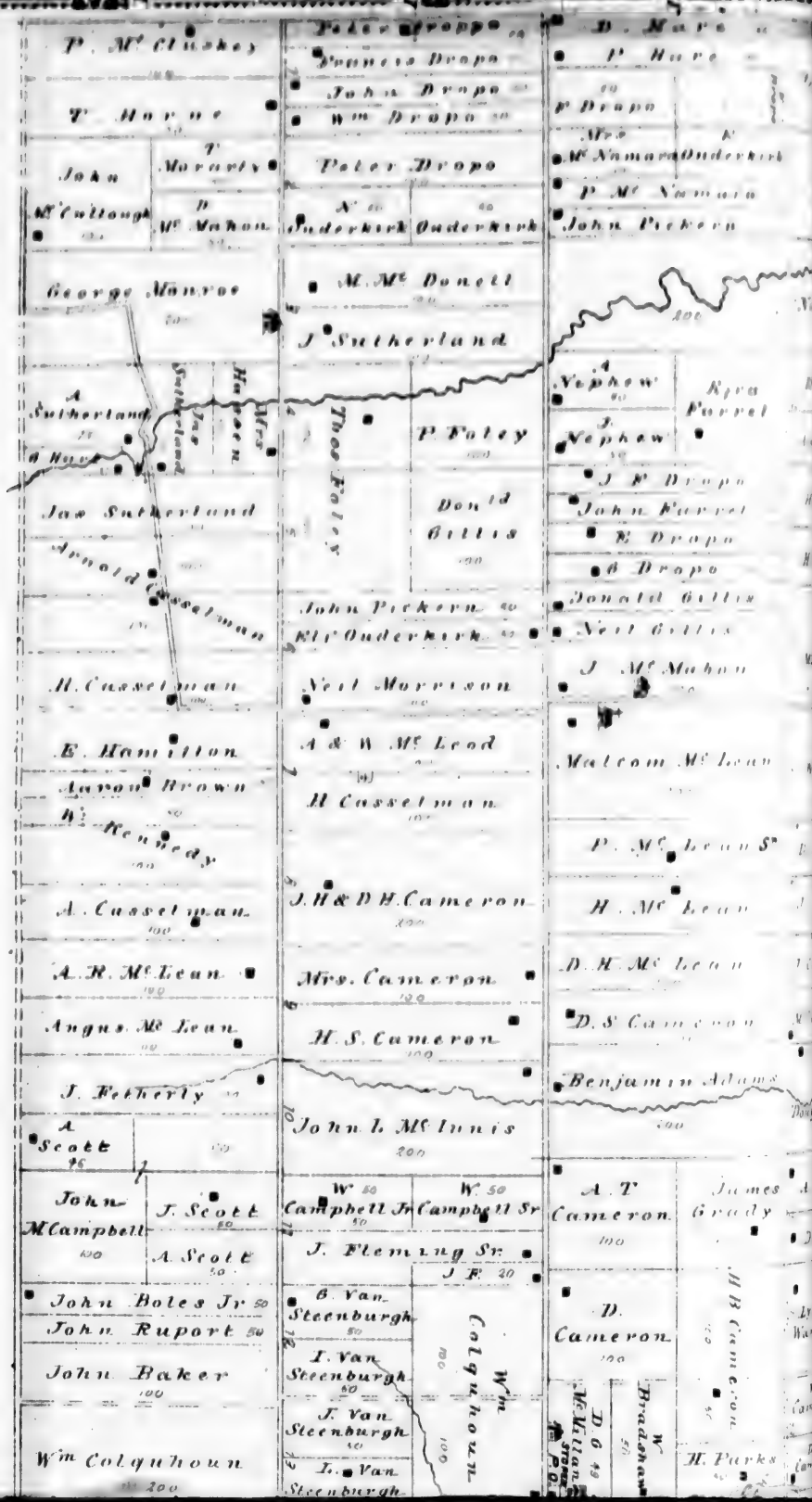


FARM RES. OF BENJAMIN CLARK CON. 5, LOT 8, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.







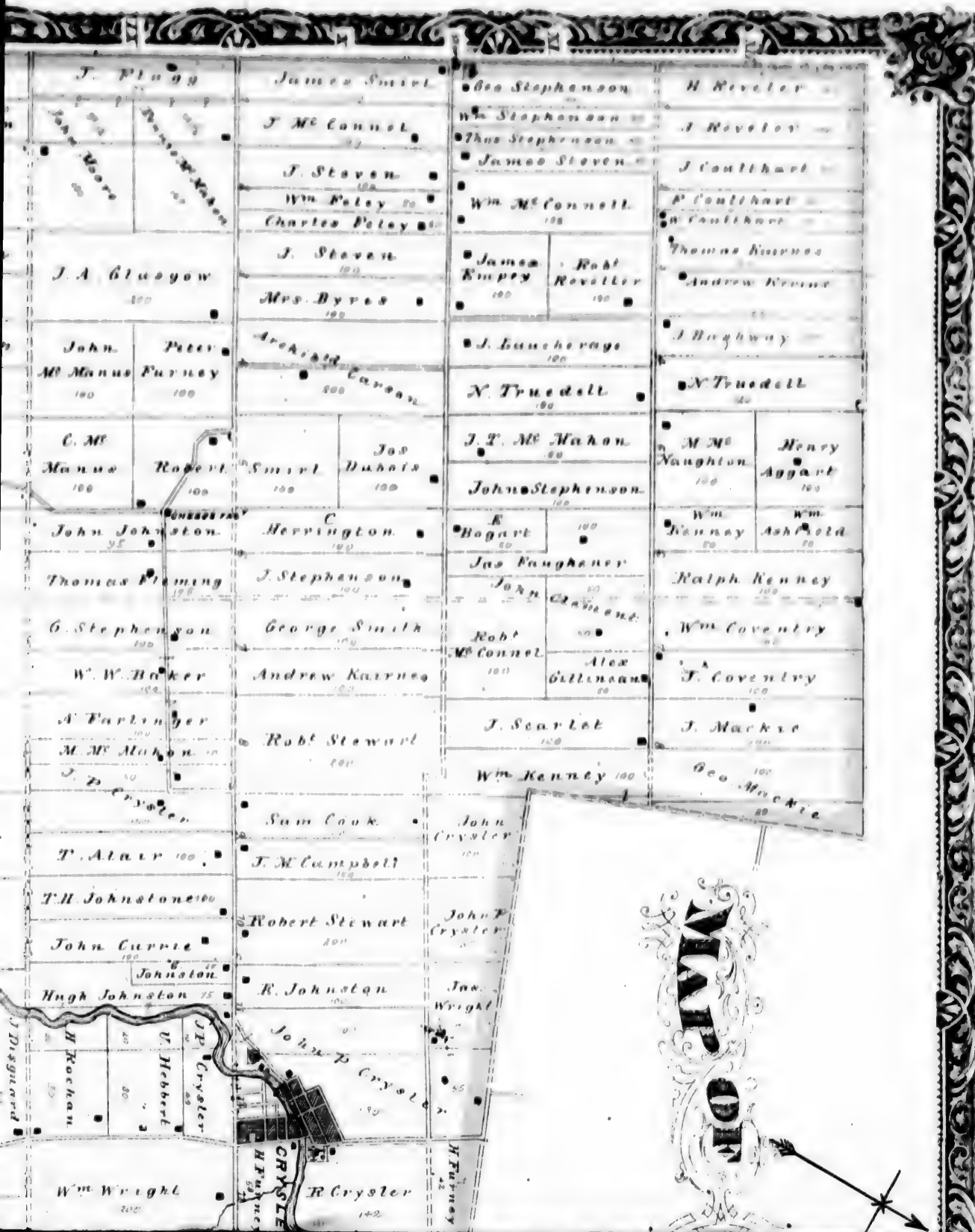


# PLAN of the Village of **WEST WINCHESTER** Situated on lots 3 & 4 Con VI & Lots 3 & 4 Con VII WINCHESTER TC

Lot 3. Con VII

Lot 4

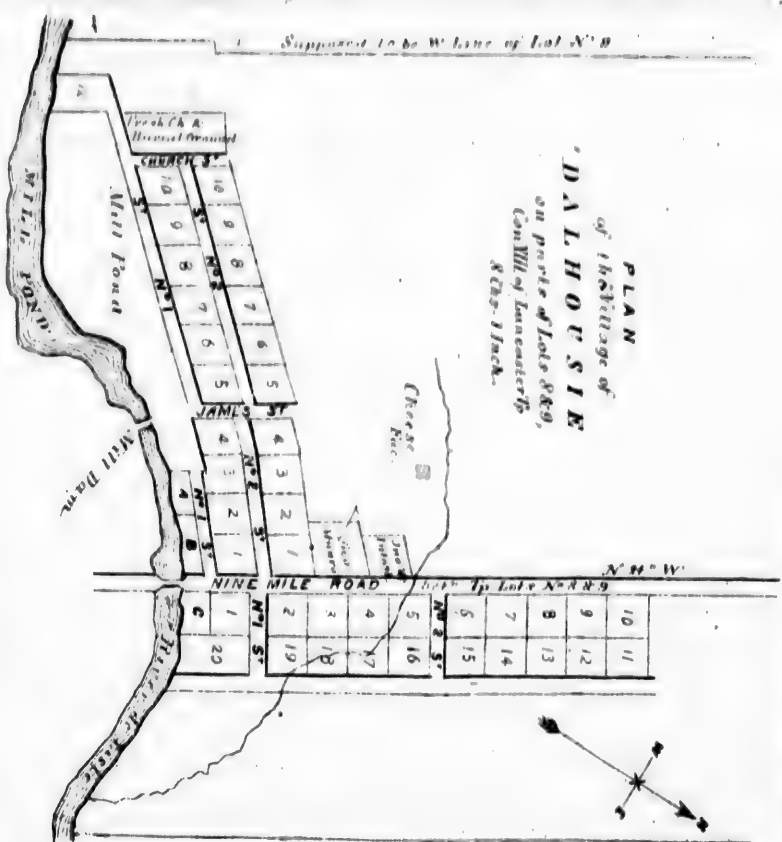






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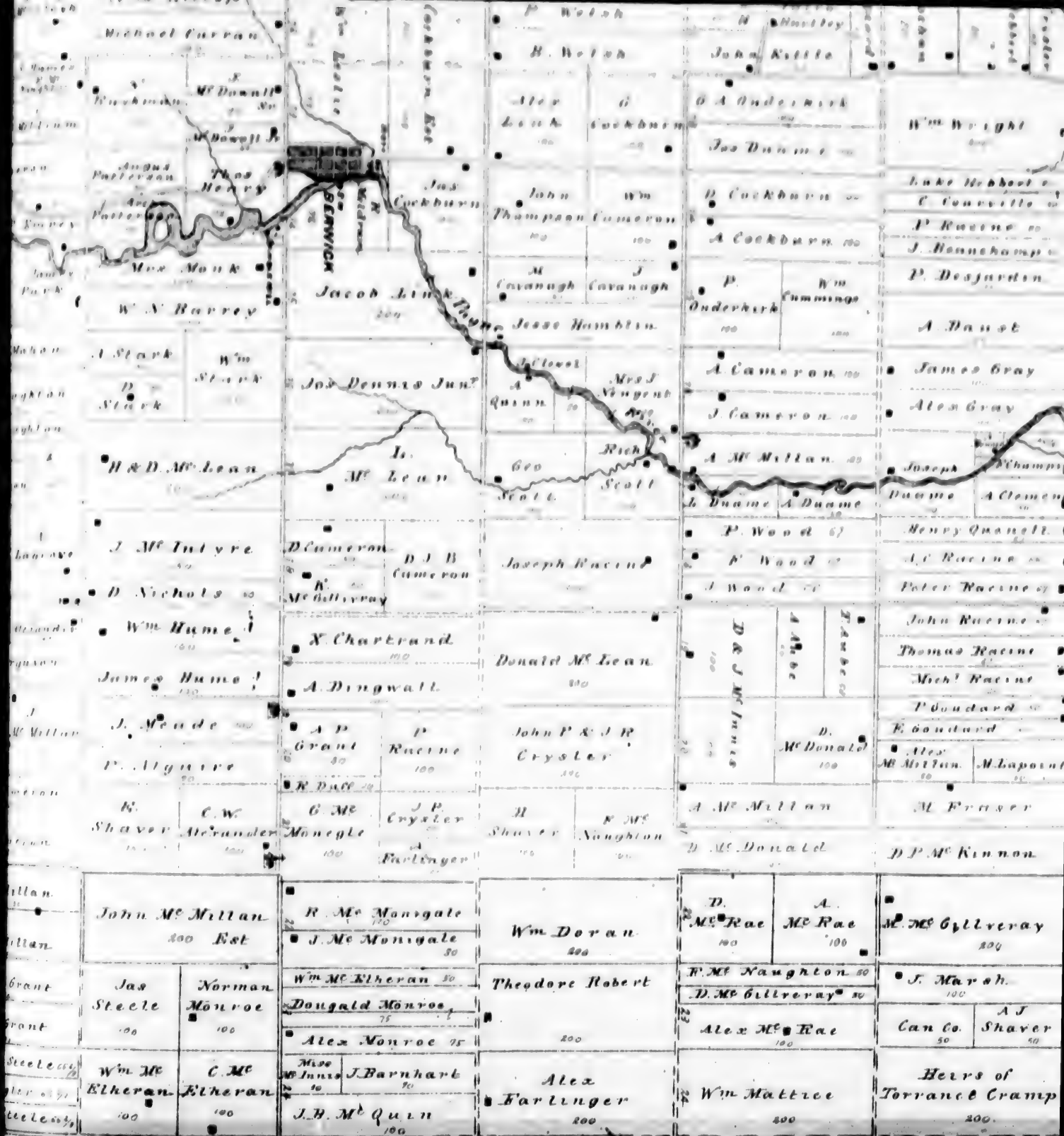
17. 11. 1901

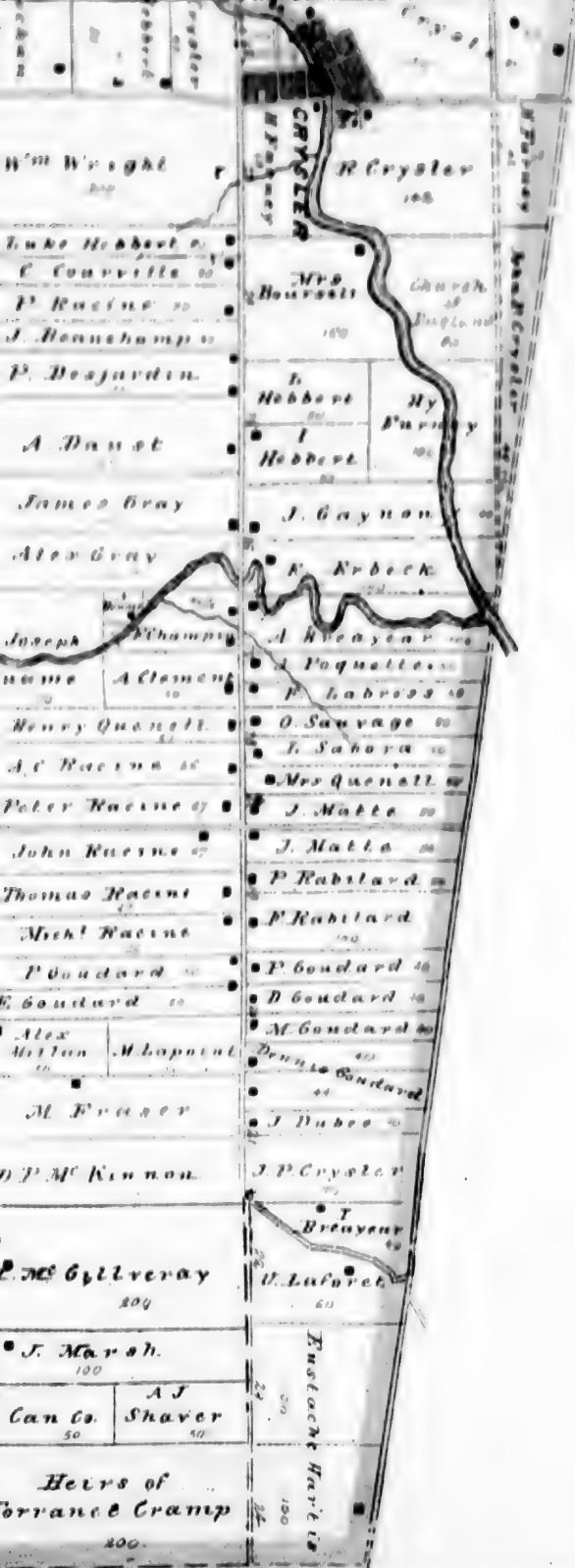




*Scale 60 lbs per bush*









10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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# VILLAGE OF MORRISBURG

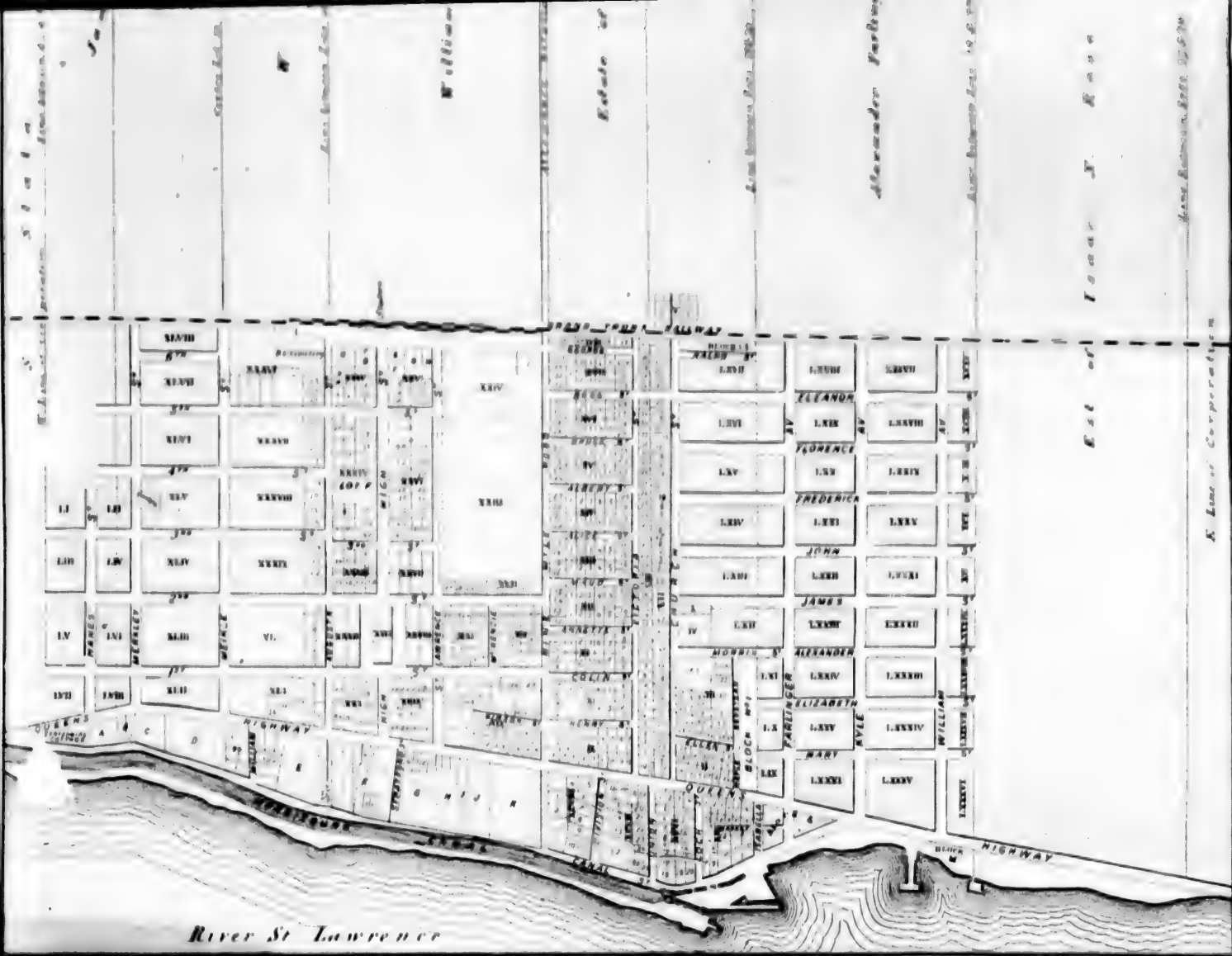
SITUATED ON LOTS N<sup>o</sup> 28 29 30 31 32 & 33

In the 1<sup>st</sup> Con of Williamsburg

SCALE 600 FT PER IN



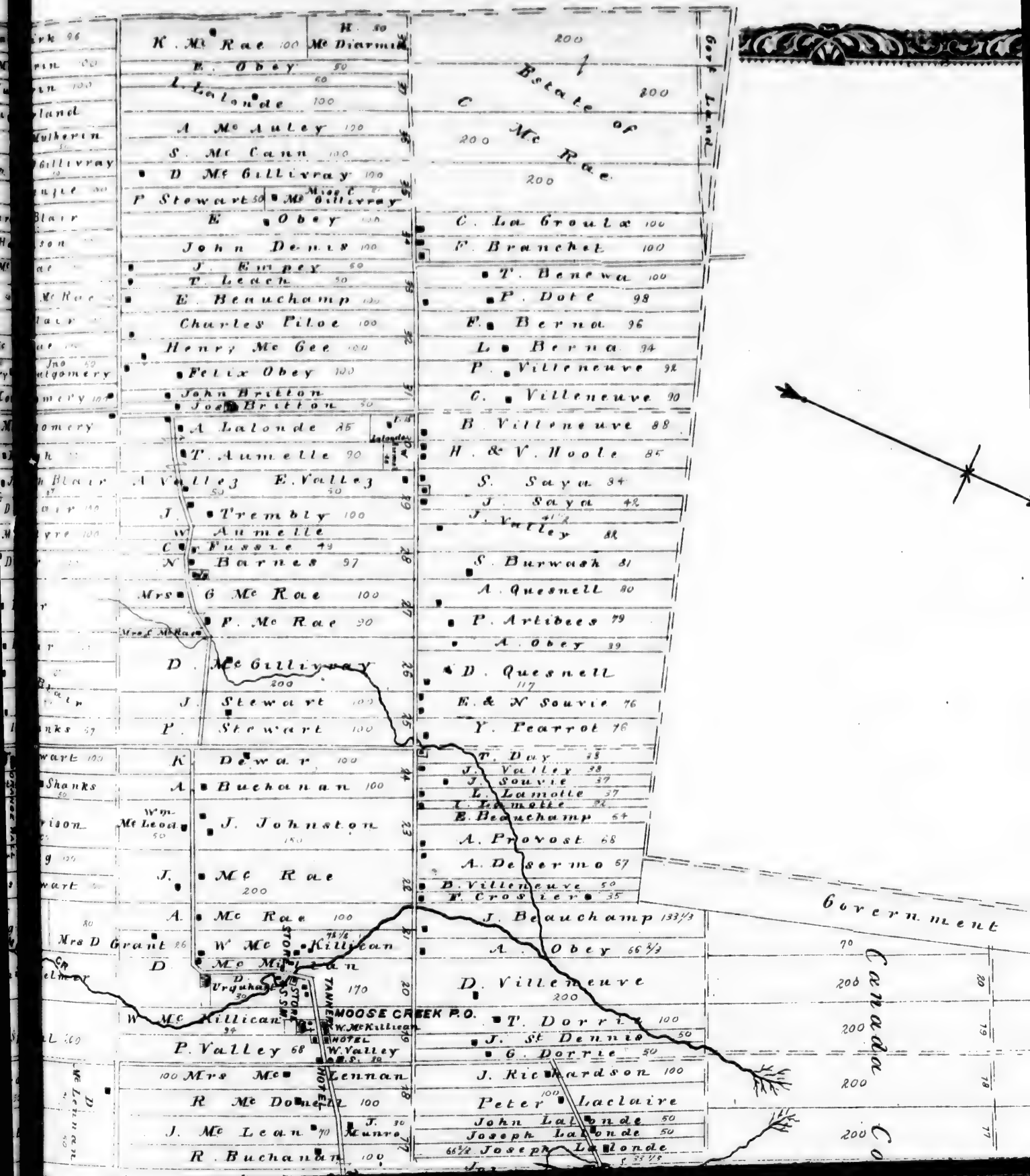






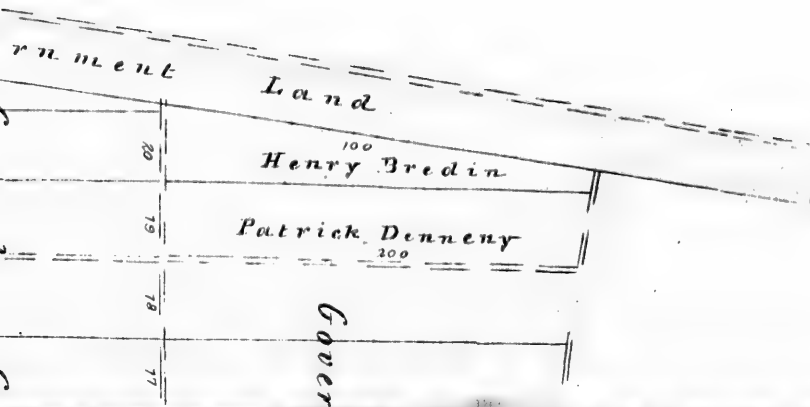
B. Johnston 155		J. Steele 137	
B. Johnston 89		B. Johnston 100	
B. Ficker 40		B. Ficker 79	
J. Ficker 50		J. Ficker 79	
J. Wood 100		W. Anders 100	
J. M. Ginnis 100		J. Hannible 95	
P. Helmer 100		C. Peck 50	
J. Runnions 100		S. Hough 50	
H. Shaw 100		J. Ficker 63 1/2	
J. Laux 100		J. Johnston 63 1/2	
D. Mc Laughlin 200		Collison 60	
W. Doran 96		W. C. Hough 50	
L. Warner 39 3/4		C. Hough 50	
W. Meek 140		S. Boyce 17 1/2	
J. Meek 50		B. Canham 37 1/2	
G. Runnions 100		R. Steele 100	
A. Warner 100		J. Mc Laughlin 150	
J. E. Fickers 75		F. Mc Laughlin 150	
J. Harris 40		J. Mc Laughlin 50	
L. Warner 24		D. & W. J. Gibson 74	
J. Harris 150		Duff 75	
Mc Dougall Est 200		Alexander Duff 75	
W. Mc Donnell 50		Robert Duff 75	
S. Salmon 50		Mrs. Alquire 40	
J. Salmon 50		S. Salmon 27	
C. Quail 100		Z. Shan 45	
J. Quail 100		J. Meek 23	
W. Cline 50		J. Ficker 23	
B. Bender 50		W. Stevens 50	
J. Mc Dougall 50		J. Stevenson 50	
J. Ferguson 50		T. Meek 23	
J. Mc Donald 100		J. McGinnis 40	
D. Gache 100		A. Stevenson 100	
A. Mc 100		W. Alquire 77 1/2	
Donald Campbell 100		A. Alquire 27 1/2	
		J. Alquire 50	
		R. Alquire 50	
		D. Mc Kinnon 75	
		N. Mc Neil 100	
		Alquire S Driscoll 100	
		R. Mc Donnell 91	
		J. R. Mc Donnell 100	
		M. Mc Keown 91	
		A. R 100	
		Mc Donnell 100	
		A. Mc Donnell 50	
		J. Mc Donnell 50	
		James Tait 100	
		J. Mc Donnell 100	
		D. Mc Donald 79	
		D. Mc Neil 100	
		Daniel Campbell 100	
		Murdoch Mc Neil 100	
		D. Wisema 100	
		U. Shave 100	
		R. Mc Lenn 100	
		Ira Moak 100	
		A. McGillivray 100	
		J. Mc Lenn 100	
		Aumelle 100	
		L. Tinkess 100	
		E. Delane 100	
		A. Cumm 100	

Angus Mc Millan 50	Bot of J. Sutherland 70	William 80	John 80	K.
Alex Mc Millan 100	James Kirk 200	A. 100	pin 100	L.
Duncan Mc Millan 100	Donald Cameron 200	B. 100	en 100	land
Donald Mc Millan 100	H. Mc Millan 100	A. 100	land	A.
J. H. Mc Millan 100	A. Mc Intyre 100	A. 100	utherin	S.
Mrs Russell 100	Archd Morrison 200	A. 100	Gillivray	D.
Duncan Mc Intyre Sr 100	Wm Holland 200	J. 100	ngle 100	F. St.
Mc Intyre Duncan 100	D. Mc Rae 100	Edw 100	Blair	J.
Hugh Mc Intyre 75	Duncan Mc Rae 100	N. 100	son 100	E.
Allen Mc Intyre 75	D. Cameron 100	M. 100	ae 100	C.
Robt Crawford 100	H. Mc Diarmid 99	A. Mc Rae 100	Mc Rae 50	H.
Mrs Campbell 100	John Mc Lean 200	D. 100	air 100	C.
J. Coventry 100	Alexander D Mc Rae 200	A. 100	ae 100	H.
D. Coventry 100	D. Mc Intyre 100	Jas 100	ae 100	H.
J. R. Mc Rae 100	Colin Mc Rae 100	Montgomery 100	ae 100	H.
P. Stewart 100	O. Dyer 100	W. 100	ae 100	H.
A. Mc Intosh 100	Gregory Dyer 100	J. L. 100	ae 100	H.
H. Morrison 100	A. Morrison 100	James 100	ae 100	H.
Mrs. Morris 100	Mc Intyre 100	James Blair 100	ae 100	H.
C. Mc Rae 100	J. Mc Killan 100	J. D. 100	ae 100	H.
Duncan Mc Rae 100	John Tait 100	D. 100	ae 100	H.
Donald Mc Rae 100	Wm Mc Killican 200	J. D. 100	ae 100	H.
Est. of Duncan Mc Gregor 200	Mrs Mc Rae 50	J. D. 100	ae 100	H.
Donald Mc Gregor 200	R. Tait 50	Gregory 100	ae 100	H.
J. Cameron 100	E. Mc Killican 200	Joseph 100	ae 100	H.
D. Cameron 100	H. Mc Intosh 200	Jas Blair 100	ae 100	H.
James Grant 100	John Mc Leod 200	Robertson 100	ae 100	H.
Mrs W. Grant 100	D. Mc Intosh 100	W. Tait 100	ae 100	H.
H. Mc Millan 100	J. Tolmie 100	Mrs 100	ae 100	H.
M. Mc Auley 100	A. Cameron 100	J. Stewart 100	ae 100	H.
A. Mc Keracher 200	J. Mc Intosh 100	Wm 100	ae 100	H.
F. Finlayson 100	A. Mc Leod 100	Victor 100	ae 100	H.
100 A. Robertson 100	K. Morrison 100	James 100	ae 100	H.
Est of Rev. Sloan 200		J. Begg 100	ae 100	H.
W. Hough 100		Benjamin 100	ae 100	H.
John D. Hough 100		Wm 100	ae 100	H.
H. Fulton 200		M. Spr 100	ae 100	H.



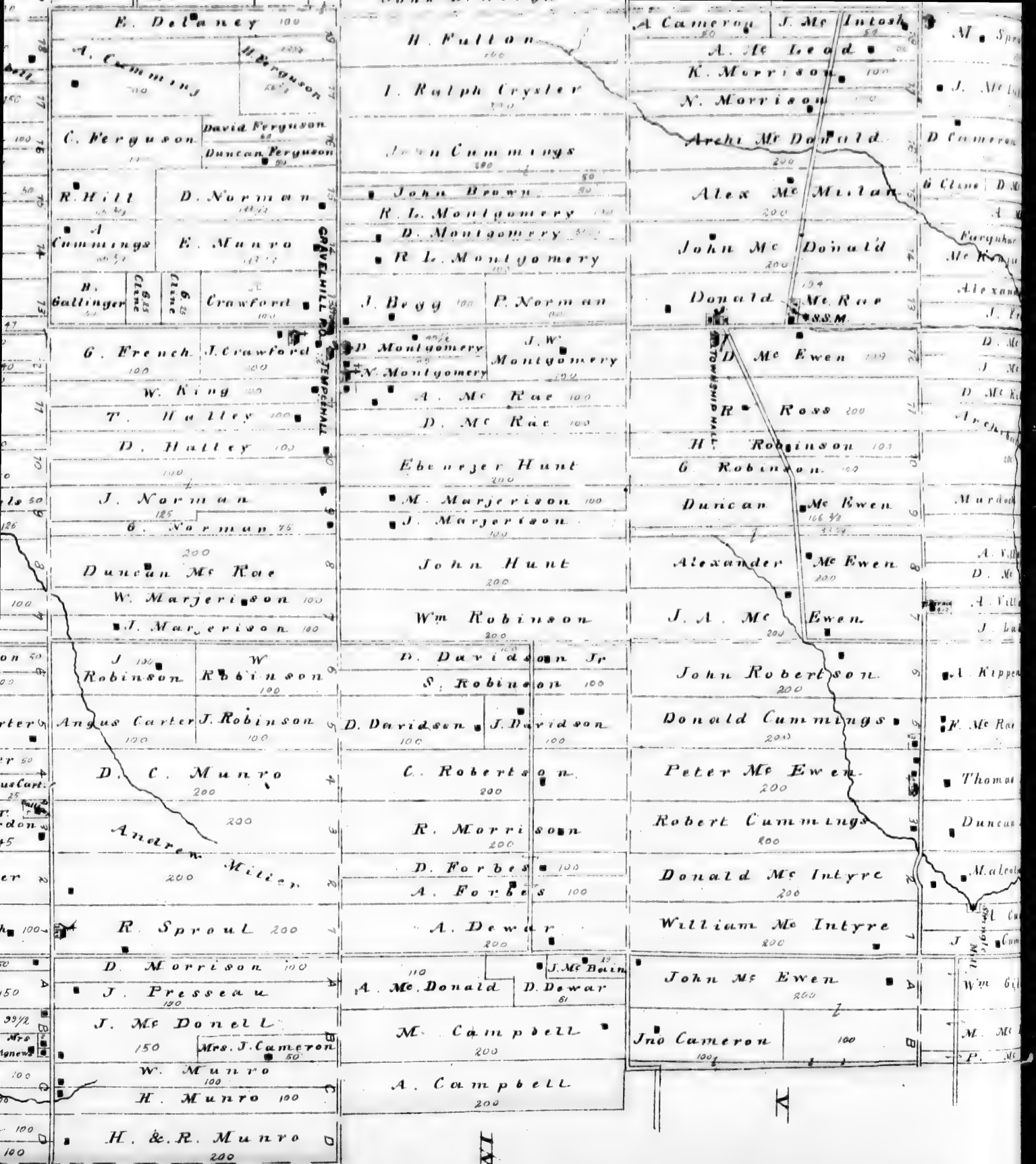
# MAP OF ROXBORO

Scale 50 Chains-









MOOSE CREEK P.O.

P. Valley

Mrs Mc Lennan

R Mc Donnell

J. Mc Lean

R Buchanan

J. P. Grant

M. Bethune A. P. Grant

F Mc Lennan

D. Dewar

J. Embauk

R. Embauk

F. Fraser R Mc Rae

J. McDermid F. Fraser

J. Mc. Rae

A. Coleman A. Embauk

N. Cameron D. McLeod

R. Mc Beath

A. Mc Lean

M. Mc Lean

M. Mc Rae

Finlay Mc Rae

Duncan Mc Kenzie J. Mc

Intosh

D. Mc Kenzie

K. Mc Gillivray

J. Mc Rae

D. Mc Rae

D. Munro

D. Mc Rae J. Mc Cuair

J. Mc Ewen

J. Mc Lennan Mrs Mc Lennan

D. Munro J Mc Dougall

John Mc Rae

A Mc Dougall

D. Mc Dougall

P. Munro

T. Munro

Peter Mc Keracher

T. Dorrie

J. St Dennis

G. Dorrie

J. Richardson

Peter Laclaire

John Laclaire

Joseph Laclaire

John Fraser

M. Campbell

J. Mc Phail

D. Mc Pherson

A. Mc Pherson

R. Mc Lean

J. Lalonde

N. Mc Lean R & D Bennett

George Begg

James Begg

A. Mc Laren

A. Mc Gregor

D. Mc Diarmid

J. Mc Diarmid

Antoine Dorrie

Alexander Fraser

John Aird

R. Mc Cuair

Mc Cuair McDonald

J. Mc Gregor

J. Mc Gregor

Angus McDonnell

D. Mc Gregor

M. Mc Gregor

J. Mc Gregor

H. Cameron

A. Cameron

J. Mc Gregor

H. Cameron

A. Cameron

J. Mc Gregor

H. Cameron

A. Cameron

J. Mc Gregor

H. Cameron

A. Cameron

J. Campbell

J. Mc Phail

TAYSIDE P.O.

John Mc Phail

Finlay Mc Pherson

D. Mc Keracher

Peter Mc Keracher

K. Algar

D. Davidson

J. Davidson

A. Finlayson

J. Finlayson

Duncan Cameron

A. Aird Sr

Alexander Aird, Jr

Robert Stewart

R. Mc Gregor

James Mc Gregor

T. Bennett

G. Bennett

Henry Bennett

Hugh Bennett

J. Bennett

A. Campbell

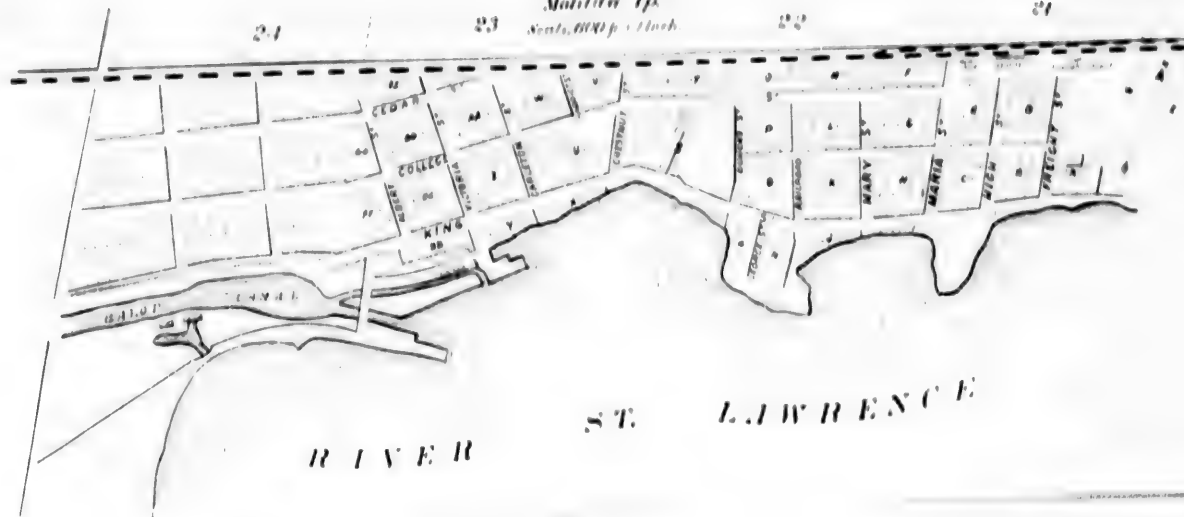
D. Campbell

Canada Company





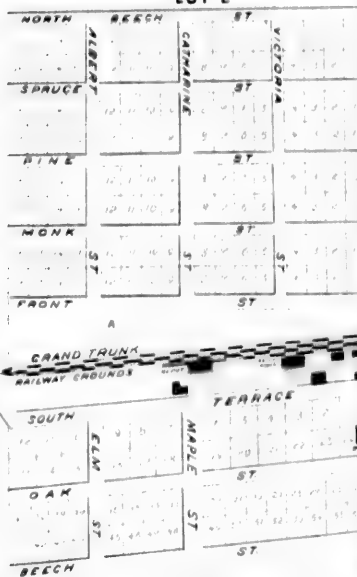
**Town of IROQUOIS**  
*Maitland Tp.*  
*Scale, 600 ft. to Inch*



**NEW LANCASTER**  
*Scale Returns to 1 inch.*  
*Charlottenburg Tp.*

*Rev. D. F. Macdonald*

**LOT L**



**LOT K**

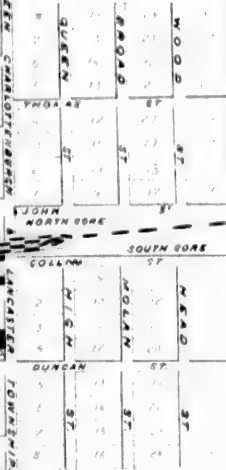
**LOT D**

**CON FRONT**

*Rev. Canon*

**LANCASTER.**  
*Scale Returns to 1 inch.*  
*Launceston Tp.*

*MILITARY ROAD BETWEEN CHARLOTTEBURGH*

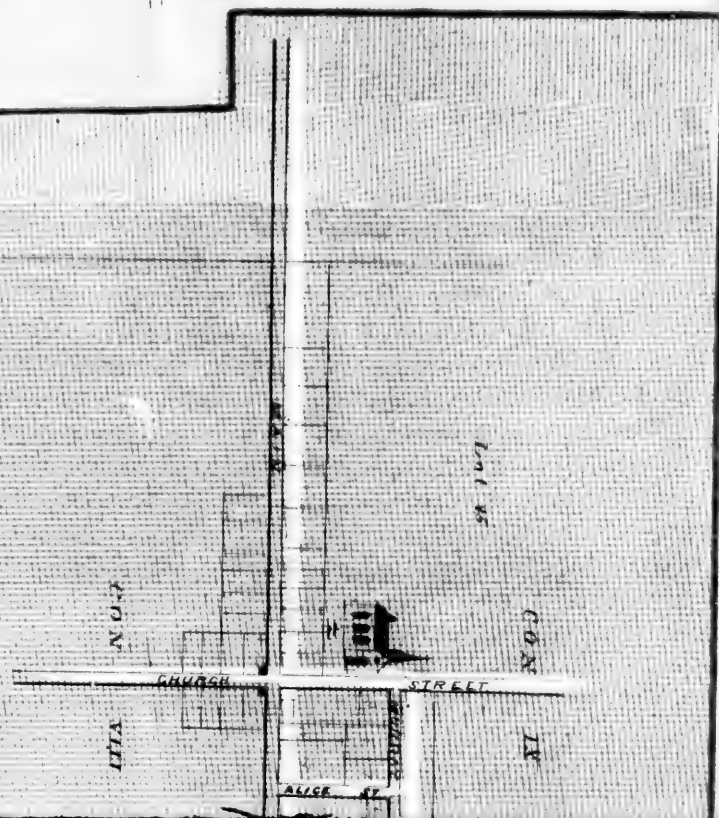
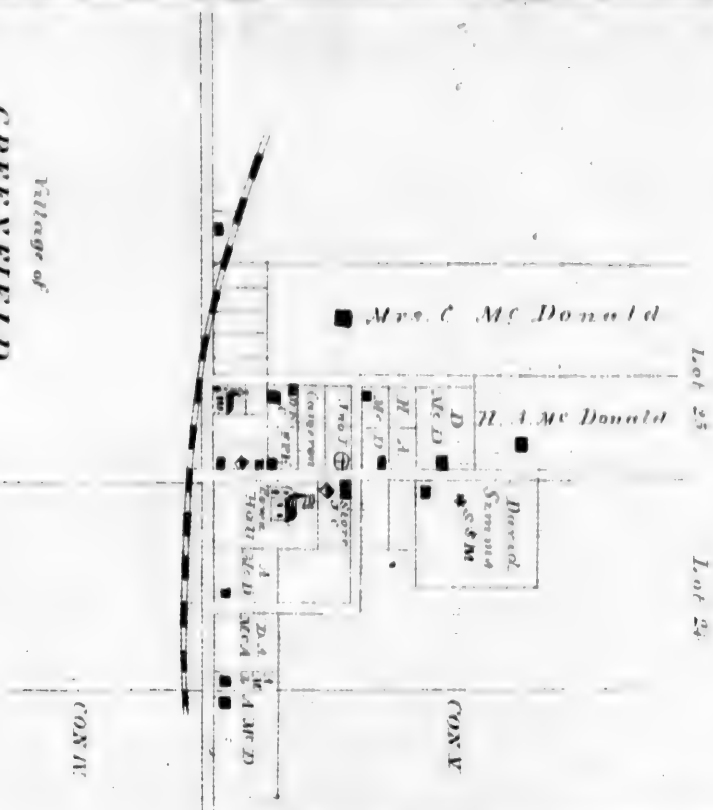


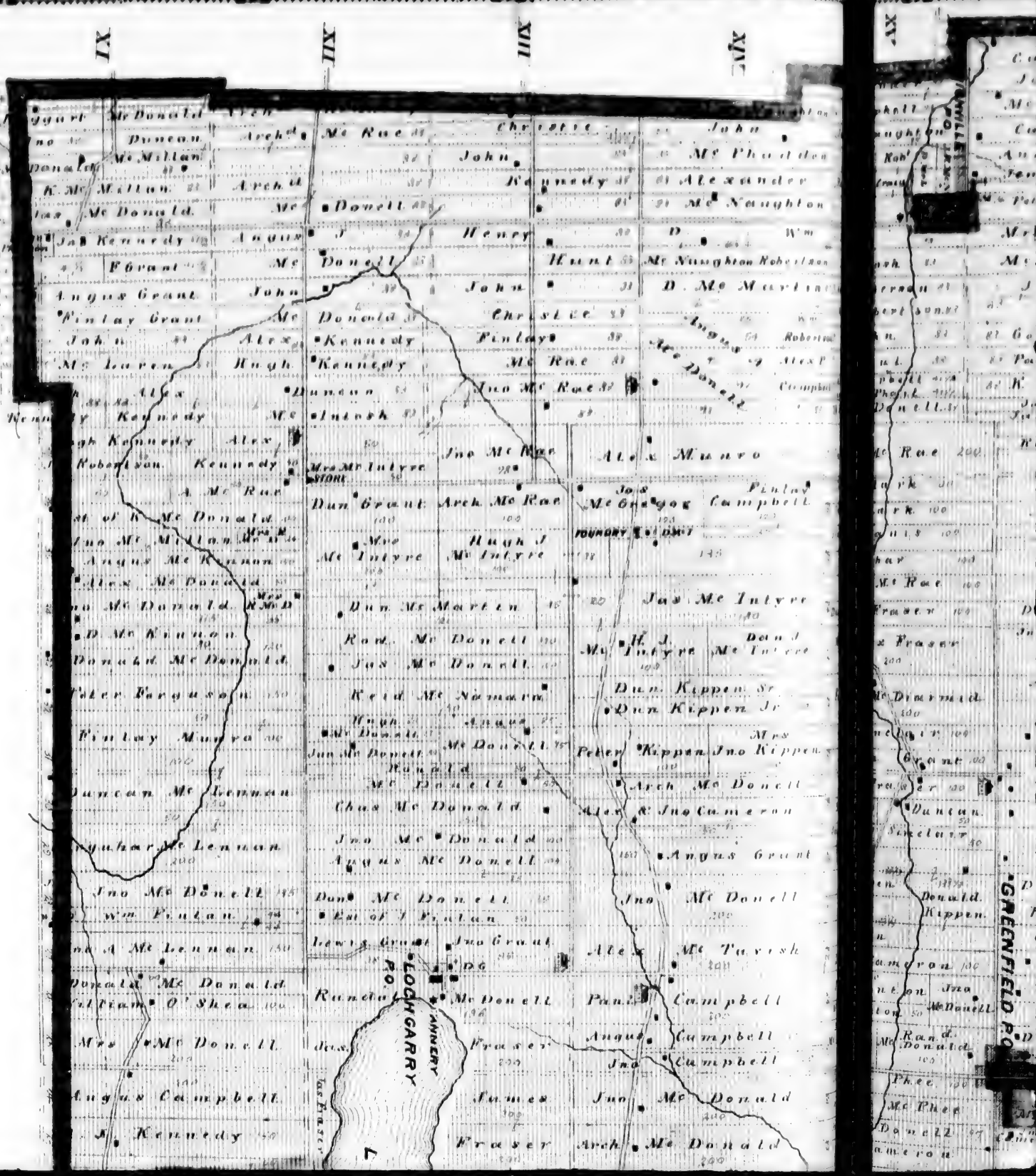
**Lot 38**

**Lot 37**



Village of  
**GREENFIELD**  
KENTON T.  
Scale 30 Chaps. 1 inch







[illegible]



FIELD OF  
DUNVEGAN  
KENYON T.  
SOUTH RICHMOND IN.



Line bet Tp lots  
Nos 17 & 38

PLAN  
of the Village of  
KIRK TOWN  
on South part of lot No 38  
in I Lawrence Tp  
Area per inch



James Campbell

J. Kennedy

D. Campbell

Wm. O. Connor

John Mc Intosh

Ed. Jamieson

John Mc Donnell

Ex. Mc Donnell

Alma Jamieson

Wm. Jamieson

John O'Brien

Alex. Mc Donnell

Ranulph

Mc Donnell

Ranulph Mc Donnell

John Mc Donnell

Est. of Angus McDonald

R. C. Church

Arch.

Mc Donnell

John Mc Donnell

John Mc Donnell

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John Mc Donnell

LOCH CARRY

James

Arch.

Mc Donald

Mc Donald

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hot To Lots  
17 & 38

ALEXANDRIA



LAGGAN PO

# DUNVAGEN PO

Mrs Murray

Alex Grant

Malcolm Dewar

Angus McLeod

Don Campbell

Malcolm McLeod

Jno Mc Donald

Malcolm McRae

Mrs D. McRae

Angus W. Farquhar

Dewar

Dewar

Alex Grant

Jno Mc Kenzie

Don Mc Kenzie

Wm Fraser

Jno Fraser

Alex McDonald

Alex Fraser

Mrs Fraser

Donald

McDonald

Angus

McDonald

Mrs McSwaine

Don McMillan

Angus

McMillan

Don A. McMillan

Alex Ross

Angus Gray

Jno

Morrison

Don

McMaster

Angus McMaster

Don

McLeod

Peter Campbell

McCrain

Don

McCrain

Don McCrain

Red McCrain

Alex McLeod

Angus McLeod

Jno Mc Gilvary

Kenneth Campbell

Jno Campbell

Jno Mc Kenzie

Archd Boyd

Rev A. Duncan

Wm Fraser

Rod

McLeod

Neil Mc Kinnon

Don Chisholm

Don

McCrain

Ewen

McDonald

Mrs D.

McLeod

A. McSwaine

Gregor McRae

Duncan

Bethune

Jno Mc Swaine

Norman Mc Donald

Jno McCrain

Don Campbell

Mrs Buchanan

M. McCrain

Fay

McCrain

Don

McCrain

Alex

McLeod

Donald McLeod

Don

McCrain

Angus

McCrain

D. Bethune

Ed. Campbell

Alex McLeod

McCrain

Don Campbell

Jno Campbell

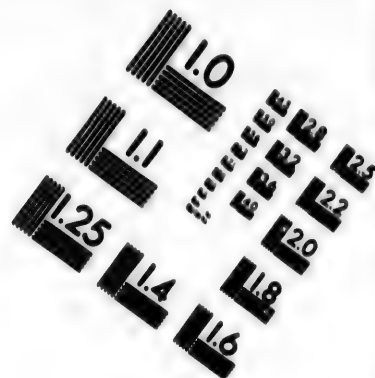
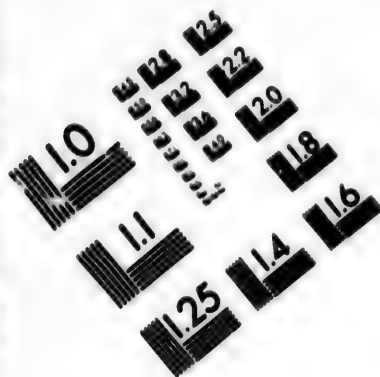
Don Campbell

60 Chains-1 inch

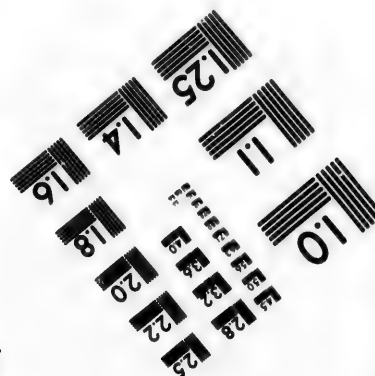
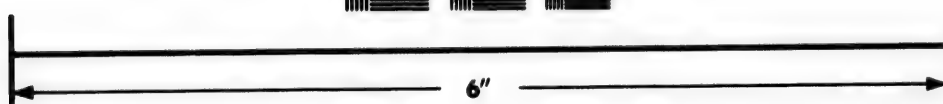
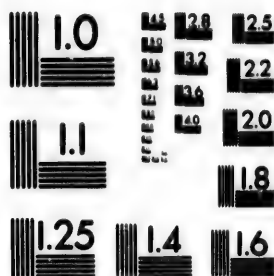
TOWNSHIP

AGGAN PO

McCRIMMON PO



# **IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



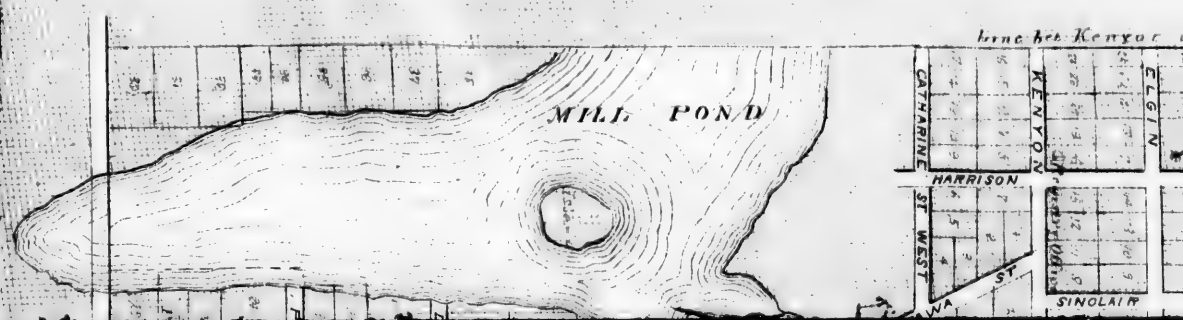
**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

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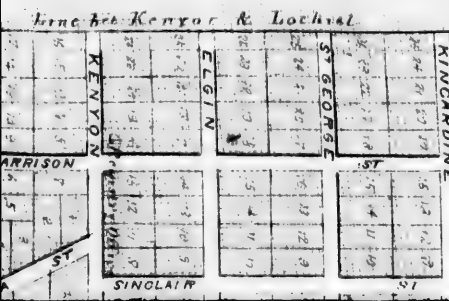
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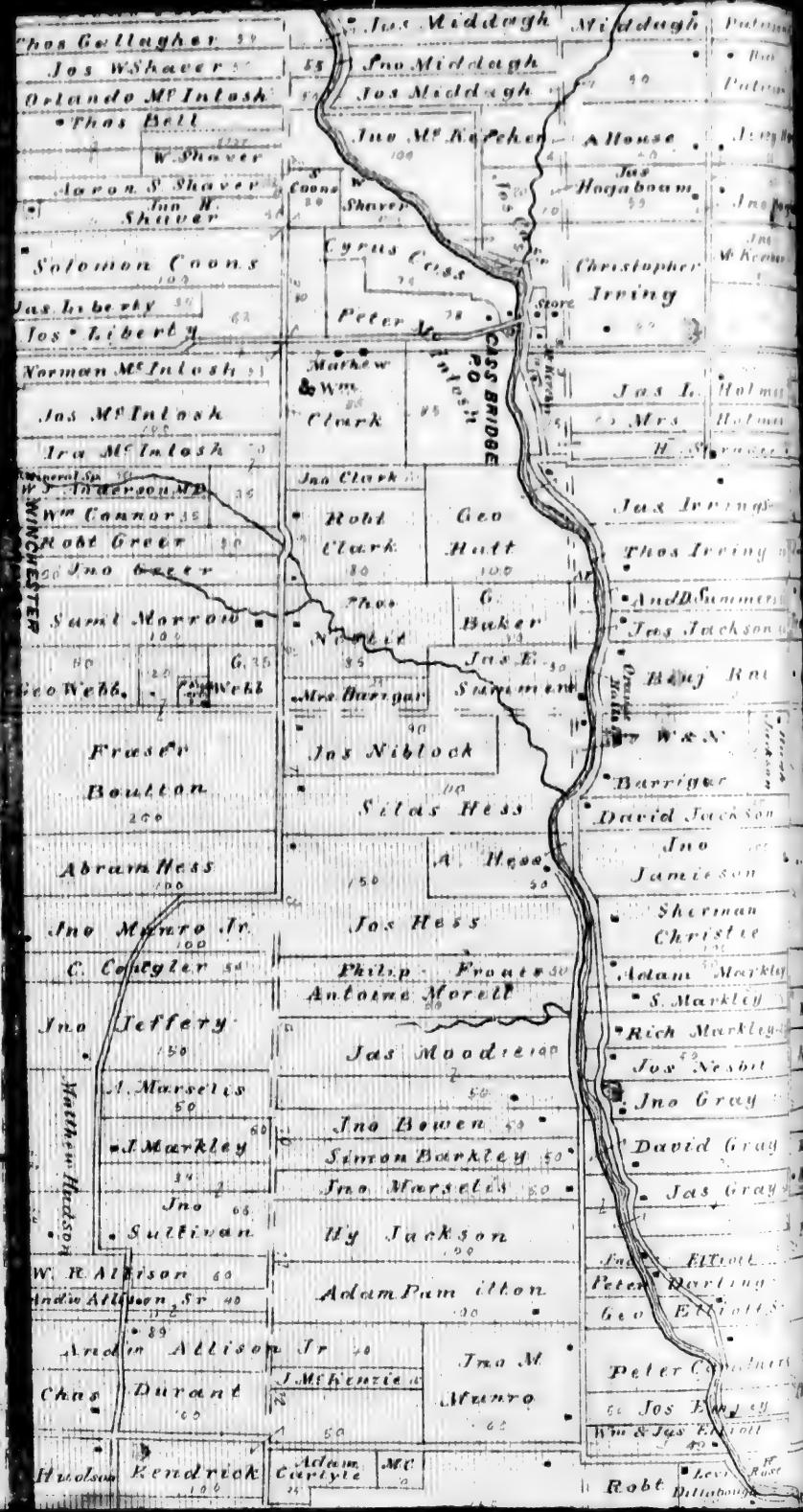


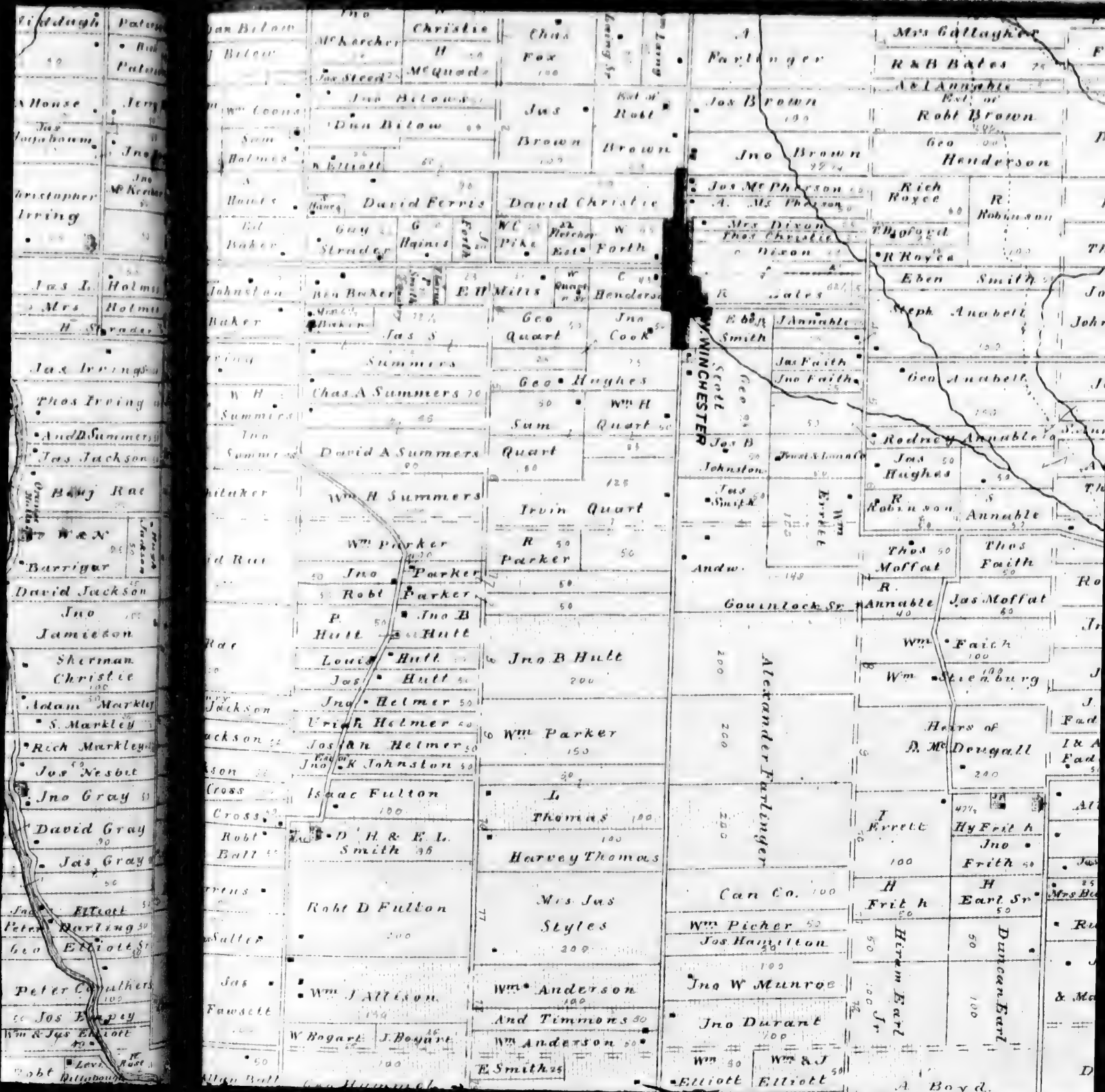


Plan of  
CHESTERVILLE  
on Lot No. 8, Cont.  
Winchester Tp



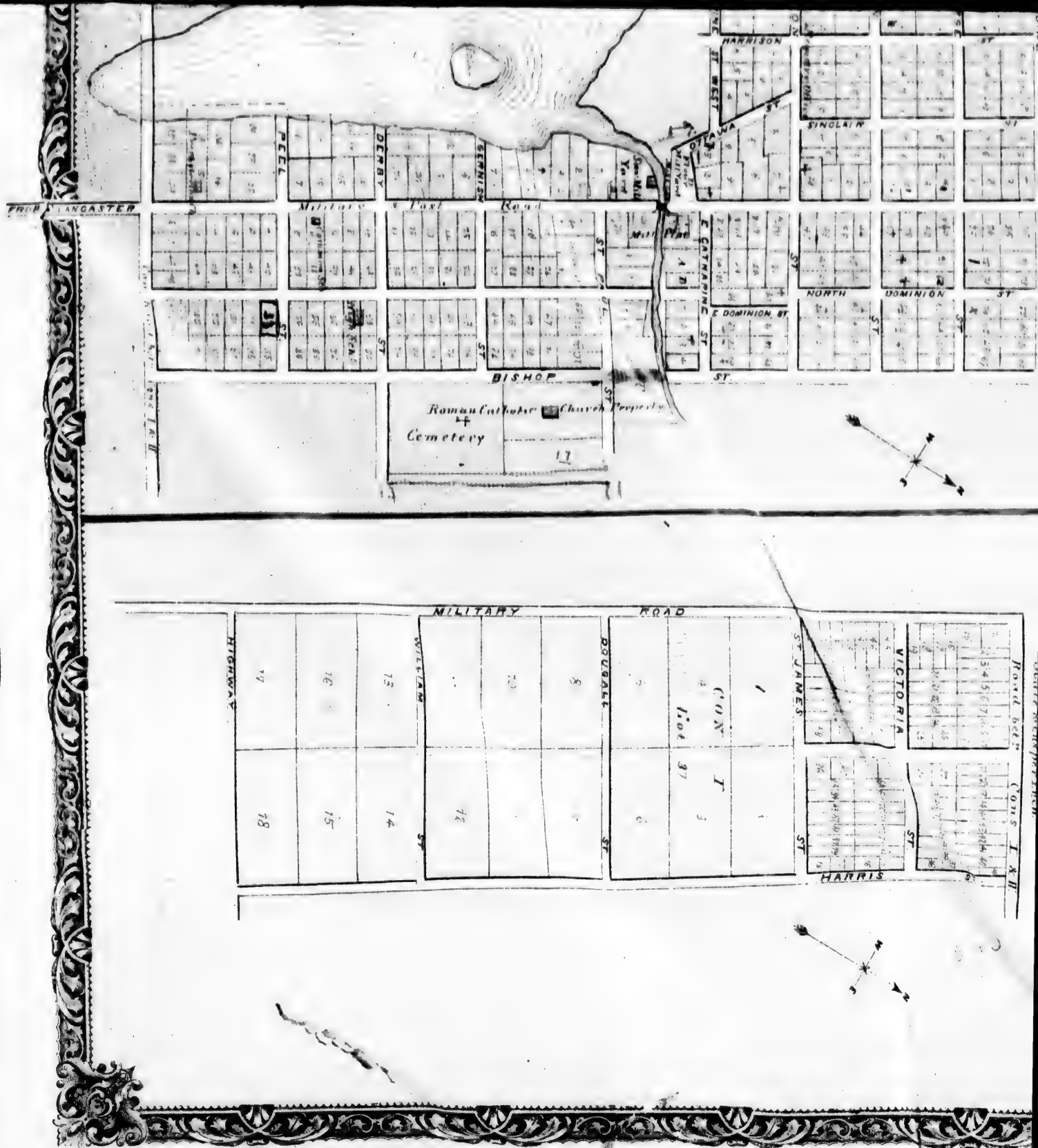
PLAN  
of the Village  
of ALEXANDRIA  
on part of Lot 37,  
Ken H. Lockard  
Sole Agent

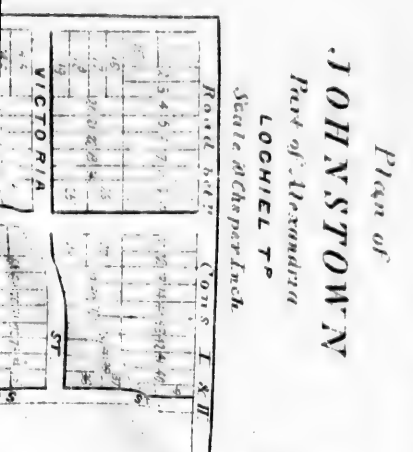












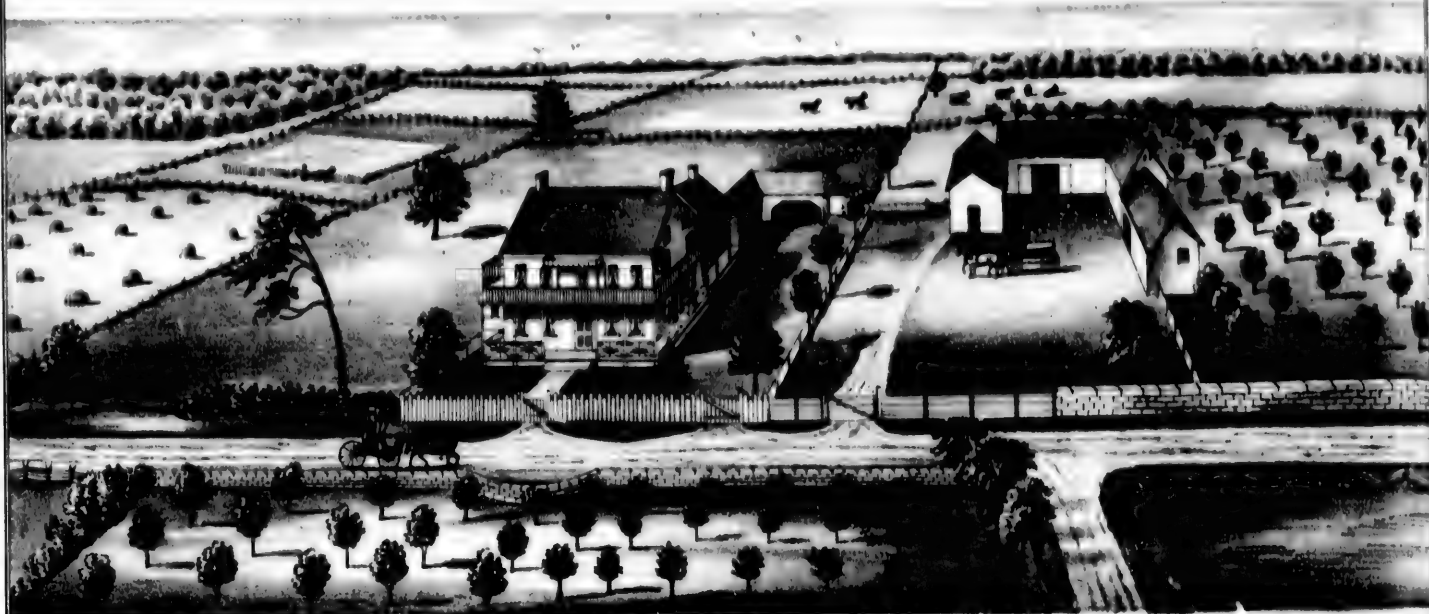
Allen Bull	Geo Hummel	And Timmons	Jno Durant	David
Jos Bull	Jos Marklay	Wm Anderson	Wm Elliott	Jno
Jno & Thos Wholahan	JH Hughes	Andie Timmons	Elliott Elliott	Christie
Robt D Fulton	Wm Elliott	Oxias Dierant	Don	Jos
Jesse Fulton	Jno Butler	Wm Hamilton	McIntyre	Lago
Wm Mc Elroy	Ward	Jno Alford	Jno Alford	M F Bea
Ed Foster	Smith Est	Robt Irving	Irving	Jno A
Moses Foster	Chaney	Jas	Jos Smith	Shaver
Wm Pitcher	Kittle	Edgerton	P. C. Hughes	Sam Schwe
Alex Frood	Jno	R D	H. Shaver	Wm H
Peter Bogart	Kittle	Fulton	J Alford	Casselma
Joseph Hamilton	Thos	Hamilton	F Elliott	J
Fetterly	Jos Hamilton	Dr Blacklock	Mrs Herrington	J
Jas	Jno Alford	John Glasgow Sr	Can Co	Marsel
Andie Kearns	C. Kittle	P	Wm Hephurn	Jno F
Barry	Jas Mc Donald	Mc Gowan	Alex Farlinger	Hunter
Jno Barry	Frank Elliott	Cha Chambers	Patk Chambers	D
Jas Masterson	Wm Servage	Hugh Kerrons	Thos Moran	Beattie
Jos Servage	Hugh Kearns	Jas Kerrons	Jas Brennan	Chas T
Grady Est	M. J. Coyne	Wood Est	Wm Barrett	Mc Conne
Pat Grady	Wm Servage	CONNAUGHT	Ed Barrett	J
Moser Foster	Jno	Thos R. Moran	Jno Devaney	Countryma
Nicht Calvin	Masterson	Mrs Laden	J. C. Camp	200
Jas Wheeler	Thos Spotton	Jno Coyne	Jas Spotton	J.
	Barney McCadden			Devaney Mc

David Mathew Wilson 160		Alfred Jones 200		M F Beach 100			
David Melvin 200		M F Beach 100		Alex 200			
Jno Christie 100	A Brandstender 100	Jno Monroe 100		Furlinger 200			
Jos Lago 100	U Fetterly 100	Jacob Bogart 100	W Schwerdtfeger 100	Geo Dillabough 200			
M F Beach 60		Thos Barrington 100		A Dillabough 100			
Jno A Shaver 50	R Shaver 50	Simon Bogart J 50 J 50 Crompton Moffat 50		Geo Carlyle 100			
Sam Schwerdtfeger 100		J Munro 100		Alex 100			
Wm H Casselman 200		Oyden Chaney J 20 Dillabough 100		M F Kay 100			
J Casselman 100	John Coulthart 100		Holt Marselis 50		Alex Mc Connell 100		
J Marselis 100	Jas Coulthart 100		D Moffat 50		W J Fraser 100		
Jno F Hunter 100	P Marselis 100		Thos Moffat 100		Thos E Coulthart 200		
D Beattie 100	Pat M Cormick 100		Wm Fraser 50		Mrs Coulthart 100		
Chas T McConnell 200	Wm Hepburn 100		Jas Fraser 100		Rodney Marselis 100		
J Countryman 200	J Hunter 100		Mrs Smirl 100		J Faulmer 50		
J Devaney 100	R McConnell 100	Thos Mc Connell 100		Jas Smirl 100		And Gordon 100	
Thos Smirl 50	Robt Cox 50	Jno Glasgow Sr 100		Jas Kyle Sr 50		Wm Carruthers 100	
J T Cramp 100	J R Cramp 100	Wm Mc Walters 100		Jas Kyle Jr 75		Jno Smirl 37 1/2	
		J Reveler 50		Geo Smirl 100		Geo Smirl 37 1/2	
		Wm Reveler 25		H Reveler 100		Jno Loughridge 150	

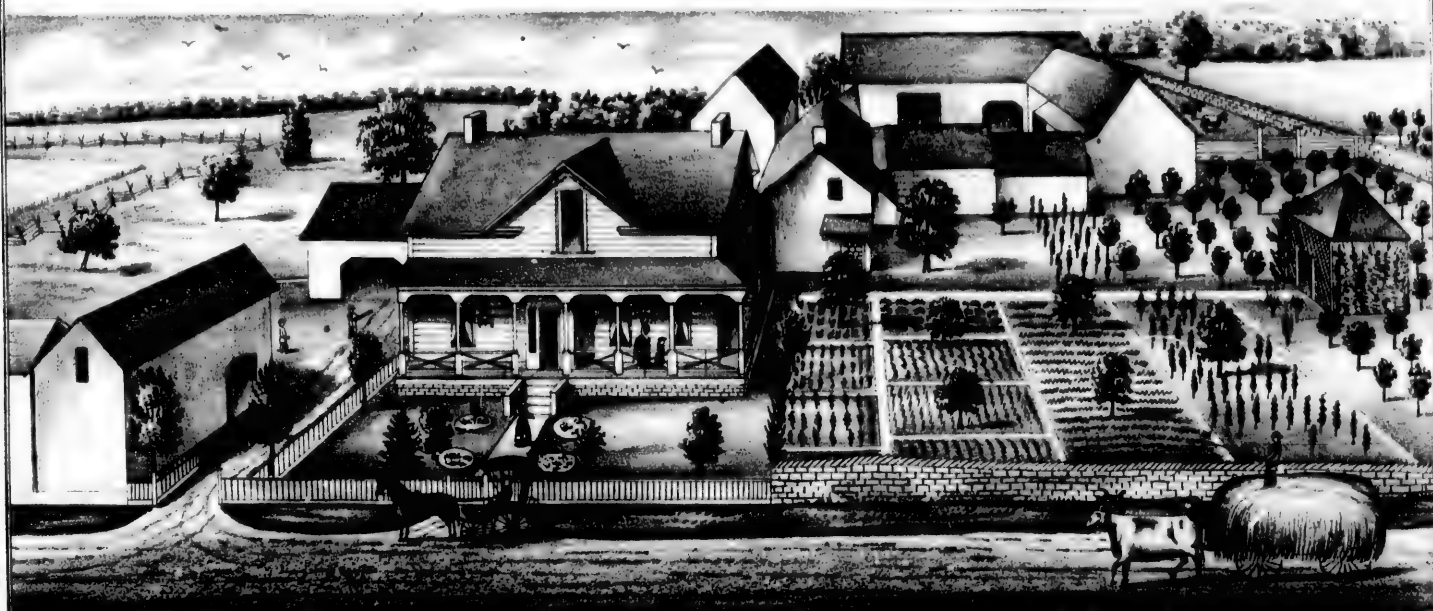
Chains-1 inch







FARM RES. OF D.A. McPHERSON LANCASTER TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT

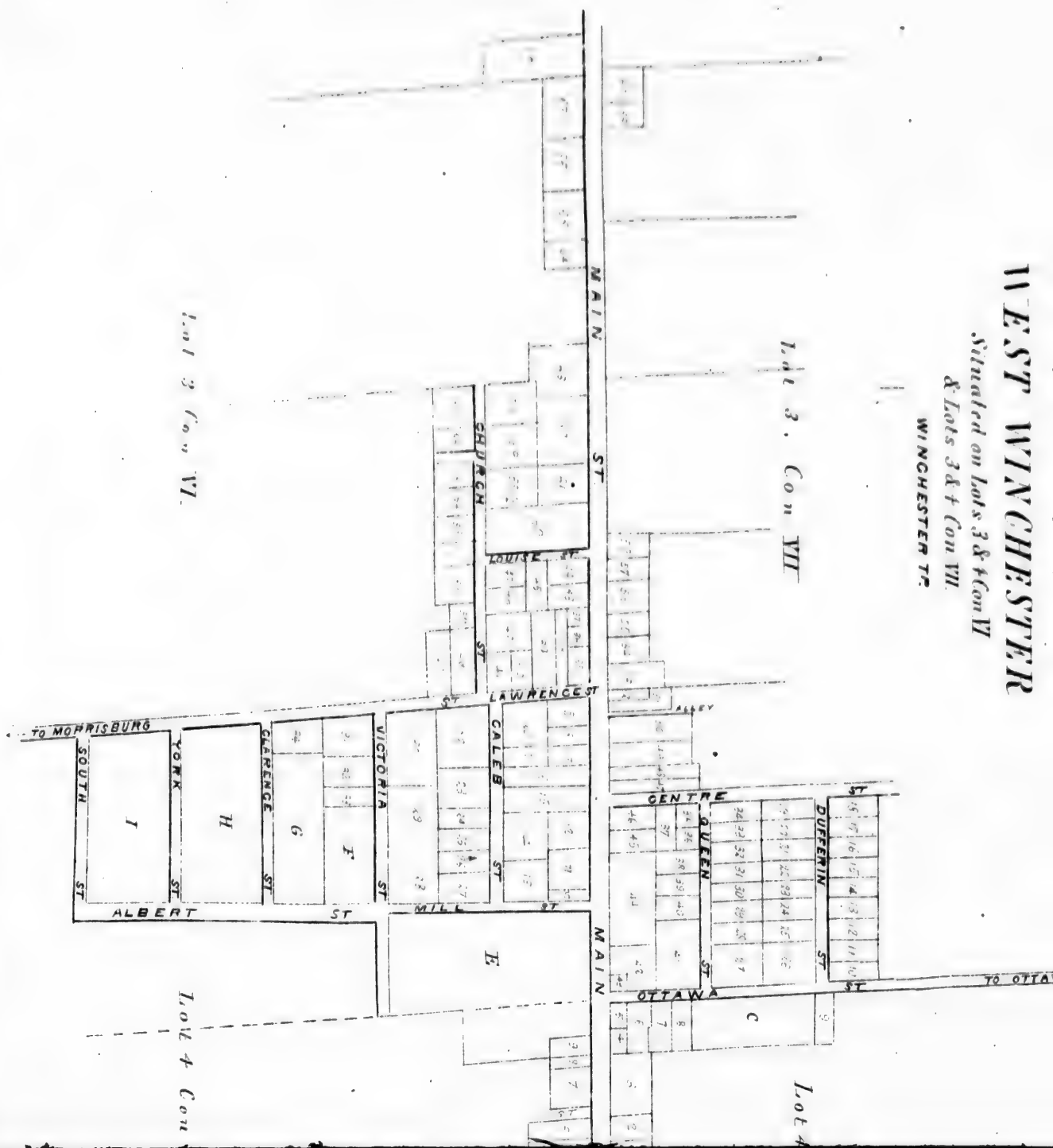


FARM RES. OF BENJAMIN CLARK CON. 5, LOT 8, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



# WEST WINCHESTER

Situated on Lots 3 & 4 Con VI  
& Lots 3 & 4 Con VII  
WINCHESTER TC



## WEST WINCHESTER

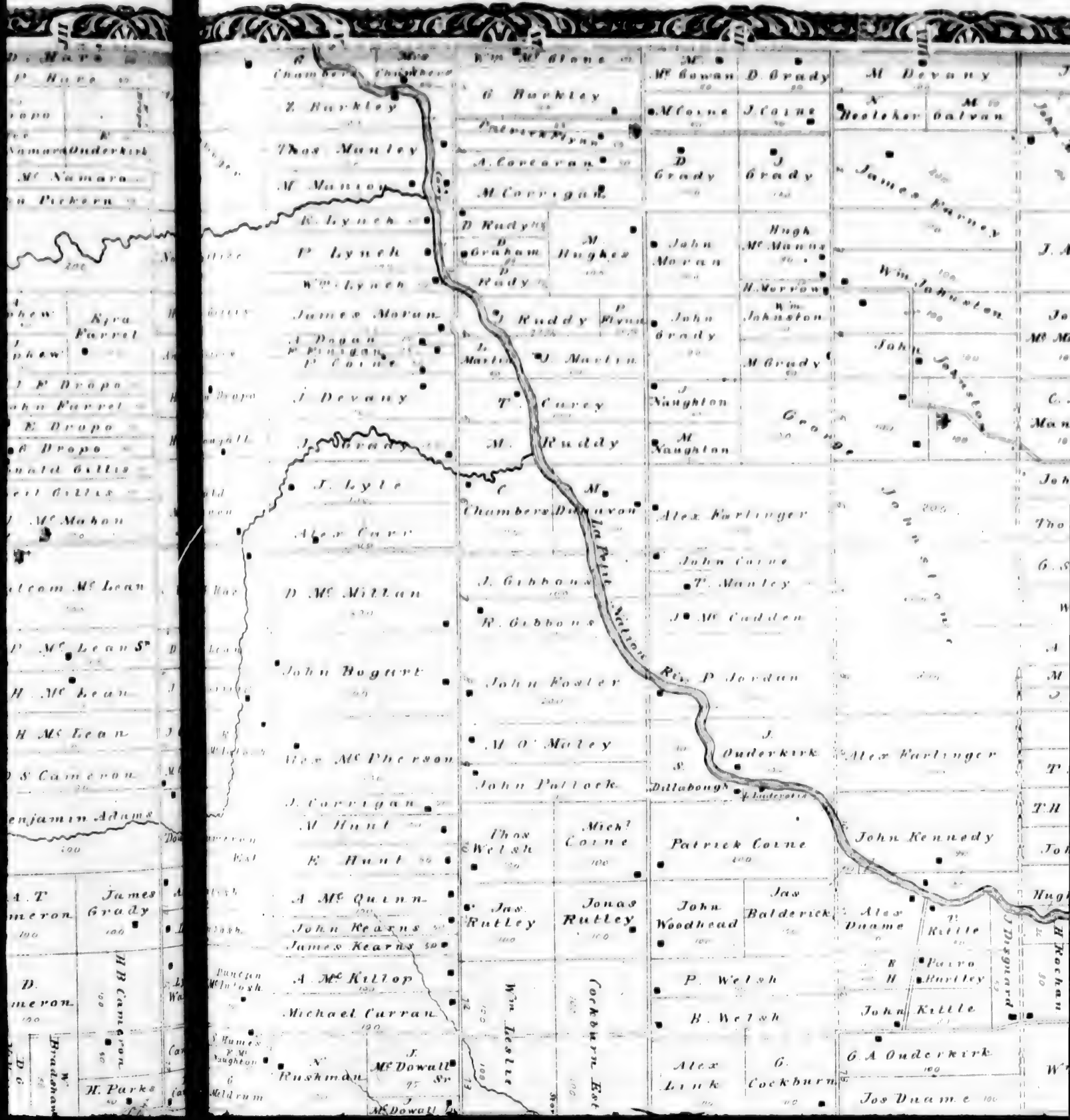
*Situated on Lots 3 & 4 Con W*

 $\delta$  Loris 3d + Con VII

WINCHESTER TN

TO OTTAWA







Lot 4 Con VII

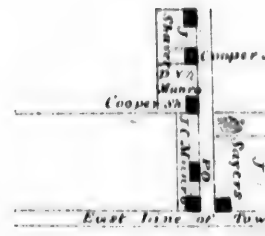
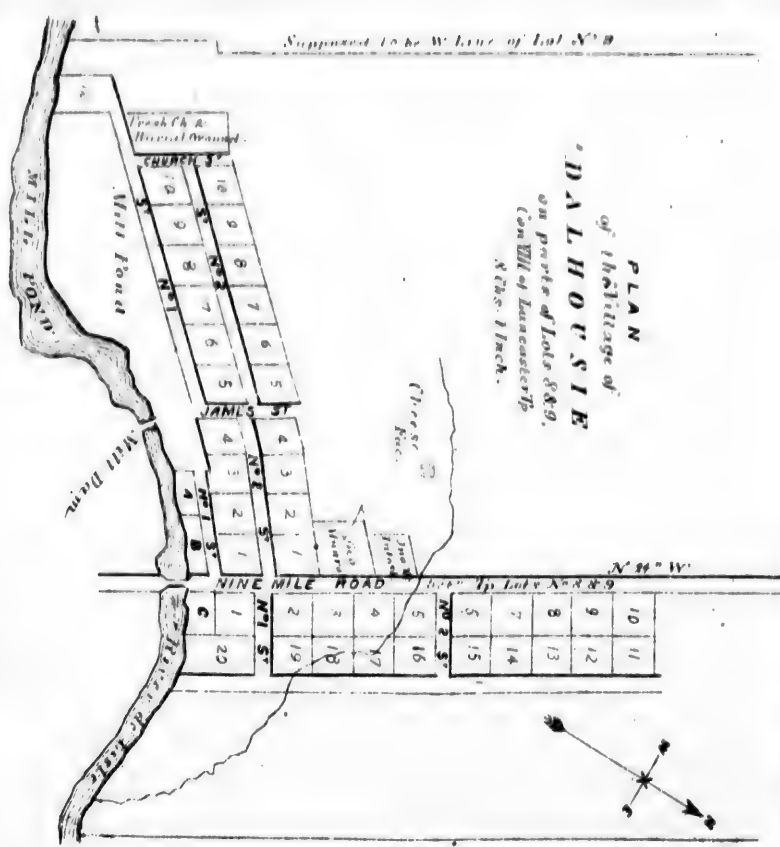
B

A

ST

Lot 4 Con VI

PLAN  
of the Village of  
DALHOUSIE  
on parts of Lots 8 & 9,  
Con VII of Lancaster Tp.  
N 20° E 1/4 Sec. 11 T. 14 N. R. 10 W.



*en Williamsburg Tp*

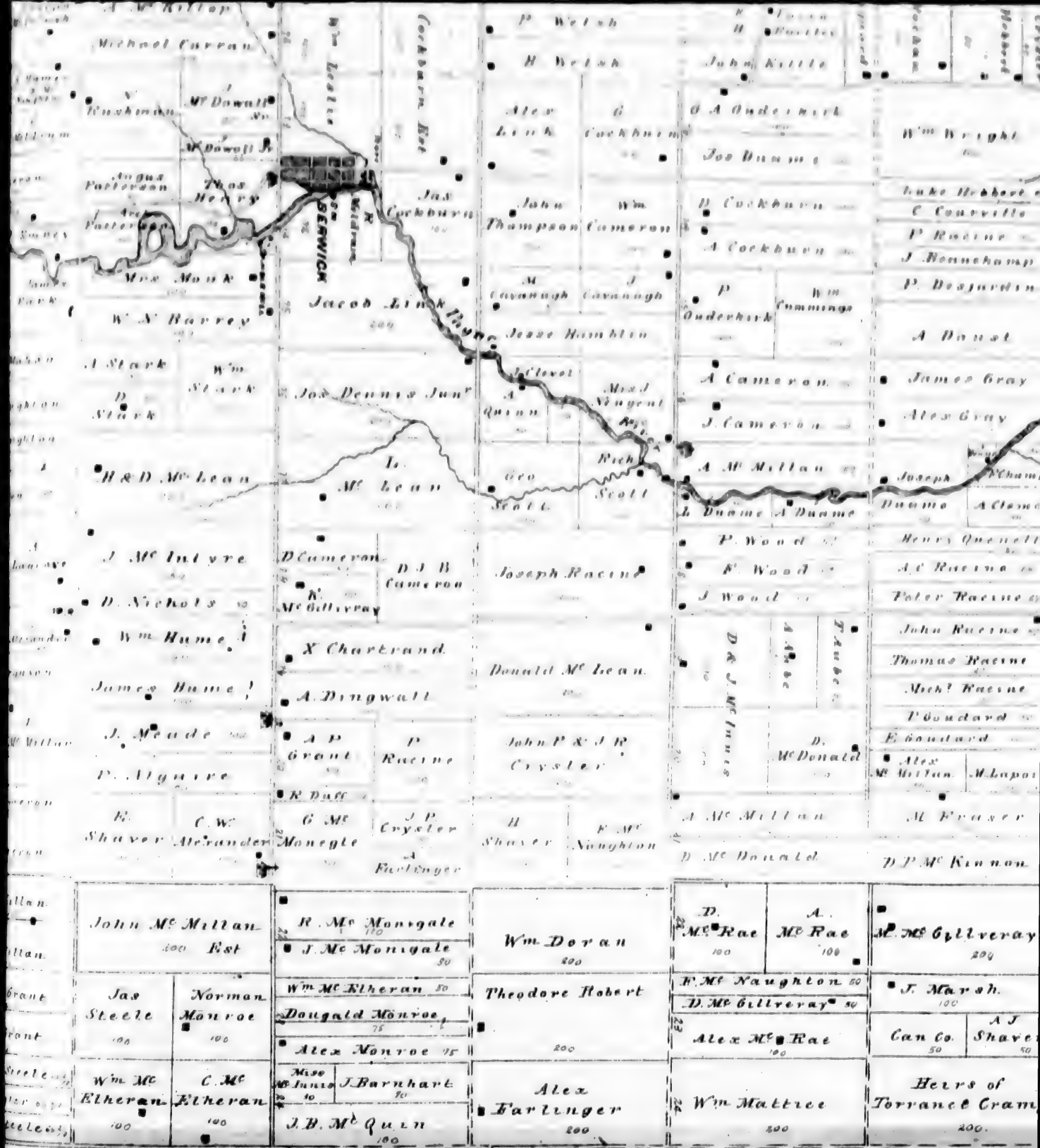
Scale 10/10s per inch

### Computer Shops

Comme la

East line of Township "





Michael Curran  
Wm Dowell  
Thos Henry  
Angus Patterson  
Wm Monk  
W A Harvey  
J Stark  
D Stark  
H & D McLean  
J Mc Intyre  
D Nichols  
Wm Hume  
James Hume  
J Meade  
D. Aguire  
R. Shaver  
C. W. Alexander  
Jas Cockburn  
Jas Cockburn  
Jacob Link  
Jas Dennis Junr  
L. McLean  
D Cameron  
D J B Cameron  
Mc Gillivray  
X Chartrand  
A Dingwall  
A P Grant  
R Duff  
G Mc  
J P Cryster  
H Farlinger  
Jas Cockburn  
John Thompson  
M. Cunningham  
J. Cunningham  
Jesse Hamblin  
A. Cleveland  
A. Quinn  
Geo Scott  
Rich Scott  
A. M. Millan  
L Duane  
A Duane  
P. Wood  
R. Wood  
J. Wood  
D & J. Mc Innis  
A. Mc Millan  
D. Mc Donald  
A. Mc Millan  
D. Mc Donald  
Wm Wright  
Luke Herbert  
C. Courville  
P. Racine  
J. Bonnichamp  
P. Desjardins  
A. Doust  
James Gray  
Alex Gray  
Joseph  
Duane  
A. Claude  
Henry Quenell  
A. Racine  
Peter Racine  
John Racine  
Thomas Racine  
Michl Racine  
P. Goudard  
E. Goudard  
Alex  
M. Hillan  
M. Laporte  
M. Fraser  
D. P. Mc Kinnon  
John Mc Millan  
R. Mc Monigale  
J. Mc Monigale  
Wm Mc Eltheran  
Dougald Monroe  
Alex Monroe  
Miss  
J. Barnhart  
J. B. Mc Quin  
Wm Doran  
Theodore Robert  
Alex  
Farlinger  
D. Mc Rae  
A. Mc Rae  
F. Mc Naughton  
D. Mc Gillivray  
Alex Mc Rae  
Wm Mattice  
M. Mc Gillivray  
J. Marsh  
Can Co.  
Shaver  
Heirs of  
Torrance Cram



Scale 60 Chains-1 inch

**OF MINCH TOWNSHIP**

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## SCALE COPY PER IN

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100

Mr. William N. K. K. K.

Table of Area & Perimeter

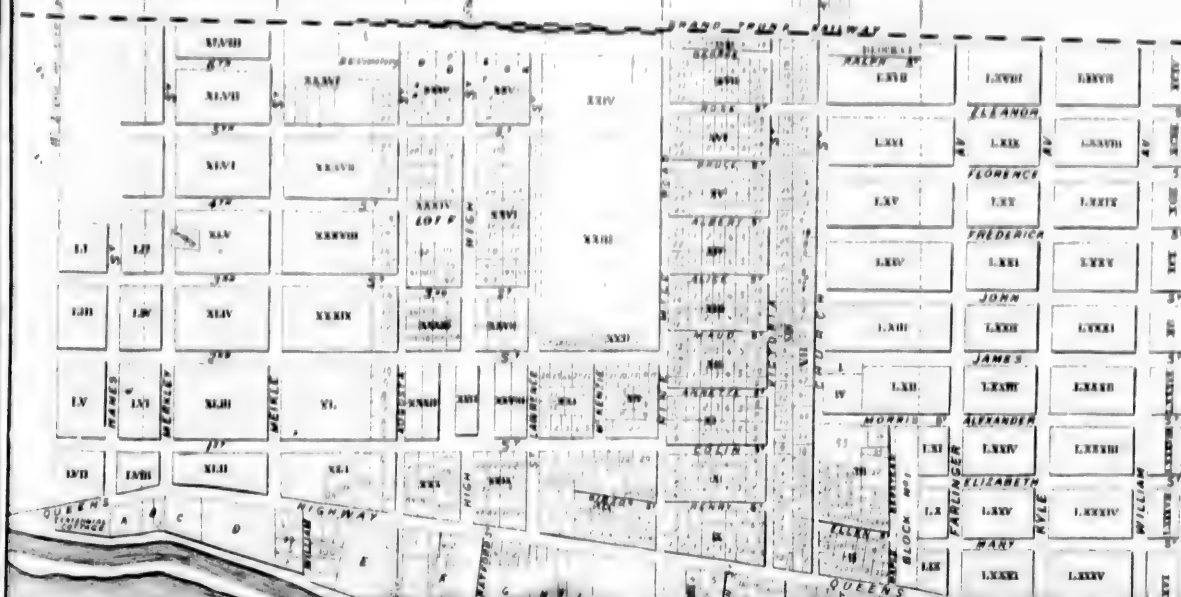
[illegible]

Alexander Farlinger

1. 2000 1. 2000

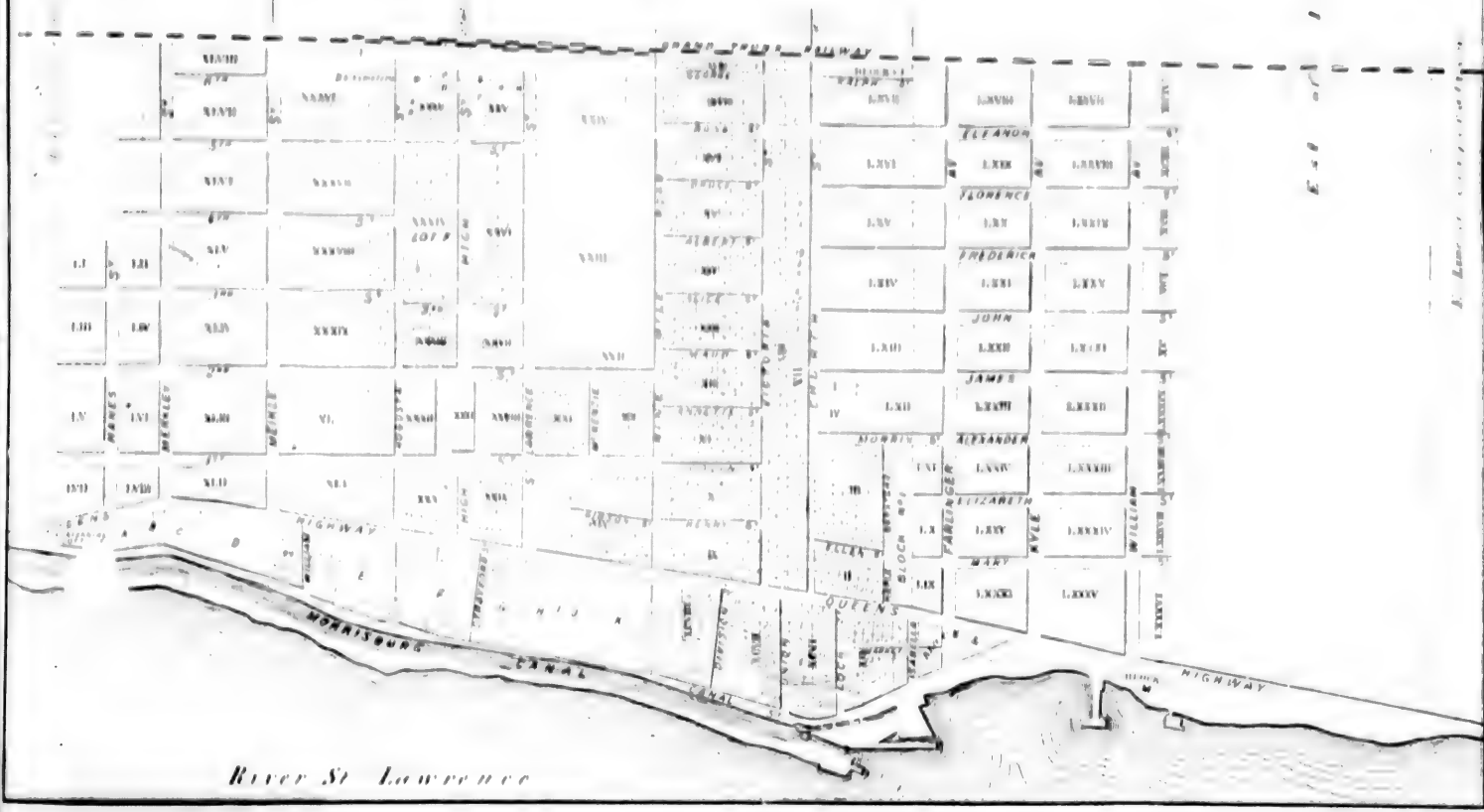
Long Island City, N.Y.

*K. Line of corporate value*





[illegible]



River St. Lawrence

G. Johnston 155		J. Steele 137	
B. Pickett 50		B. Johnston Hoopole 50	
J. Pickett 50		B. Pickett 79	
J. Wood 50		J. Pickett 79	
J. M. Ginnis 50		W. Anders 100	
P. Helmer 100		J. Hannible 95	
J. R. Runnions 100		C. Pickett 50	
H. Shaw 50		S. Hough 50	
J. Laux 100		J. Pickett 100	
D. Mc Laughlin 100		J. Pickett 65 1/2	
W. Doran 50		J. Johnston 50 1/2	
L. Warner 50		C. Pickett 50	
W. Meek 100		W. C. Hough 50	
J. Meek 50		C. Hough 50	
G. Runnions 100		S. Boyce 17 1/2	
A. Warner 100		B. Canham 37 1/2	
J. E. Pickett 75		R. Steele 100	
J. Harris 150		J. Mc Laughlin 100	
Mc Dougall Est 100		P. Mc Laughlin 150	
W. Mc Donnell 100		J. Mc Laughlin 50	
C. Quail 100		D. & W. J. Gibson 71	
J. Quail 100		Duff 100	
W. Cline 50		Alexander 100	
J. Mc Dougall 50		Robert Duff 75	
J. Ferguson 50		Mrs. Alquire 50	
J. Mc Donald 100		Salmon 47	
D. Galt 100		J. Meek 50	
		J. Pickett 50	
		W. Stevenson 50	
		J. Stevenson 50	
		T. Meek Stevenson 50	
		A. Stevenson 100	
		W. Stevenson 100	
		A. Alquire 100	
		J. Alquire 50	
		R. Alquire 50	
		D. Mc Kinnon 75	
		N. Mc Neil 100	
		Alquire S Driscoll 100	
		R. Mc Donnell 100	
		J. R. Mc Donnell 100	
		M. Mc Keown 100	
		A. R. Mc Donnell 100	
		James Mc Donnell 100	
		J. Mc Donnell 100	
		D. Mc Donald 100	
		D. Mc Neil 100	
		Donald Campbell 100	
		Daniel Campbell 100	
		J. Mc Kinnon 100	
		J. Mc Kinnon 100	
		F. Campbell 100	
		Murdoch Mc Neil 100	
		D. Wisem 100	
		U. Shaw 100	
		R. Mc Lien 100	
		Ira Mc Gill 100	
		A. Mc Gill 100	
		J. Mc Lien 100	
		Aumelle 100	
		L. 75	
		E. Delane 100	
		A. Cline 100	

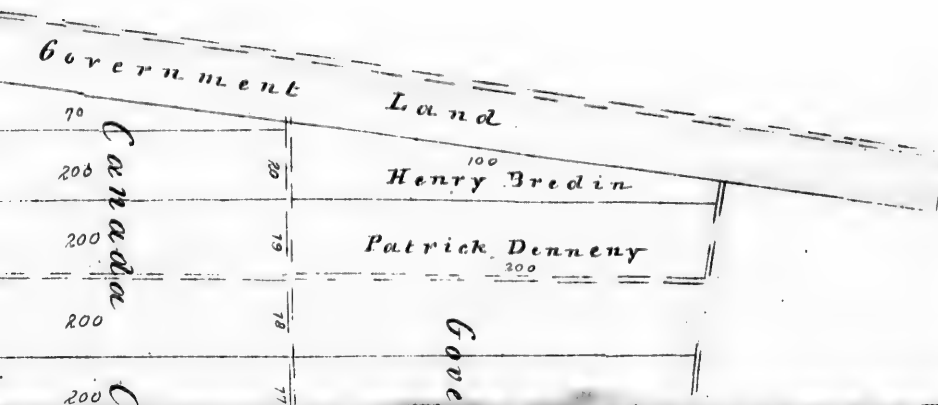
Pargue		Angus Mc Millan 50		Bot of J. Sutherland 70		William		K. J.	
Me Rae 200		Alex Mc Millan 100		James Kirk 200		A. M.		100	
John Mc Dermid 150		Duncan Mc Millan 100		Donald Cameron 200		B. M.		100	
D. Mc Dermid 97		Donald Mc Millan 60		H. Mc Millan 190		A. S.		land	
A. Rannions		J. H. Mc Millan		A. Mc Intyre 100		A. M.		Guthrie	
W. M. A. Rannions		Mrs Russell 40		Arch. Morrison 200		J. M.		Gillivray	
countryman		Duncan Mc Intyre Sr 100		Wm Holland 200		Edw.		100	
D. Mc Anlay 200		Mc Intyre Duncan Mc Intyre 75		D. Mc Rae 100		A. M.		100	
Mc Rae 55		Hug Mc Intyre 75		Duncan Mc Rae 100		A. M.		100	
Mc Rae 55		Allen Mc Intyre 75		D. Cameron 100		A. M.		100	
Kinney J. Mc Millan		Robt Crawford 100		H. Mc Diarmid 99		A. M.		100	
D. Hough		Mrs Campbell 100		John Mc Lean 200		A. M.		100	
Hough		J. Coventry 100		Alexander D Mc Rae 200		A. M.		100	
J. Mc Kinnon 100		D. Coventry 100		D. Mc Intyre 100		A. M.		100	
S. Flannigan 100		J. R. Mc Rae 100		Colin Mc Rae 100		A. M.		100	
W. Wear 100		P. Stewart 40		O. Dyer 700		A. M.		100	
H. Connell 100		A. Mc Intosh 100		Gregory Dyer 100		A. M.		100	
W. N. Hough 60		H. Morrison 100		A. Morrison 100		A. M.		100	
D. Alguire 100		Mrs. Morris 100		Mc Intyre 100		A. M.		100	
S. Flannigan 100		C. Mc Rae 100		John Taft 100		A. M.		100	
J. Horigan 100		Duncan Mc Rae 100		Mrs Mc Rae 50		A. M.		100	
J. Rainey 100		Donald Mc Rae 100		R. Taft 50		A. M.		100	
J. Mc Kinnon 100		Est. of Duncan Mc Gregor 200		Wm Mc Killican 200		A. M.		100	
D. Mc Kinnon 100		Donald Mc Gregor 200		Mrs Begg 100		A. M.		100	
P. Campbell 100		J. Cameron 100		J. M. Begg 100		A. M.		100	
Murdoch Mc Neil 94		D. Cameron 100		E. Mc Killican 200		A. M.		100	
D. Wiseman 100		James Grant 100		H. Mc Intosh 200		A. M.		100	
U. Shaver 100		Mrs W. Grant 100		John Mc Leod 200		A. M.		100	
R. Mc Lennan 100		H. Mc Millan 50		D. Mc Intosh 100		A. M.		100	
Ira Mosaik 100		K. Campbell 100		J. Tolmie 100		A. M.		100	
A. McGillivray 100		M. Mc Auley 50		A. Cameron 50		A. M.		100	
J. Mc Lennan 100		A. Mc Keracher 200		J. Mc Intosh 50		A. M.		100	
R. Delaney 100		F. Finlayson 100		A. Mc Leod 100		A. M.		100	
L. Tinkess 90		A. Robertson 100		J. Mc Intosh 50		A. M.		100	
E. Delaney 100		Est of Rev Sloan 200		A. Mc Leod 100		A. M.		100	
A. C.		W. Hough 100		J. Mc Intosh 50		A. M.		100	
		John D. Hough 100		A. Mc Leod 100		A. M.		100	
		H. Fulton 100				A. M.		100	





# MAP OF ROXBORO

Scale 50 Chains



The map displays a complex arrangement of land parcels, each identified by a name and a numerical value. Key features include:

- Rivers:** 'N. BRANCH BLACK RIVER' and 'S. BRANCH' are prominent waterways.
- Landowners:** Numerous names are listed, including J. Chambers, J. Russell, W. Fisher, J. Campbell, Mrs. Conley, A. Kinnear, W. Kinnear, James Mc Donnell, D. Mc. Janis, J. Harrison, A. Kinnear, Mrs. Mc. Millan, A. Mc. Donnell, James Allen, D. Mc. Donnell, Alex. Mc. Donald, Arch. Mc. Donnell, Alex. Mc. Donnell, J. Mc. Donald, Chisholm, J. D. Mc. Donald, A. A. Mc. Donnell, C. Mc. Rue, Donald Mc. Donald, Dougald Mc. Donald, A. J. Mc. Donald, P. Mc. Intosh, John Maloney, Semt Ferguson, D. Mc. Intosh, J. Mc. Intosh, R. J. Thompson, John Helmer, Benj. Helmer, A. Hodge, J. Mc. Donnell, D. Ferguson, Est. of S. Mc. Donnell, Wm. Campbell, J. A. Mc. Donnell, J. Mc. Phail, S. Hill, D. Hill, H. Hill, Wm. Baker, S. Graham, A. Graham, M. Kinnear, D. Kennedy, T. Waddell, T. Johnson, A. Mc. Donnell, Mr. Donald, J. Daniels, J. Daniels, A. Amelle, S. Bender, W. Cameron, W. Ferguson, D. Ferguson, D. Carter, Angus Carter, J. Grant, Alex. Carter, Mrs. J. Logan, J. Logan, D. Grant, R. McIntosh, D. Mc. Keracher, D. Mc. Intosh, J. Mc. Intosh, A. Mc. Donnell, Mc. Donnell, Mc. Millan, D. Cummings, J. Cummings, A. Mc. Donnell, A. Kennedy, E. Delancy, A. Cumming, C. Ferguson, David F. Dunton, R. Hill, D. Norn, A. Cummings, E. Mun, B. Ballinger, G. French, J. Crow, W. King, T. Halley, D. Halley, J. Norman, B. Norman, Duncan Mc. R., W. Marjerison, J. Marjerison, J. Robinson, W. Robinson, Angus Carter, J. Robin, D. C. Munr, Andre, R. Sproul, D. Morrison, J. Presseau, J. Mc. Donnell, Mrs. J. C., W. Munro, H. Munro, H. & R. Munro.
- Numbers:** Each section contains a number, often representing an acreage or a survey point. Examples include 100, 50, 200, 150, 10, 5, 25, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90, 120, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180, 190, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.
- Geographical Labels:** 'MOUNTAIN' is labeled in the center, and 'CREEK' is labeled near the bottom right.

The map displays a grid of land parcels, each labeled with the owner's name and the number of acres. The parcels are arranged in a regular pattern, with some larger parcels and some smaller ones. A river or stream flows through the center of the map, and a road or path is visible on the right side. The map is titled 'TOWNSHIP OF ST. JOHN' at the top. The following table lists the landowners and their respective acreages as shown on the map:

Owner	Acreage
E. Delaney	100
H. Fulton	100
A. Cameron	50
J. Mc Intosh	50
M. Spence	100
A. McLeod	100
K. Morrison	100
N. Morrison	100
J. McLeod	100
I. Ralph Cryster	200
Archi Mc Donald	200
D. Cameron	100
John Cummings	200
John Brown	50
R. L. Montgomery	100
B. Montgomery	50
R. L. Montgomery	100
Alex. Mc Millan	200
John Mc Donald	200
Donald Mc Rae	100
D. Mc Ewen	100
R. Ross	200
H. Robinson	100
G. Robinson	100
Duncan Mc Ewen	100
Alexander Mc Ewen	200
J. A. Mc Ewen	200
John Robertson	200
Donald Cummings	200
Peter Mc Ewen	200
Robert Cummings	200
Donald Mc Intyre	200
William Mc Intyre	200
John Mc Ewen	200
John Cameron	100
M. Campbell	200
A. Campbell	200
H. & R. Munro	200
W. King	100
P. Halley	100
D. Halley	100
I. Norman	125
G. Norman	75
W. Marjerson	100
J. Marjerson	180
J. Robinson	100
W. Robinson	100
S. Carter	100
J. Robinson	100
C. Munro	200
Andrew Miller	200
R. Spraul	200
D. Morrison	100
T. Presseau	100
M. Donnell	150
Mrs. J. Cameron	50
W. Munro	100
H. Munro	100
M. Marjerson	100
J. Marjerson	100
John Hunt	200
Wm Robinson	200
D. Davidson Jr.	100
S. Robinson	100
D. Davidson	100
J. Davidson	100
C. Robertson	200
R. Morrison	200
D. Forbes	100
A. Forbes	100
A. Dewar	200
A. Mc Donald	100
D. Dewar	50
M. Campbell	200
A. Campbell	200
H. & R. Munro	200



P. Valley 68

100 Mrs Mc Lennan

R Mc Donnell 100

J. Mc Lean 70

R Buchanan 100

J. P. Grant 100

M Gethins A P Grant 70

F Mc Lennan 100

D. Dewar 100

J. Embauk 100

Mrs Embauk R. Embauk 85

F. Fraser 50 R McRae 50

J. McDermid F. Fraser 50

J. Mc Rae 99 1/2

McColeman A. Embauk 67

V. Cameron D. McLeod 50

R. Mc Beath 50

A. Mc Lean 100

M. Mc Lean 100

M. Mc Rae 100

Finlay Mc Rae 100

Duncan Mc Kenzie J. Mc 150

D. Mc Kenzie 100

K. Mc Gillivray 100

J. Mc Rae 100

D. Mc Rae 100

D. Munro 100

J. Mc Rae J. Mc Cuair 50

J. Mc Ewen 100

J. Mc Lennan 65 1/2

Mrs Mc Lennan

D. Munro J. Mc Dougall 100

John Mc Rae 200

A. Mc Dougall 100

D. Mc Dougall 100

P. Munro 100

T. Munro 100

Peter Mc Keracher 200

J. St Dennis 50

G. Dorrie 50

J. Richardson 100

Peter MacLair 100

John Lalonde 50

Joseph Lalonde 50

Joseph Lalonde 50

John Fraser 100

M. Campbell 100

J. Mc Phail 100

P. Mc Pherson 100

A. Mc Pherson 100

R. Mc Lean 50

J. Lalonde 50

Ni Mc Lean R & D Bennett 100

George Begg 100

James Begg 100

A. Mc Laren 200

A. Mc Gregor 200

D. Mc Diarmid 100

J. Mc Diarmid 100

Antoine Dorrie 200

Alexander Fraser 200

John Aird 200

R. Mc Cuair 6

Mc Cuair McDonnell 50

J. Mc Gregor 150

J. Mc Gregor 193

Angus McDonnell 200

D. Mc Gregor 100

M. Mc Gregor 100

D. Mc Keracher 100

H. Cameron 100

A. Cameron 100

J. Mc Gregor 50

H. Cameron 50

A. Cameron 100

D. Campbell 88

J. Campbell 100

J. Mc Phail 100

TAYSIDE P.O.

John Mc Phail 200

Finlay Mc Pherson 200

D. Mc Keracher 100

Peter Mc Keracher 100

K. Algar 100

D. Davidson 100

J. Davidson 100

A. Finlayson 100

J. Finlayson 100

Duncan Cameron John Cameron 100

A. Aird Sr 40

Alexander Aird Jr 160

Robert Stewart 200

R. Mc Gregor 133 1/3

James Mc Gregor 66 2/3

T. Bennett 133 1/3

G. Bennett 100

Henry Bennett 100

Hugh Bennett 100

J. Bennett 100

A. Campbell 100

D. Campbell 88

ada  
Company

VII

VIII

IX

ada  
Companv

Patrick Dinney  
100

Government Land

Hosea R. Smith  
162

Donald McLeod  
160

J. McCrimmon  
150

D. McKeracher  
146

D. McKeracher Jr  
136

H. Legault 65

J. Legault 65

E. Legault 15

John Legault 70

E. Leamirson 70

A. F. McIntyre  
126

N. Eastman  
114

H. Cameron  
114

R. Crawford  
114

A. Dorrie  
100

H. Globersky  
100

D. St. Dennis  
90

E. Fillise 75

L. Lamereux  
45 1/2

50 Chains-1 inch

# BOROUGH TOWNSHIP

g or 133 1/2  
Gregor 66 3/4  
ett 133 1/3  
ett 100  
nn etb 100  
nett 100  
tt 100  
bell 100  
dell 88

X

# Town of IROQUOIS

Maitland Tp.  
Scale 6000 ft. to 1 inch.



## NEW LANCASTER

Scale 8 chains to 1 inch.  
Charlottenburg Tp.

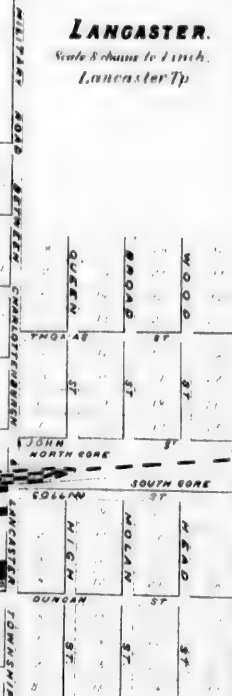
Rev. D. J. Macdonald

LOT L



## LANCASTER.

Scale 8 chains to 1 inch.  
Lancaster Tp.



LOT K

LOT D

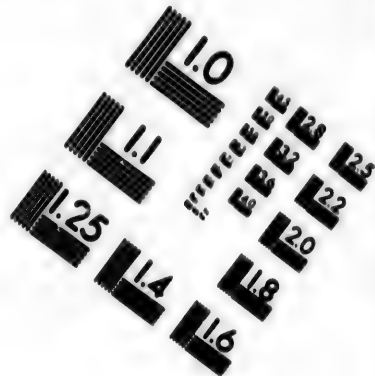
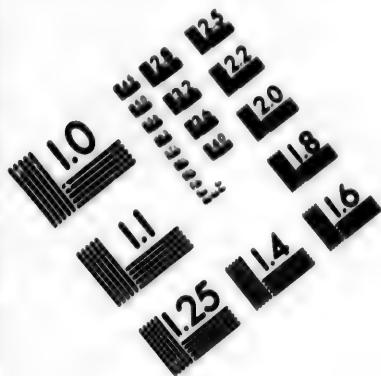
Lot 38

Lot 37

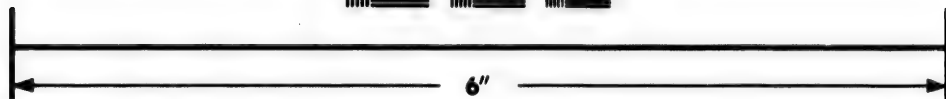
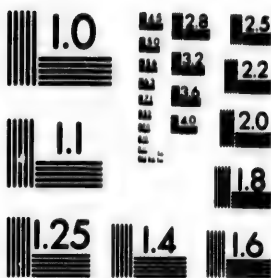
Alex Cameron







# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)

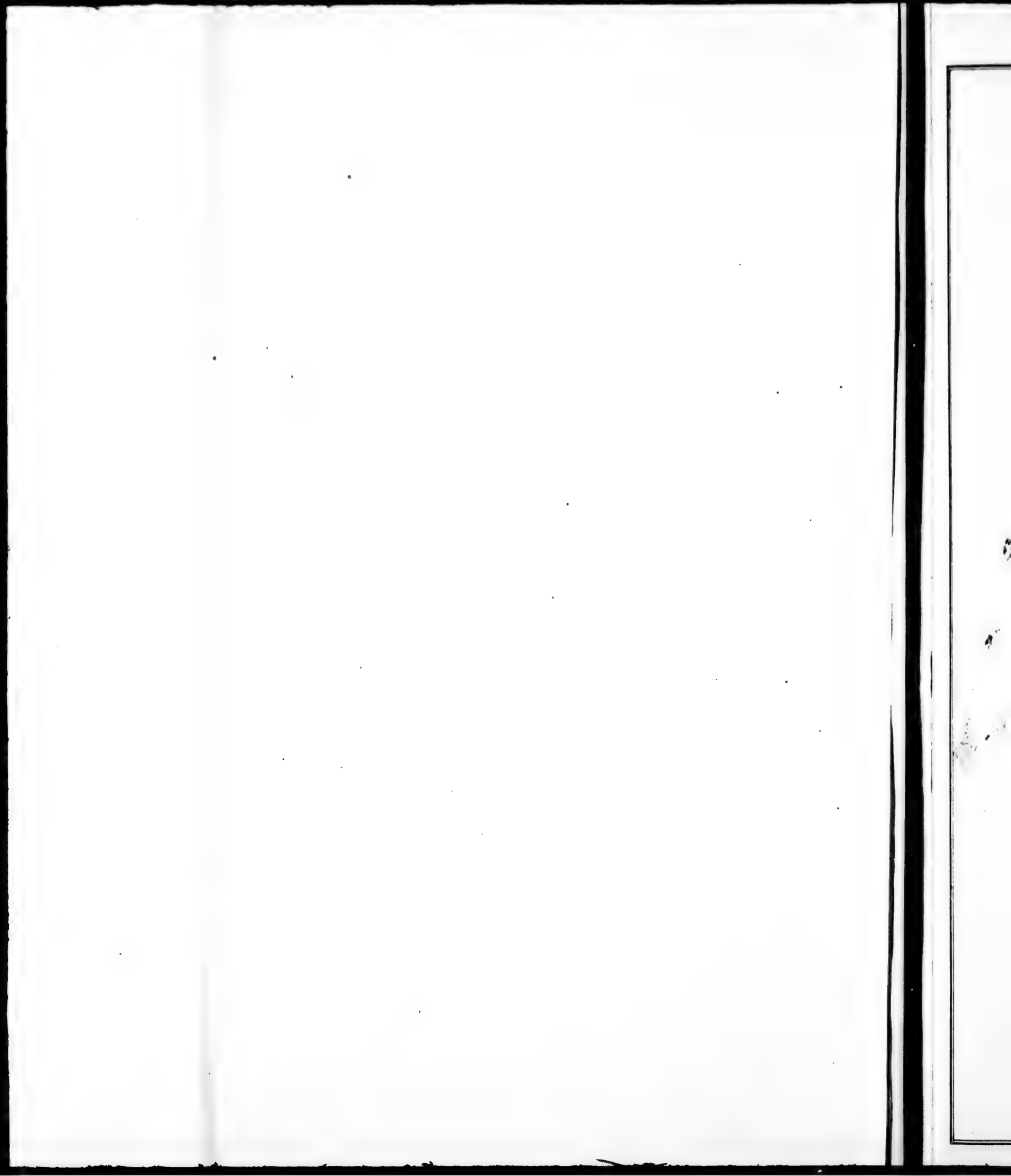


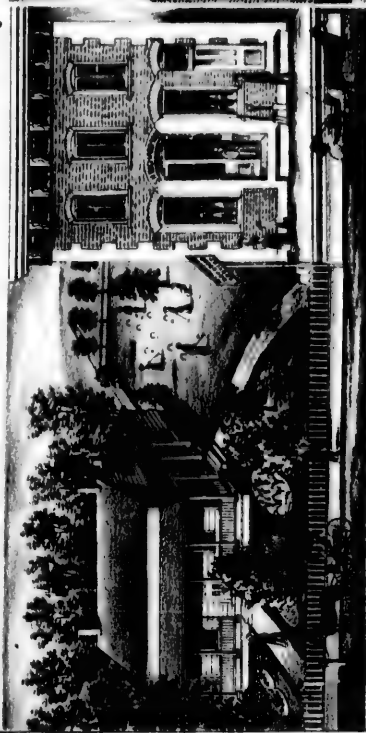
Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

18 20 22 23 25

10 11





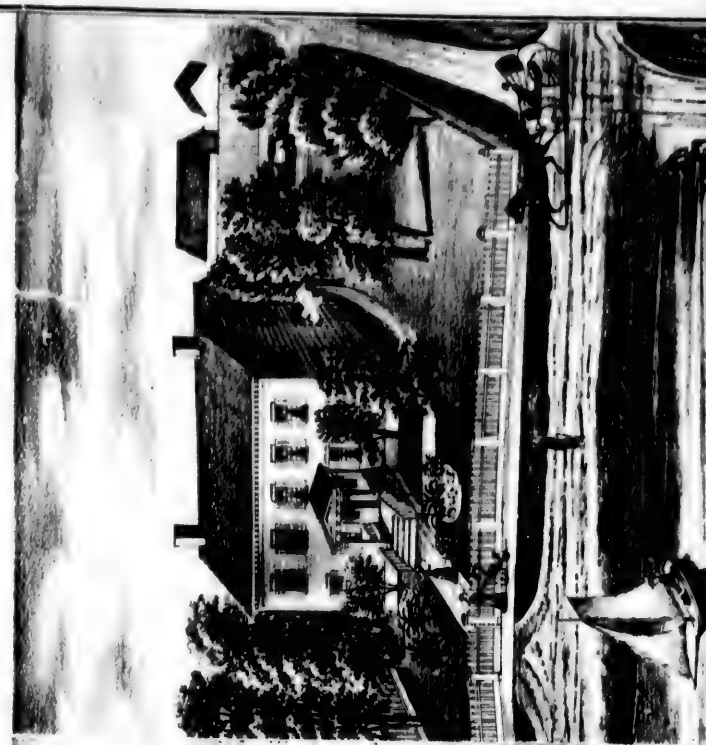
RES & STORE OF S.H. RICHARDSON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



EXPRESS MILLS AND RES. OF WILLIAM MACK ESQ. DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, &c &c CORNWALL, ONT.

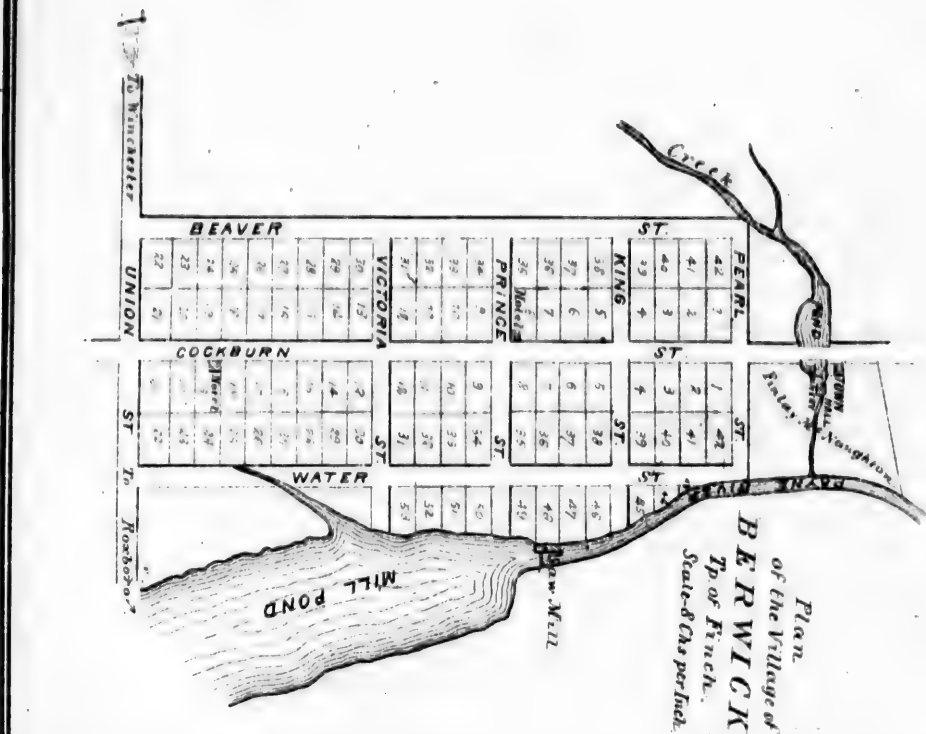


ALEXANDER FARLINGER, LAND OWNER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT. MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.

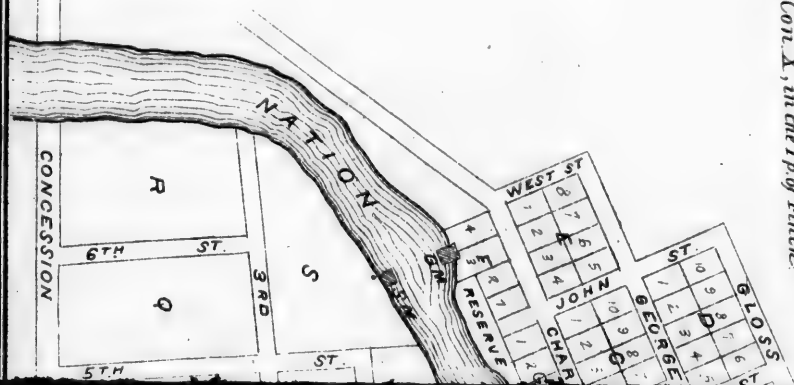


RES. OF ALEX'S FARLINGER, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.

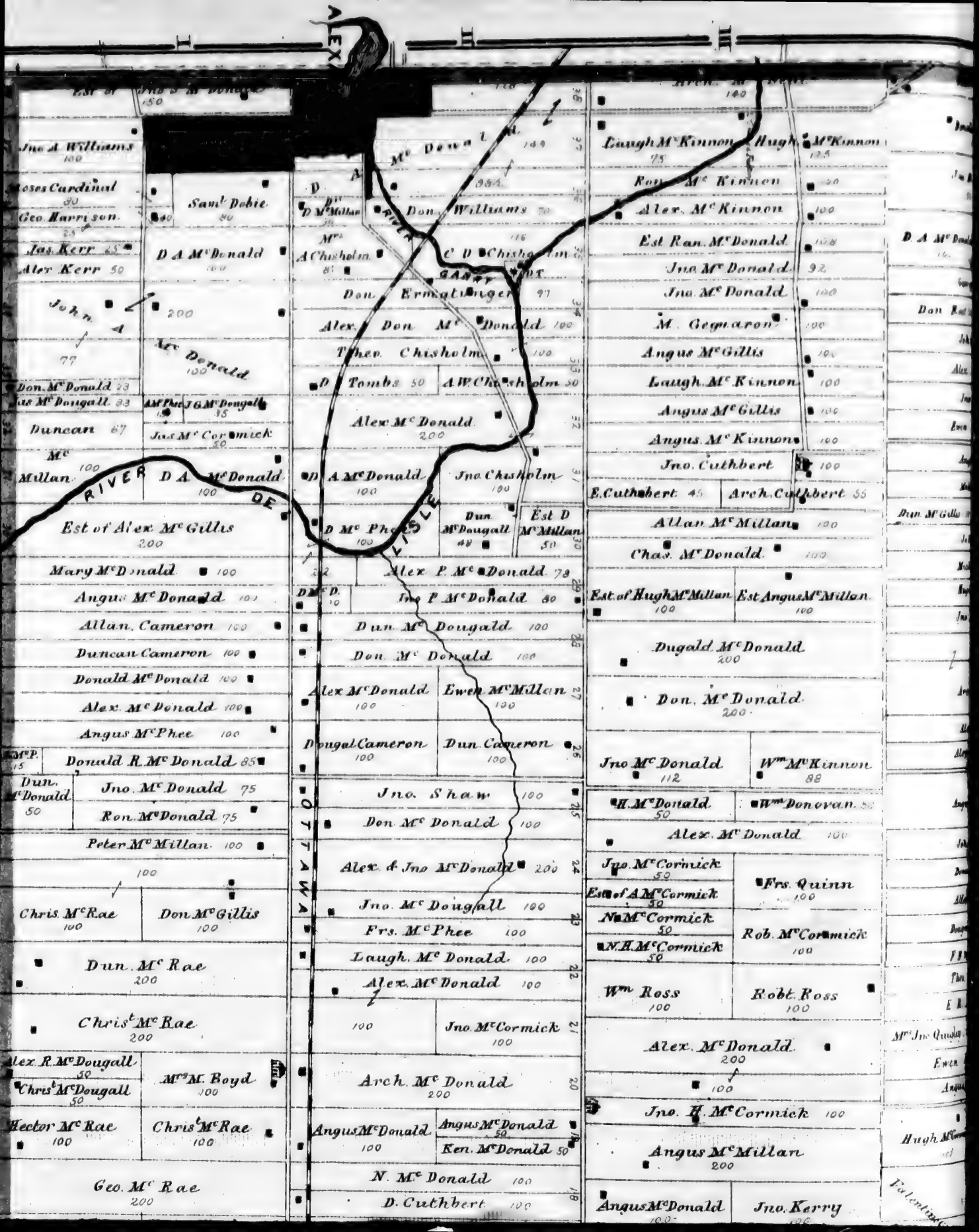




Lot No 11



John A. Williams	100
Jos. Cardinal	80
Geo. Harrison	25
Ans. Kerr	25
Alex. Kerr	50
John	4
	77
Don. M. Donald	23
Ans. M. Dougall	33
Duncan	67
M. C. Millan	100
Est. of Alex.	200
Mary M. Donald	
Angus M. C.	
Allan. C.	
Duncan C.	
Donald M. C.	
Alex. M. C.	
Angus M. C.	
M. C. P.	15
Don. M. Donald	50
John M.	
Ron. M.	
Peter M.	
	100
Chris. M. Rae	100
Dun. M.	200
Chris. M. C.	200
Alex. R. M. Dougall	50
Chris. M. Dougall	50
Hector M. Rae	100
Geo. M.	200



Jno A Williams 100

Jos Cardinal 30  
Geo Harrison 25

Jas Kerr 45  
Aler Kerr 50

John 77  
200

Don M Donald 23  
Jas M Dougall 23

Duncan 67  
Mc

Millan 100

Est of Alex M Gills 200

Mary M Donald 100

Angus M Donald 100

Allan Cameron 100

Duncan Cameron 100

Donald M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Angus M Phee 100

Donald R M Donald 85

Jno M Donald 75

Ron M Donald 75

Peter M Millan 100

Chris M Rae 100

Don M Gills 100

Dun M Rae 200

Chris M Rae 200

Alex R M Dougall 50

Chris M Dougall 50

Hector M Rae 100

Geo M Rae 200

Saml Dobie 80

D A M Donald 100

Mc Donald 100

AM Phe 100

J M Phe 100

Jas M Corumick 50

D A M Donald 100

Jno Chisholm 100

D M Phe 100

Alex P M Donald 75

Jno P M Donald 80

Dun M Dougald 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Ewen M Millan 100

Dougal Cameron 100

Dun Cameron 100

Jno. Shaw 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex & Jno M Donald 200

Jno M Dougall 100

Frs M Phee 100

Laugh M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Jno M Cormick 100

Arch M Donald 200

Angus M Donald 100

Ken M Donald 50

D M Millan 30

Mr Chisholm 80

Don Ermatinger 97

Alex Don M Donald 100

Theo Chisholm 100

D Tomb 50

A W Chisholm 50

Alex M Donald 200

D A M Donald 100

Jno Chisholm 100

Dun M Dougall 48

Est D M Millan 50

Alex P M Donald 75

Jno P M Donald 80

Dun M Dougald 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Ewen M Millan 100

Dougal Cameron 100

Dun Cameron 100

Jno. Shaw 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex & Jno M Donald 200

Jno M Dougall 100

Frs M Phee 100

Laugh M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Jno M Cormick 100

Don Williams 70

C D Chisholm 100

Don Ermatinger 97

Alex Don M Donald 100

Theo Chisholm 100

D Tomb 50

A W Chisholm 50

Alex M Donald 200

D A M Donald 100

Jno Chisholm 100

Dun M Dougall 48

Est D M Millan 50

Alex P M Donald 75

Jno P M Donald 80

Dun M Dougald 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Ewen M Millan 100

Dougal Cameron 100

Dun Cameron 100

Jno. Shaw 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex & Jno M Donald 200

Jno M Dougall 100

Frs M Phee 100

Laugh M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Jno M Cormick 100

Don Williams 70

C D Chisholm 100

Don Ermatinger 97

Alex Don M Donald 100

Theo Chisholm 100

D Tomb 50

A W Chisholm 50

Alex M Donald 200

D A M Donald 100

Jno Chisholm 100

Dun M Dougall 48

Est D M Millan 50

Alex P M Donald 75

Jno P M Donald 80

Dun M Dougald 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Ewen M Millan 100

Dougal Cameron 100

Dun Cameron 100

Jno. Shaw 100

Don M Donald 100

Alex & Jno M Donald 200

Jno M Dougall 100

Frs M Phee 100

Laugh M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Jno M Cormick 100

Laugh M Kinnon 75

Ron M Kinnon 100

Alex M Kinnon 100

Est Ran M Donald 100

Jno M Donald 92

Jno M Donald 100

M Geggaron 100

Angus M Gills 100

Laugh M Kinnon 100

Angus M Gills 100

Angus M Kinnon 100

Jno Cuthbert 100

E Cuthbert 45

Arch Cuthbert 55

Allan M Millan 100

Chas M Donald 100

Est of Hugh M Millan 100

Est Angus M Millan 100

Dugald M Donald 200

Don M Donald 200

Jno M Donald 112

W M Kinnon 88

H M Donald 50

W M Donovan 50

Alex M Donald 100

Jno M Cormick 50

Est of A M Cormick 50

N M Cormick 50

N M Cormick 50

W Ross 100

Hugh M Kinnon 100

Ron M Kinnon 100

Alex M Kinnon 100

Est Ran M Donald 100

Jno M Donald 92

Jno M Donald 100

M Geggaron 100

Angus M Gills 100

Laugh M Kinnon 100

Angus M Gills 100

Angus M Kinnon 100

Jno Cuthbert 100

E Cuthbert 45

Arch Cuthbert 55

Allan M Millan 100

Chas M Donald 100

Est of Hugh M Millan 100

Est Angus M Millan 100

Dugald M Donald 200

Don M Donald 200

Jno M Donald 112

W M Kinnon 88

H M Donald 50

W M Donovan 50

Alex M Donald 100

Jno M Cormick 50

Est of A M Cormick 50

N M Cormick 50

N M Cormick 50

W Ross 100

Jno A Williams 100

Jos Cardinal 30

Geo Harrison 25

Jas Kerr 45

Aler Kerr 50

John 77

Don M Donald 23

Jas M Dougall 23

Duncan 67

Mc

Millan 100

Est of Alex M Gills 200

Mary M Donald 100

Angus M Donald 100

Allan Cameron 100

Duncan Cameron 100

Donald M Donald 100

Alex M Donald 100

Angus M Phee 100

Donald R M Donald 85

Jno M Donald 75

Ron M Donald 75

Peter M Millan 100

Chris M Rae 100

Don M Gills 100

Dun M Rae 200

Chris M Rae 200

Alex R M Dougall 50

Chris M Dougall 50

Hector M Rae 100

Geo M Rae 200

[illegible]

Don. M <sup>c</sup> Caskill 50	Rod. M <sup>c</sup> Lennah 50	Dun M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 50	Ron Cameron 50	Ronald Cameron 50	Jas Cameron 50
Jno. M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100		A. M <sup>c</sup> Naughton 50	H. M <sup>c</sup> Gillis 50	Peter M <sup>c</sup> Sweyn 100	
Neil M <sup>c</sup> Leod 200		Don M <sup>c</sup> Naughton 100		Est of Angus Cameron 100	
Angus M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100		Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100		D. M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	
Don M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100		Norman M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 90	Dun M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100
Dun M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 200		M <sup>c</sup> Jno M <sup>c</sup> Sweyn 100		Murdoch M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100	
W <sup>m</sup> Miller 50	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100	Jno A. A. Alex M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 100		M <sup>c</sup> Mal <sup>m</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100	
Donald M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	Dun D M <sup>c</sup> Lennan 100	Neil M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 100		Jno J. Morrison 100	
M <sup>c</sup> Angus M <sup>c</sup> Sweyn 200		N. M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Don M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100	Dun Morrison 100	
Jno M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100		John Kennedy 200		Jas M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	
Kenneth M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100		Miles Kennedy 100		Ewen M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	
Don Dewar 85		Jno J. Kennedy 100		Ewen Kennedy 200	
Allan R. M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100		Jno Kennedy 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	
Archd M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		Jno A. Kennedy 100	
Don D. M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100		Ewen M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		John Kennedy 100	
Don M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 90		Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		Peter Donovan 100	
Rod. M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100		W <sup>m</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		Norman M <sup>c</sup> Neil 100	
Norman M <sup>c</sup> Leod Jr 100		Alex M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		Don M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100	
Jno M <sup>c</sup> Millan 90		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		Alex. Cameron 200	
A. P. M <sup>c</sup> Donald 90	AM <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 60	W <sup>m</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100		Neil M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 200	
Dun M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 50	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Cuaig 200		W <sup>m</sup> Barton 200	
Neil M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100		Allan M <sup>c</sup> Millan 90		200	
Dun M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	Archd M <sup>c</sup> Millan 100	Don M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100		Finlay M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 30	
Archd Morrison 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100		Ed. Deady 100	N. M <sup>c</sup> Gillivray 100
Don M <sup>c</sup> Cuaig 100		Ed. Deady 100		Rod. M <sup>c</sup> Cuaig 100	Norm M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 50
Roderick M <sup>c</sup> Leod 200		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Lennan 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 50	Dun M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 100
Don M <sup>c</sup> Cuaig 200		Ed. Deady 100		Peter M <sup>c</sup> Crimmon 100	Kenneth M <sup>c</sup> Caskill 90
Alex M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100	W <sup>m</sup> D M <sup>c</sup> Leod 50	Alex M <sup>c</sup> Nab 100		Don Fraser 100	
Alex M <sup>c</sup> Leod Jr 50	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100	Duncan Irwin 200		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100	
Norman M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100		Peter Lothian 200		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Tavish 100	



Scale 50 Chains







Chris M <sup>c</sup> Dougall 100	Chris M <sup>c</sup> Rae 100	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald Km. M <sup>c</sup> Donald 50	Jno. M <sup>c</sup> Cormick 200	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Millan 200	Hugh M <sup>c</sup>
Geo. M <sup>c</sup> Rae 200		N M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100 D. Cuthbert 100		Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Jno. Kerry 100	
Don M <sup>c</sup> Dougall 100	Norman M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	A. Stewart 100	Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	J M <sup>c</sup> Martin 50	Don M <sup>c</sup> Millan 50	
Murdoch M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100	Duncan J. 100	M <sup>c</sup> F M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100	Don M <sup>c</sup> Dougall 100	Dun M <sup>c</sup> Cormick 100		
M <sup>c</sup> Donell 100	Jas. M <sup>c</sup> Donell 100	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Cusheem 100	Anth Atkinson 100	M M <sup>c</sup> Rae 13	Don M <sup>c</sup> Millan 67	
Don M <sup>c</sup> Leod 100	Chas M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Jno. Ross 100	Geo M <sup>c</sup> Rae 100		
Jas. Hay 100	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Gillis 100	Est of P. Dupuis 50	Don M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Alex. Monroe 50		
Alex M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Don Bethune 100	Alex M <sup>c</sup> Kinnon 100	Jno. Monroe 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Kenzie
David Davidson 100	Alex M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Dun M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Jas M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Lennan
Don. Leonard 100	Wm. Irvine 100	A M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Rod M <sup>c</sup> Donald 50 Arch M <sup>c</sup> Donald 50	Don M <sup>c</sup> Rae 100	J. M <sup>c</sup> Rae 100	Don M <sup>c</sup> Donald
Aphrem Fitie 50	A M <sup>c</sup> Donald 50	Jas. M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Don M <sup>c</sup> Phail 100	Alex. Hay
Angus M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Don M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Thos. Irving 100		Alex M <sup>c</sup> Neil 100		
Don M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Don Daghnars 98	D. Robertson 100		Hugh M <sup>c</sup> Neil 100		
Don M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Walter Scott 50	Arch M <sup>c</sup> Donald 54	Geo. Hamilton 100	A. Menard 200		Jno M <sup>c</sup> Millan D M <sup>c</sup> Kinnon
Norman M <sup>c</sup> Leod 90	Don M <sup>c</sup> Culloch 50	W H Popelwell 50	Philip Hamilton 50	David Heath 100	Rob M <sup>c</sup> Neal 100	
Alex Bathurst 94	Major M <sup>c</sup> Veane Thos Robertson 50 50	Dun M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Geo Hamilton 100	Arch M <sup>c</sup> Kinnon 137		Angus Smith
Don M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Mal M <sup>c</sup> Bain 100	Alex Robertson 200	Jno M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	D & M M <sup>c</sup> Cuair 63		
Donald W Robinson 97 1/2	Rachel M <sup>c</sup> Donald 83 1/2	Don. Robertson 100	T. Browning 50 Lafabre 50	Don M <sup>c</sup> Lennan 100	Ken M <sup>c</sup> Lennan 100	Frs. Rae J. Leslie
Pat M <sup>c</sup> Intee 67	B Robinson 16 1/2 33	Don. Robertson 100	O. M <sup>c</sup> Carragher 100	Pat. Kinsley 100	Allan M <sup>c</sup> Donald 100	Angus M <sup>c</sup> Lennan
Jno. M <sup>c</sup> Intosh 100	J. Reilly 50	J. M <sup>c</sup> Pherson 50		Don M <sup>c</sup> Cuair 100	Don. Dewar 100	Don. M <sup>c</sup> Rae
Alex. Fraser 50	John Fraser 50			M. Cardinall 100	Ant. St. Onge 100	Rod. M <sup>c</sup> Rae
Mary M <sup>c</sup> Culloch 100				Jno Blais 100	Frs. Touchette 100	D H M <sup>c</sup> Donald Jno M <sup>c</sup> Donald
				Alex M <sup>c</sup> Rae 100	Rod. M <sup>c</sup> Rae 100	Forer Donald Jno. Bevan
				Don. Cameron 100	Ed. Dewar 100	Hugh R M <sup>c</sup> Donald
				SOUTH LAGRAISSE P.O.		
				Malcolm M <sup>c</sup> Cuair 150	Lewis Morrison 100	Pat. Kinsley

Hugh Mc	Alex Cameron	Don Mc Gillivray	Alex McLeod
100	200	100	100
W Fraser	Ina Mc Millan	Don Morrison	Alex McLeod Jr
100	100	100	100
W Fraser	Rod Fraser	Norman McLeod	Ina McLeod
100	100	200	100
Ina McLeod	Don Mc Gillivray	Murd Mc Gillivray	Ina McLeod
100	100	100	100
Ina McLeod	Est. of Jas. Ryan	Don Mc Gillivray	Ina McLeod
100	200	100	100
Ina McLeod	Don Mc Millan	Don W Mc Gillivray	Jas McLeod
100	100	100	100
Don Mc Donald	Mal Mc Cuaig	Donald Mc Intosh	Ina Hardy
100	100	100	100
Don Mc Cuaig	Neil Mc Intosh	Neil Mc Intosh	Ina Hurley
100	100	100	100
Alex Hay	Hugh Mc Kinnon	Hugh Mc Kinnon	Ina Donovan
100	100	100	100
Ina Mc Millan	Ina F Mc Kinnon	Geo Mc Kinnon	W R Kerry
100	100	100	100
Don Mc Millan	Geo Mc Kinnon	Don Mc Kinnon	Rod Mc Lennan
100	100	100	100
Angus Smith	Jas. Donovan	Jas. Donovan	Don Mc Lennan
100	100	100	100
Frs. Mac	Wm McLeod	Norman McPhoe	Don Mc Lennan
100	100	200	100
J. Lesae	John Mc Dougall	Don Mc Craig	Don Mc Intosh
100	100	100	100
Angus McLeod	Geo Chambers	Alex McLeod	Ina Mc Intosh
100	100	100	100
Don Mc Rae	Arch Mc Dougall	John Mc Dougall	Don Mc Gillivray
100	100	100	100
Rod Mc Rae	Alex McLeod	Don Mc Lennan	John
100	100	100	100
D H Mc Donald	Norman McLeod	Don Mc Lennan	L M L
100	100	100	100
Ina Mc Donald	Jas Mc Donald	Don Mc Lennan	Robertson
100	100	100	200
Torrie	Hugh Mc Donald	Wm Stewart	Don Mc P
100	100	175	100
Jos. Belward	Allan Mc Dougall	Don Mc P	Don Mc P
100	100	100	100
Hugh R Mc	Rod Mc Dougall	John R. Campbell	R M Dougall
100	100	200	100
Pat. Kinsley	John Mc Dougall	R M Dougall	Jas
100	100	100	100

# GEOFFREY TOWNSHIP

50 Chains-1 inch

<p>Alex. M<sup>c</sup>Leod 100</p> <p>Wm D M<sup>c</sup>Leod 50</p> <p>Jno M<sup>c</sup>Leod 100</p> <p>Norman M<sup>c</sup>Leod 100</p> <p>Jno M<sup>c</sup>Leod 100</p> <p>Jas M<sup>c</sup>Leod 100</p> <p>Hardy 50</p> <p>Ran. Orlon 50</p> <p>Jno Hurley 30</p> <p>Donovan 50</p> <p>Jas Donovan 50</p> <p>W. H. K. Kerry 100</p> <p>Red. M<sup>c</sup> Lennan 100</p> <p>Don M<sup>c</sup> Lennan 100</p> <p>Don M<sup>c</sup> Lennan 100</p> <p>Don M<sup>c</sup> Lennan 100</p> <p>Don M<sup>c</sup> Intosh 100</p> <p>Jno M<sup>c</sup> Intosh 100</p> <p>Dun. M<sup>c</sup> Gillivray 150</p>	<p>Ed. Brady 100</p> <p>Duncan Irwin 200</p> <p>John D. Campbell 200</p> <p>Archae M<sup>c</sup> Nab 200</p> <p>M<sup>c</sup> Nab 200</p> <p>Rob. Cain 30</p> <p>Jas. Fraser 50</p> <p>John 100</p> <p>Est. of Don Campbell 100</p> <p>Jno A M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p> <p>Jno M<sup>c</sup> Gillivray 50</p> <p>Colin M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p> <p>Rob. Campbell 100</p> <p>Don Campbell 100</p> <p>Archae M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p> <p>Wm Rankin 100</p> <p>Peter R M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p>	<p>Jas Clark 100</p> <p>Alex M<sup>c</sup> Nab 100</p> <p>Malcolm M<sup>c</sup> Nab 100</p> <p>Jno M<sup>c</sup> Laren 100</p> <p>Jno Cameron 100</p> <p>Peter M<sup>c</sup> Intosh 100</p> <p>BREADALBANE P.O.</p> <p>Allan Campbell 100</p> <p>Peter M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p> <p>Dugald M<sup>c</sup> Dougall 100</p> <p>Rob. Campbell 100</p> <p>M<sup>c</sup> Cambridge 100</p> <p>Wm Danskin 100</p> <p>J. B. M<sup>c</sup> Killican 100</p> <p>Rev. Jno M<sup>c</sup> Killican 100</p> <p>Peter M<sup>c</sup> Tarish 100</p> <p>Cameron 100</p> <p>Geo. Campbell 100</p> <p>Wm M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p>	<p>Jas M<sup>c</sup> Tarish 100</p> <p>Peter Lothian 200</p> <p>Alex M<sup>c</sup> Nab 100</p> <p>Donald Sinclair 100</p> <p>Duncan Lothian 100</p> <p>Alex M<sup>c</sup> Kinne 100</p> <p>Jno R. Campbell 100</p> <p>Donald B. Campbell 100</p> <p>Finlay M<sup>c</sup> Callan 100</p> <p>Rob. M<sup>c</sup> Kenzie 100</p> <p>Arch. M<sup>c</sup> Laurin 100</p> <p>Donald M<sup>c</sup> Pherson 100</p> <p>Jno Johnston 100</p> <p>Jas. Foote 50</p> <p>Wm M<sup>c</sup> Killican 100</p> <p>Hugh M<sup>c</sup> Tarish 100</p> <p>Dun. M<sup>c</sup> Tarish 100</p> <p>Abram Willis 100</p> <p>Hugh M<sup>c</sup> Dougall 100</p>
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"PARK ISLAND" SUMMER RES. OF J.J. DICKINSON M.D., GLENGARRY CO. ONT.







TOWNSHIP

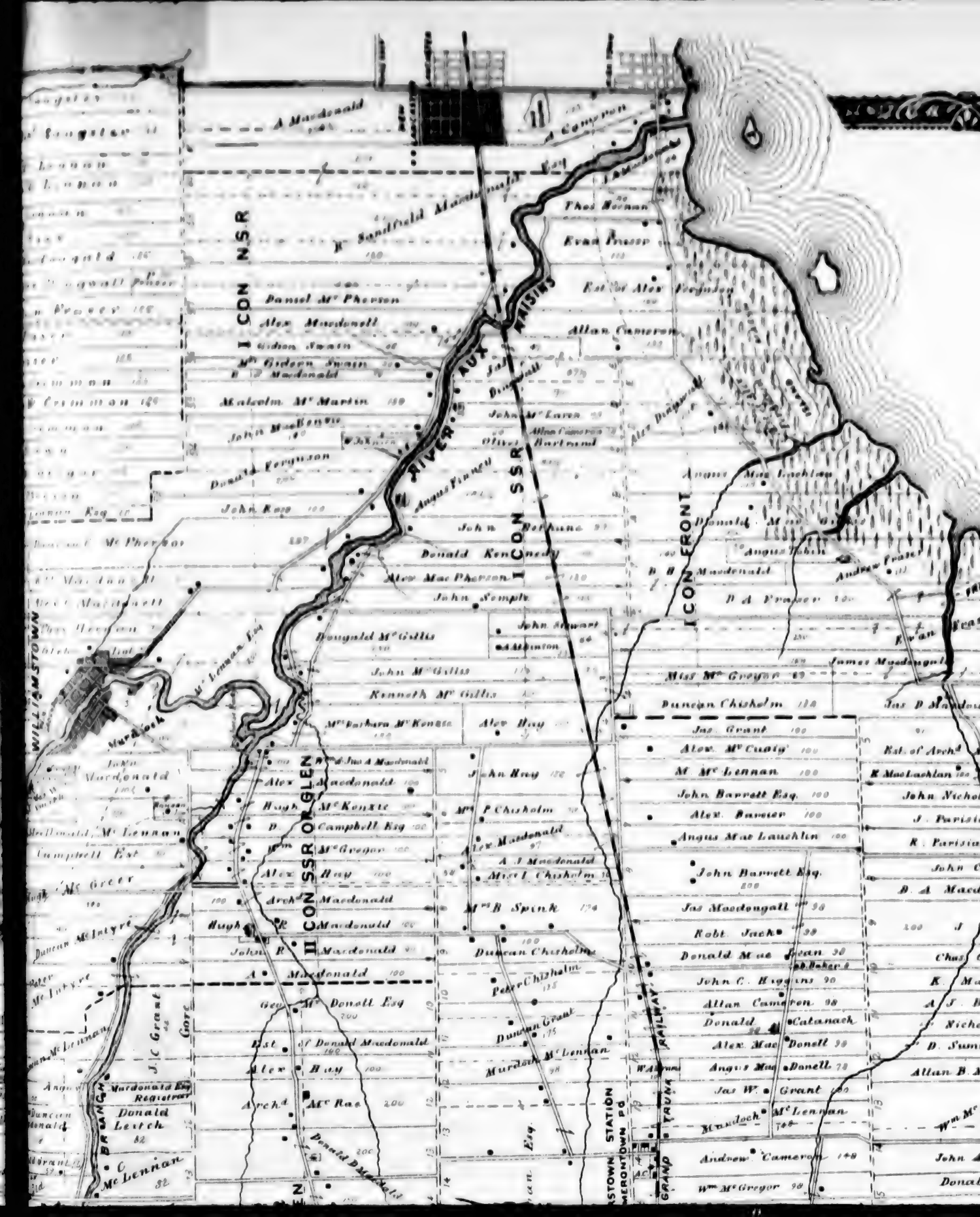
TENNENBURGH

50 Chains-1 inch



LANCASTER

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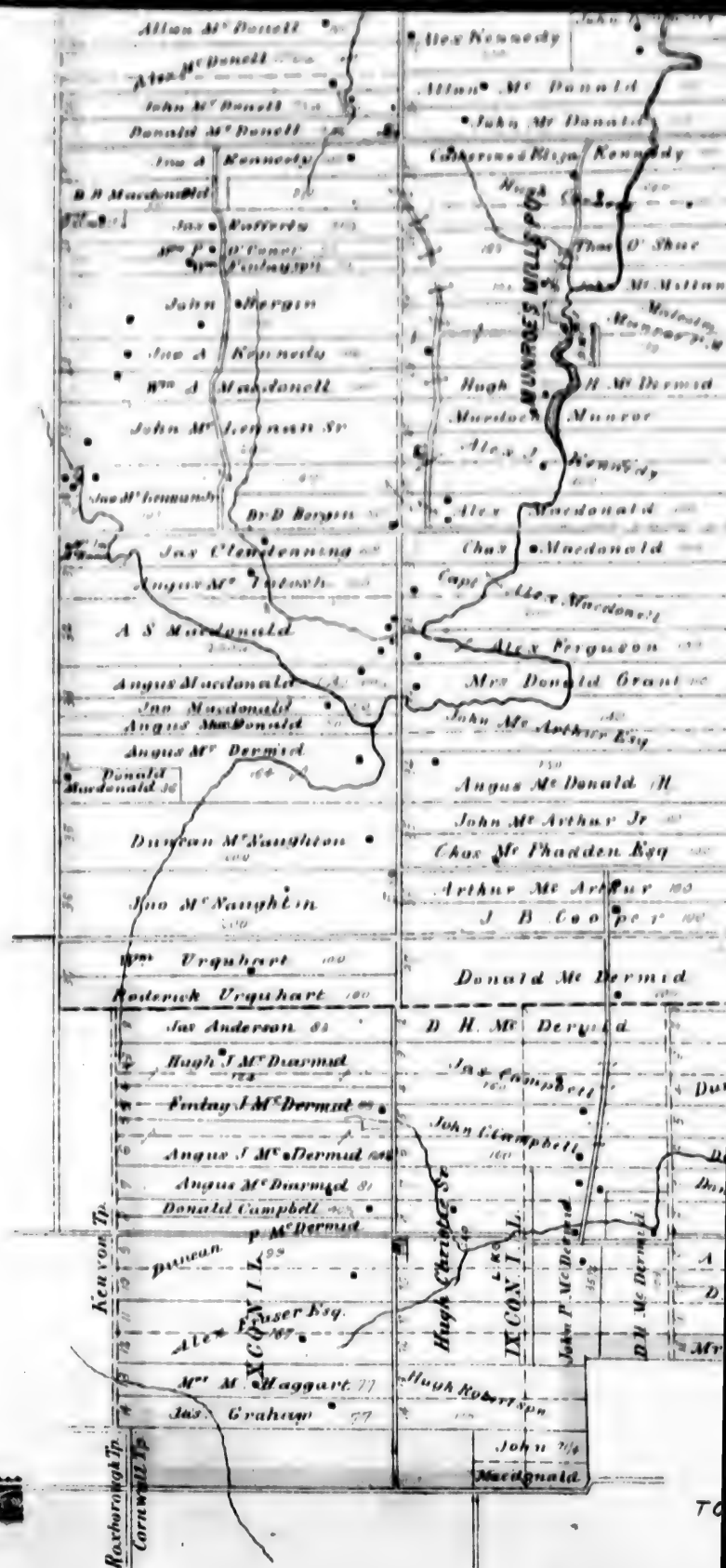
FRANCIS  
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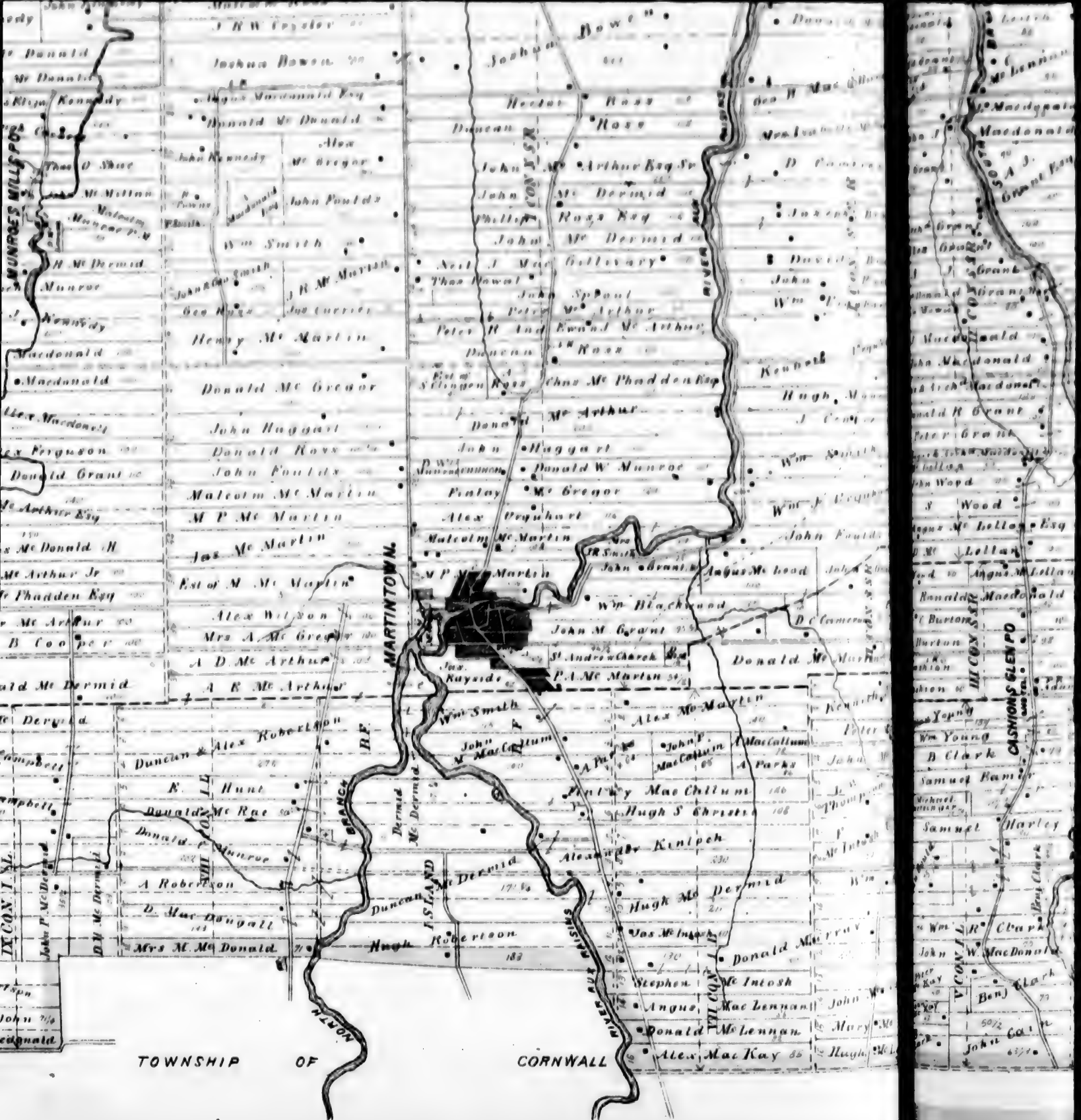


### Scale $\infty$ Chains

### Scale $\infty$ Chains

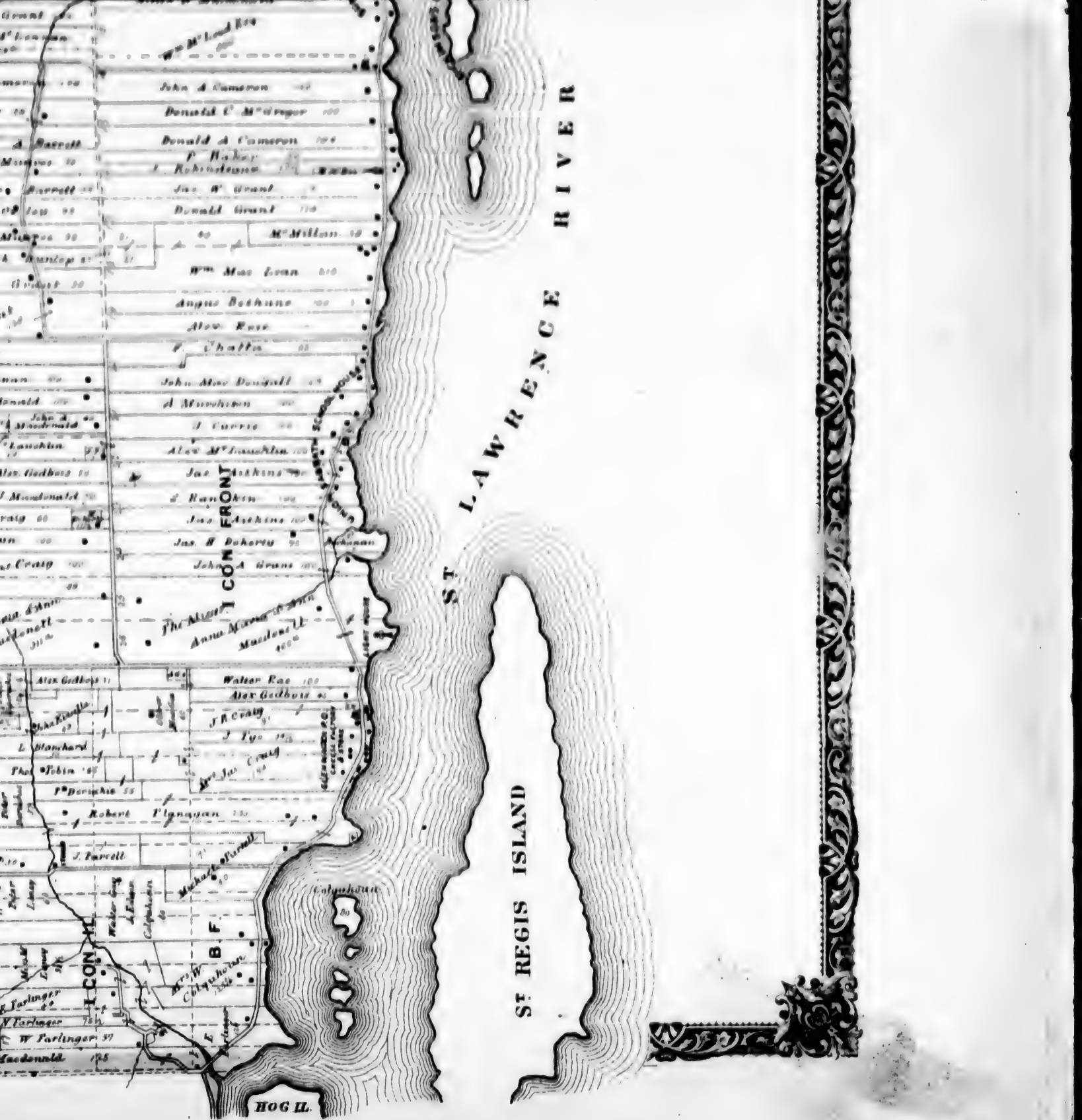








CORNWALL



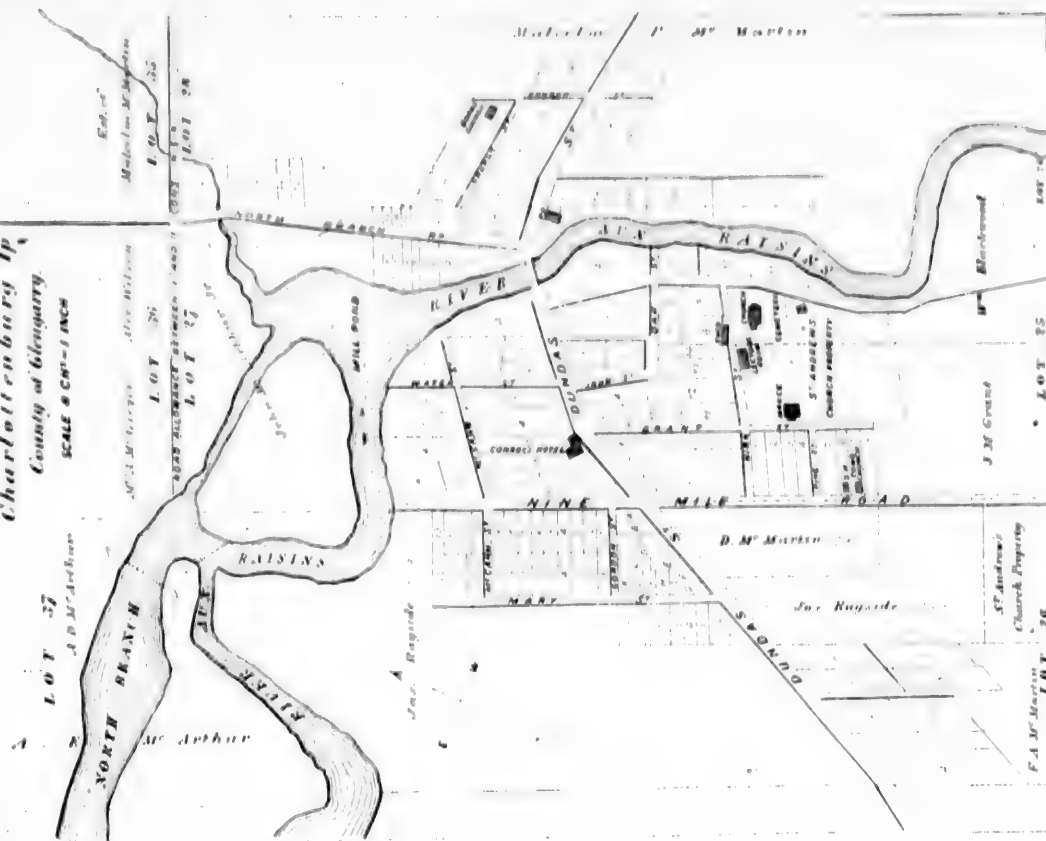




# MARTINTOWN

Charlottenburg Tp  
County of Gloucester

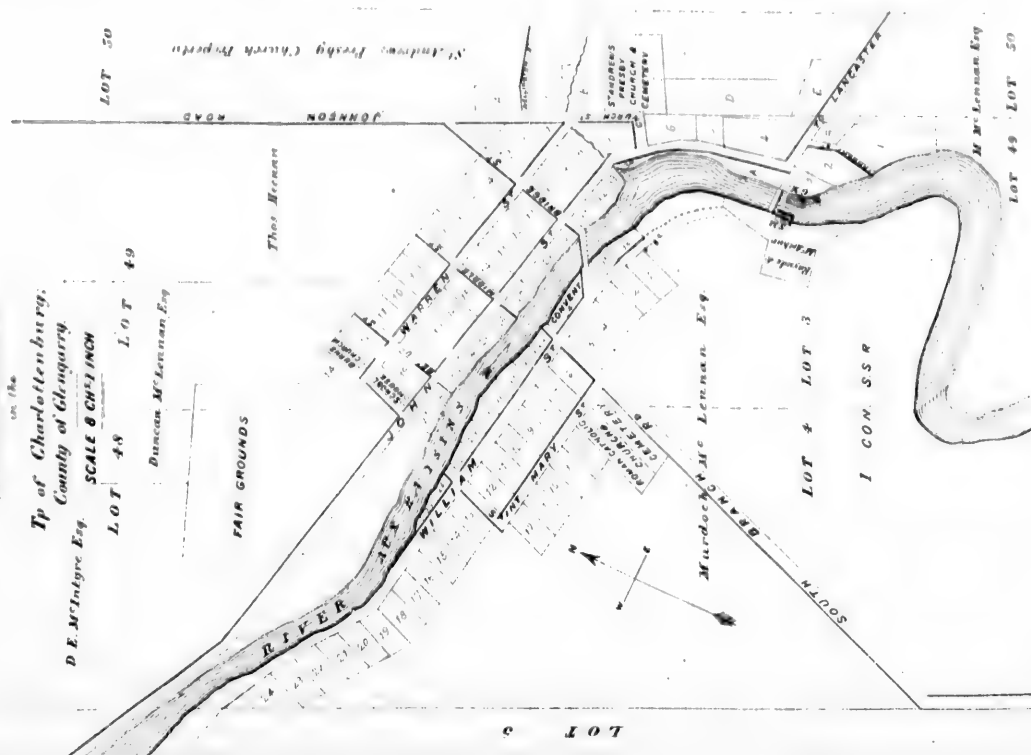
SCALE 8 CM-1 INCH



# WILLIAMSTOWN

Charlottenburg Tp  
County of Gloucester

SCALE 8 CM-1 INCH





L A K E S T E R

NEW LANCASTER

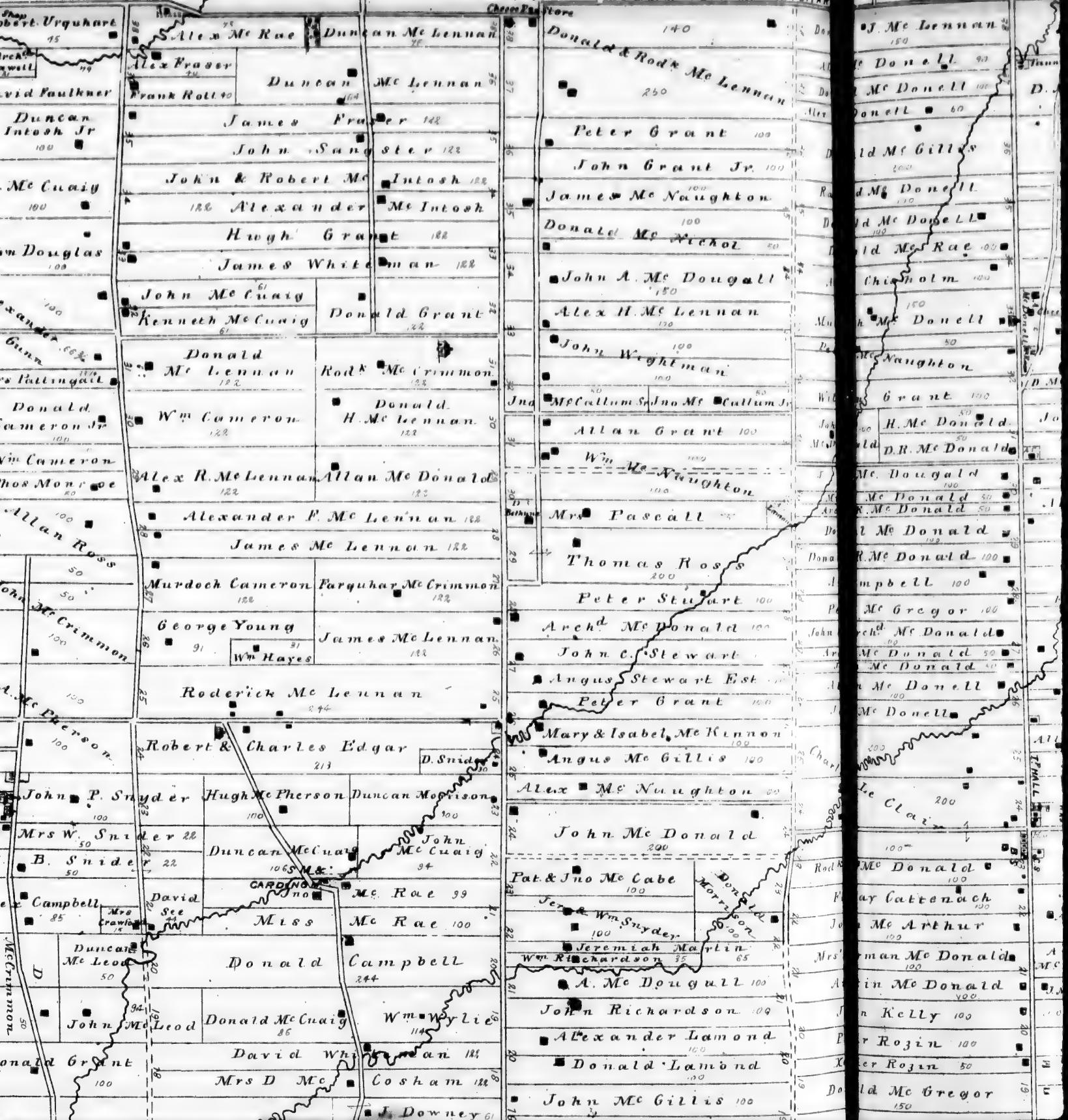


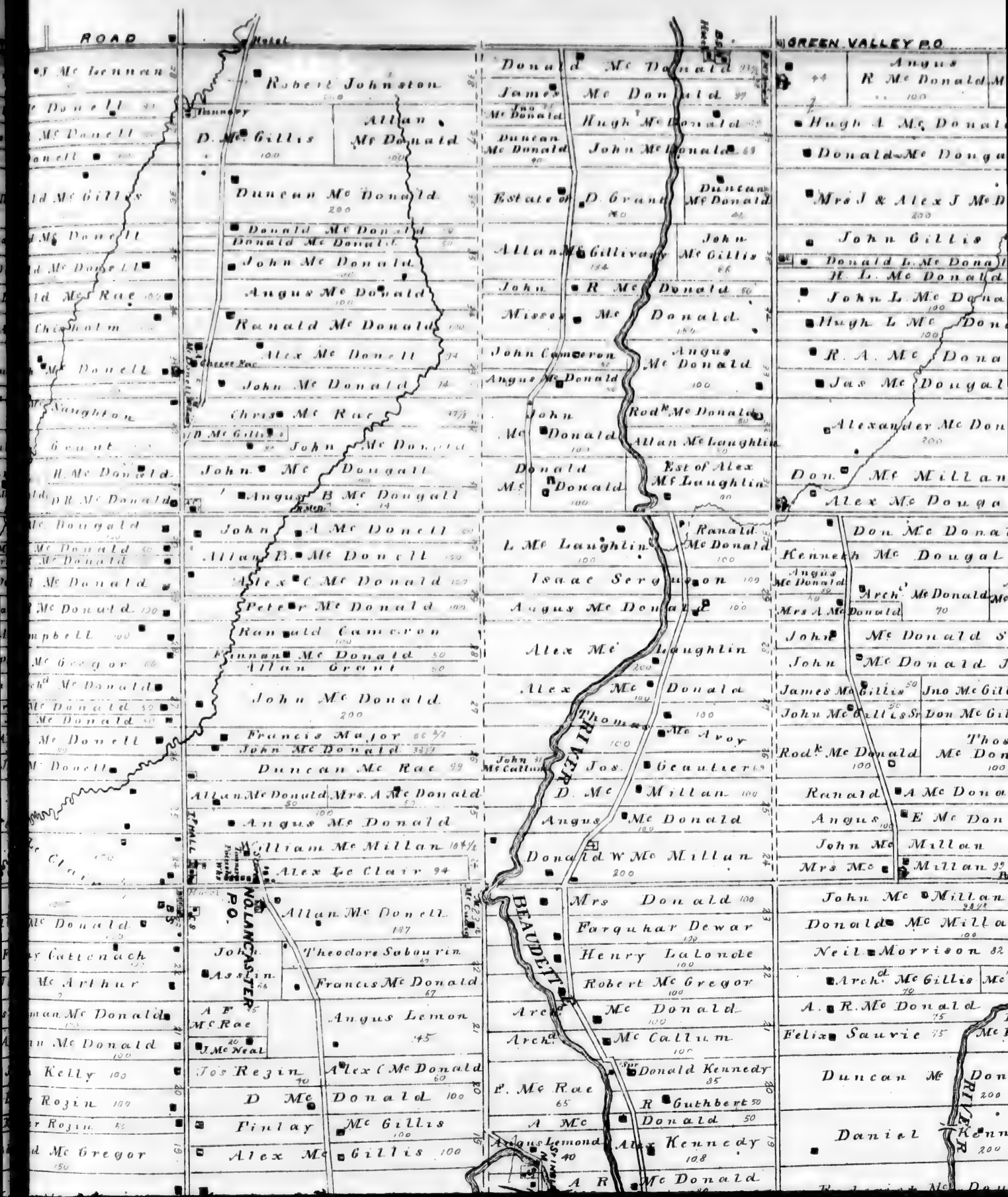
# GLENGORDON

PO

MILITARY

ROAD





Angus R Mc Donald	D. S. McDonald	Mrs Kelly	Arch <sup>d</sup> Mc Millan
100	50		50
h A Mc Donald	100	D A Mc Donald	
ald Mc Dougall	100	Alex Mc Dougall	150
		D. Mc Millan	60
J & Alex J Mc Donald	200	D. La Roque	100
John Gillis	100	John A Mc Donald	100
ald L Mc Donald	40	Alex A Mc Donald	200
L Mc Donald	50	Thos <sup>y</sup> John R Mc Donald	100
an L Mc Donald	100	James Mc Donald	100
gh L Mc Donald	100	Kenneth Mc Donald	100
A Mc Donald	100	Angus Mc Donald	100
s Mc Dougall	100	Edward Murphy	100
Alexander Mc Donald	200	D. A Mc Donald	100
Mc Millan	100	Donald A McDonald	
ex Mc Dougall	100	Donald Mc Gillis	50
Don Mc Donald	100	Ewen Mc Gillis	30
h Mc Dougall	100	Laughtin Mc Donald	100
Arch <sup>d</sup> McDonald	Angus McKinnon	John A Mc Donald	90
Donald	70	Alex Mc Kinndon	100
Mc Donald Sr	100	Angus Mc Kinnon	100
Mc Donald Jr	100	John C. Mc Donald	150
Gillis	50	Cattin Mc Rae	50
Jno McGillis	50	Alex Mc Rae	125
Gillis Sr Don McGillis	50	100 Spr <sup>y</sup> Duncan Mc Rae	100
Thos Donald Mc Donald	100	John Mc Rae	90
ald A Mc Donald	100	Robt McDonald	90
E Mc Donald	100	Store	
Mc Millan	100	Donald McLeod	100
Mc Millan	90	James Dewar	100
an Mc Millan	24 1/2	Duncan McLeod	100
ald Mc Millan	100	John McLeod	200
l Morrison	32	James Cattenach	200
rch <sup>d</sup> McGillis	McDonald	Duncan Mc Rae	200
Mc Donald	30	John Mc Rae Jr	100
Mc Donald	15	Isabel Mc Rae	100
Saurie	75	Alex A Mc Donald	100
Mc Donald	50		
uncan Mc Donald	200		
aniel Kennedy	200		
Mc Donald			

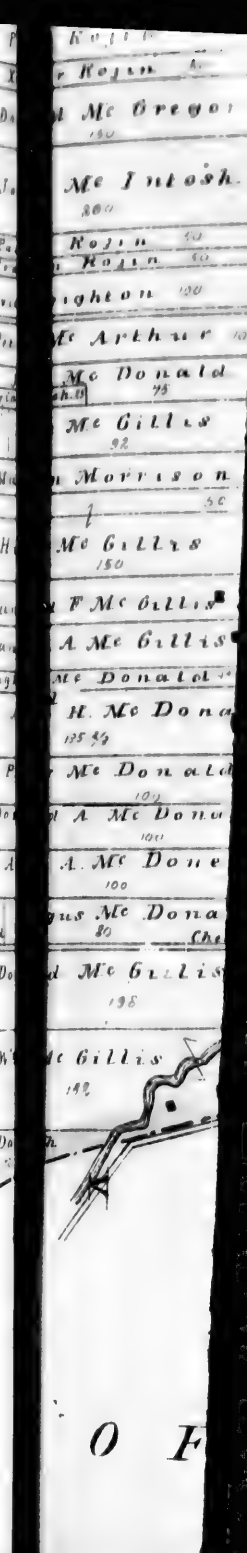
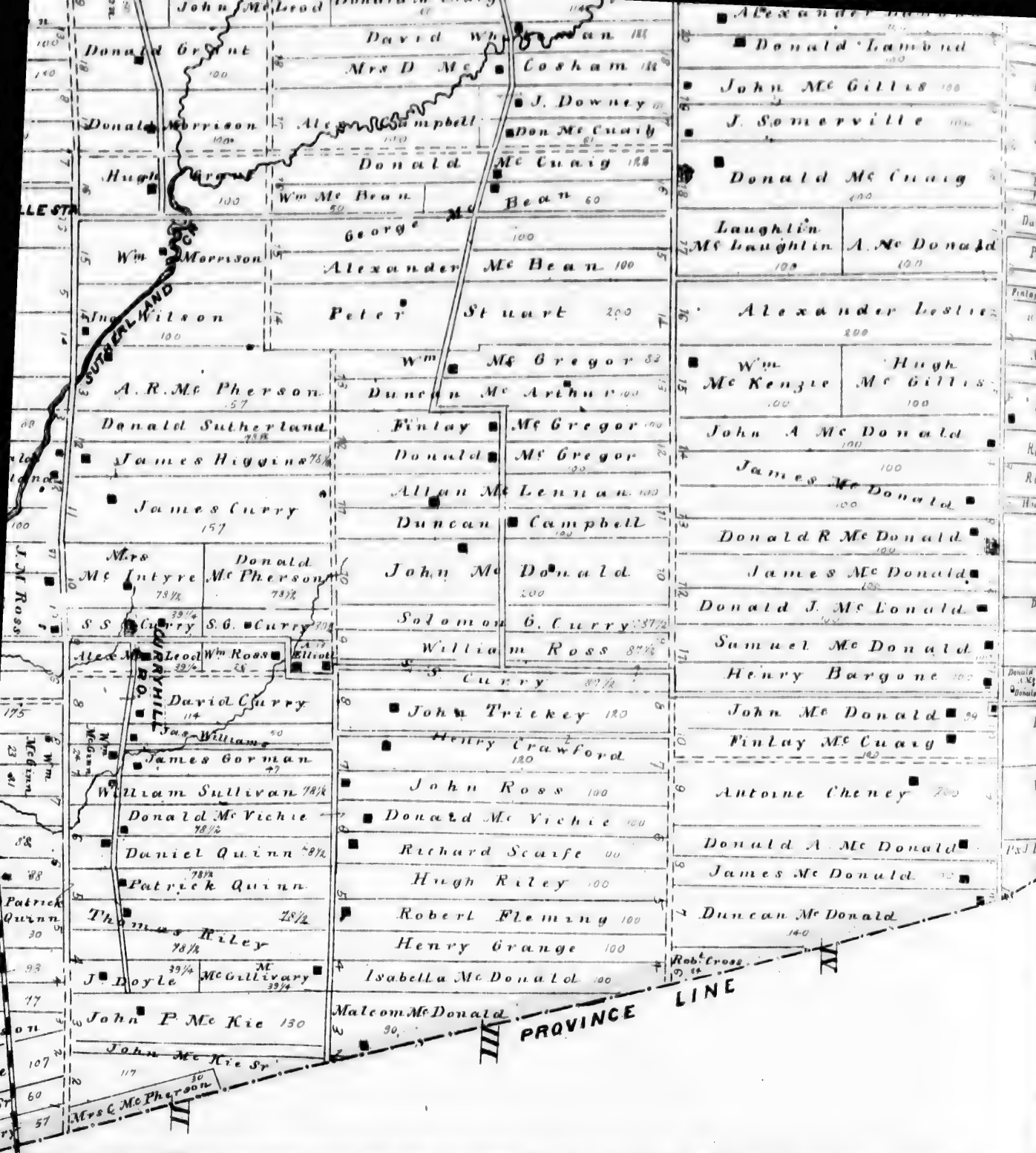
Scale 50 Chains-1

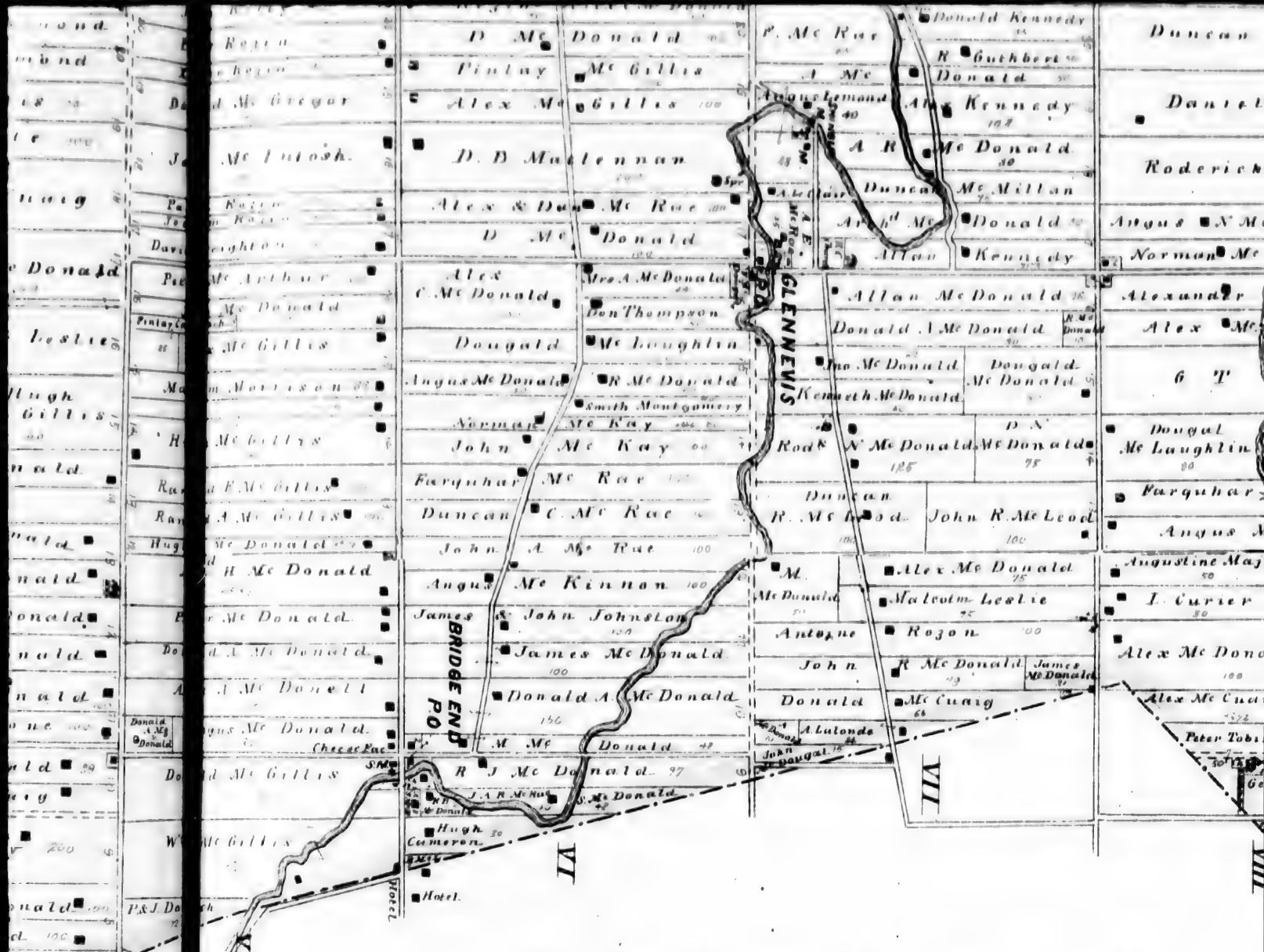
TAN CAS











P R O V I N C E

O F Q U E B E C



10 Chains-1 inch



# GLEBE LOT

LOT N° 2

LOT N° 4

LOT N° 6

M O U L I N

M O U L I N

M O U L I N

M O U L I N

CORNWALL

CANAL

PLAN OF

THE TOWN OF CORNWALL.

EAST CORNWALL, LORNEVILLE, & THE GLEBE LOT

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE

EAST CORNWALL

LORNEVILLE





*Frank Terrell*  
DANIEL  
V. S. 1867



*Isaac N. Rose*  
W. 1867



*Alex Furlinger*  
W. 1867



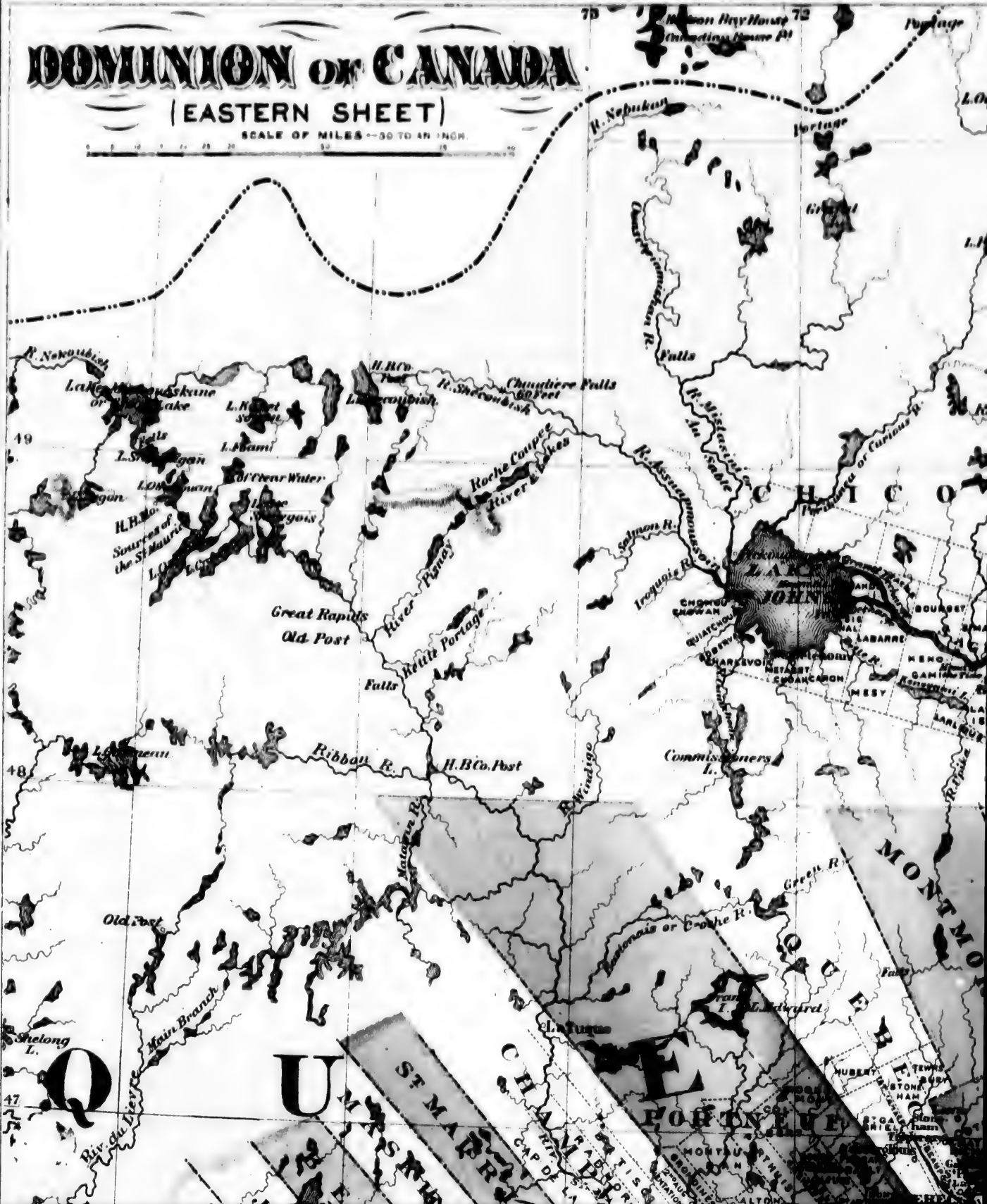
*Chas. E. Hickey M.D.*  
W. 1867



# DOMINION OF CANADA

(EASTERN SHEET)

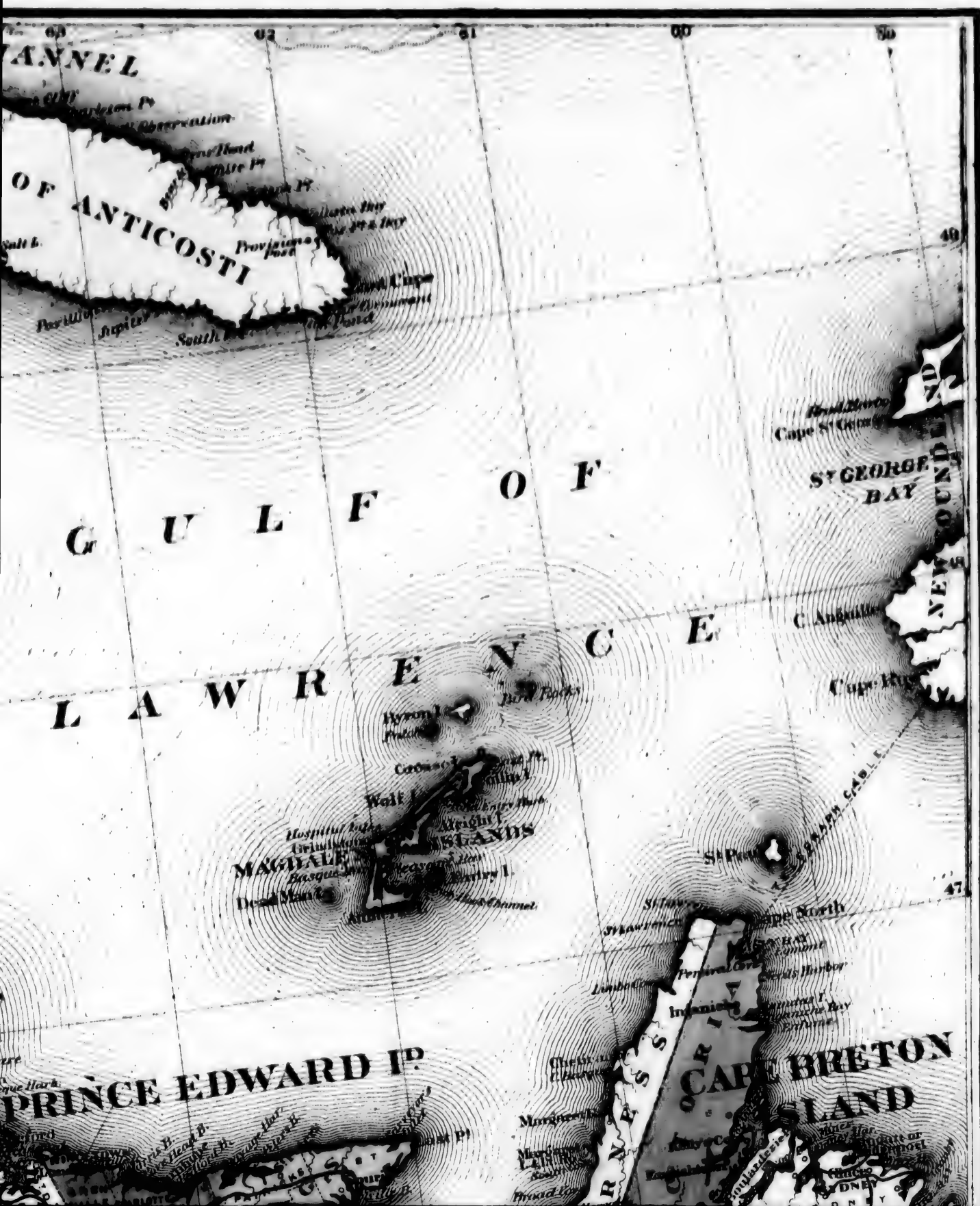
SCALE OF MILES - 30 TO AN INCH.





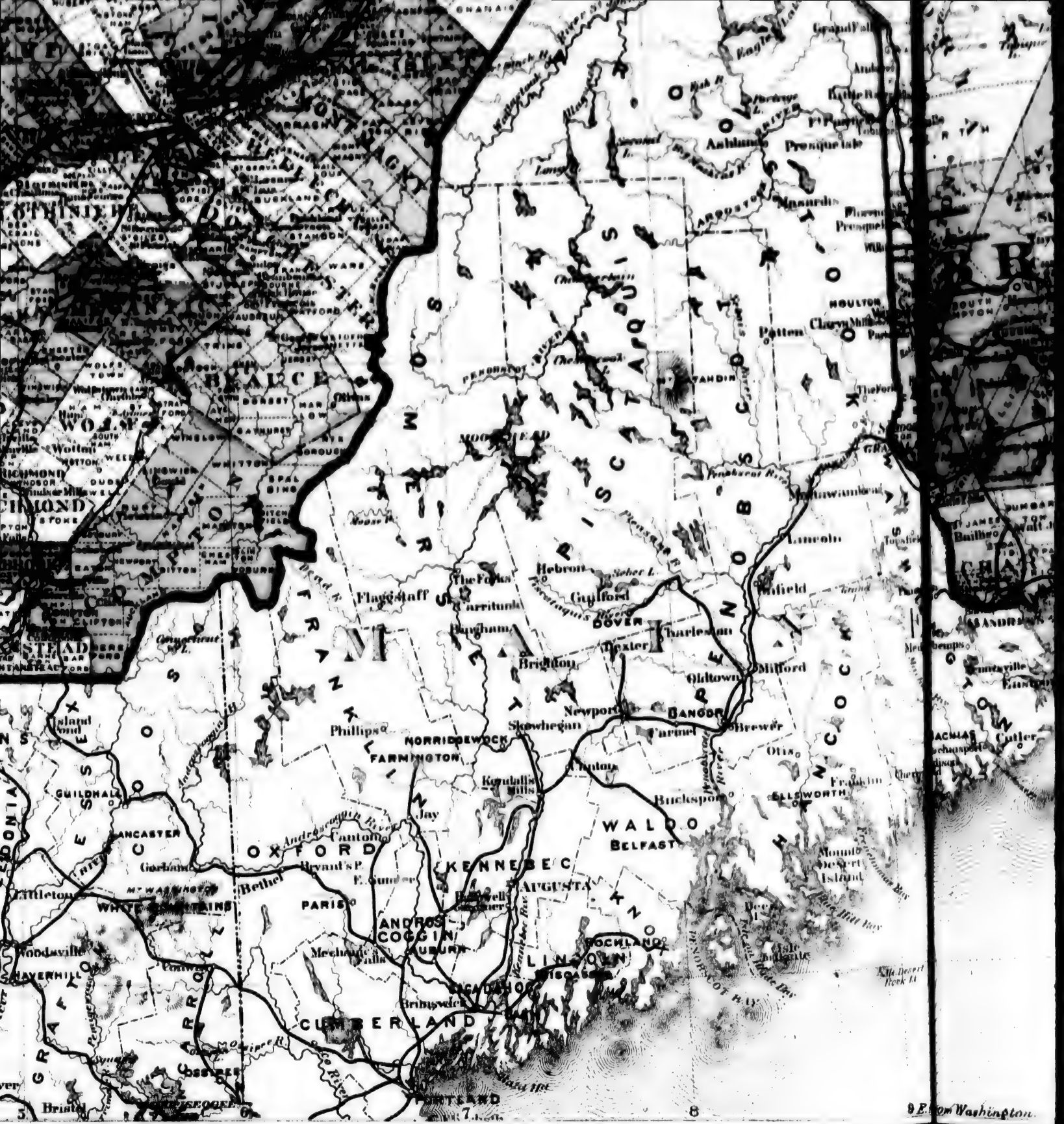


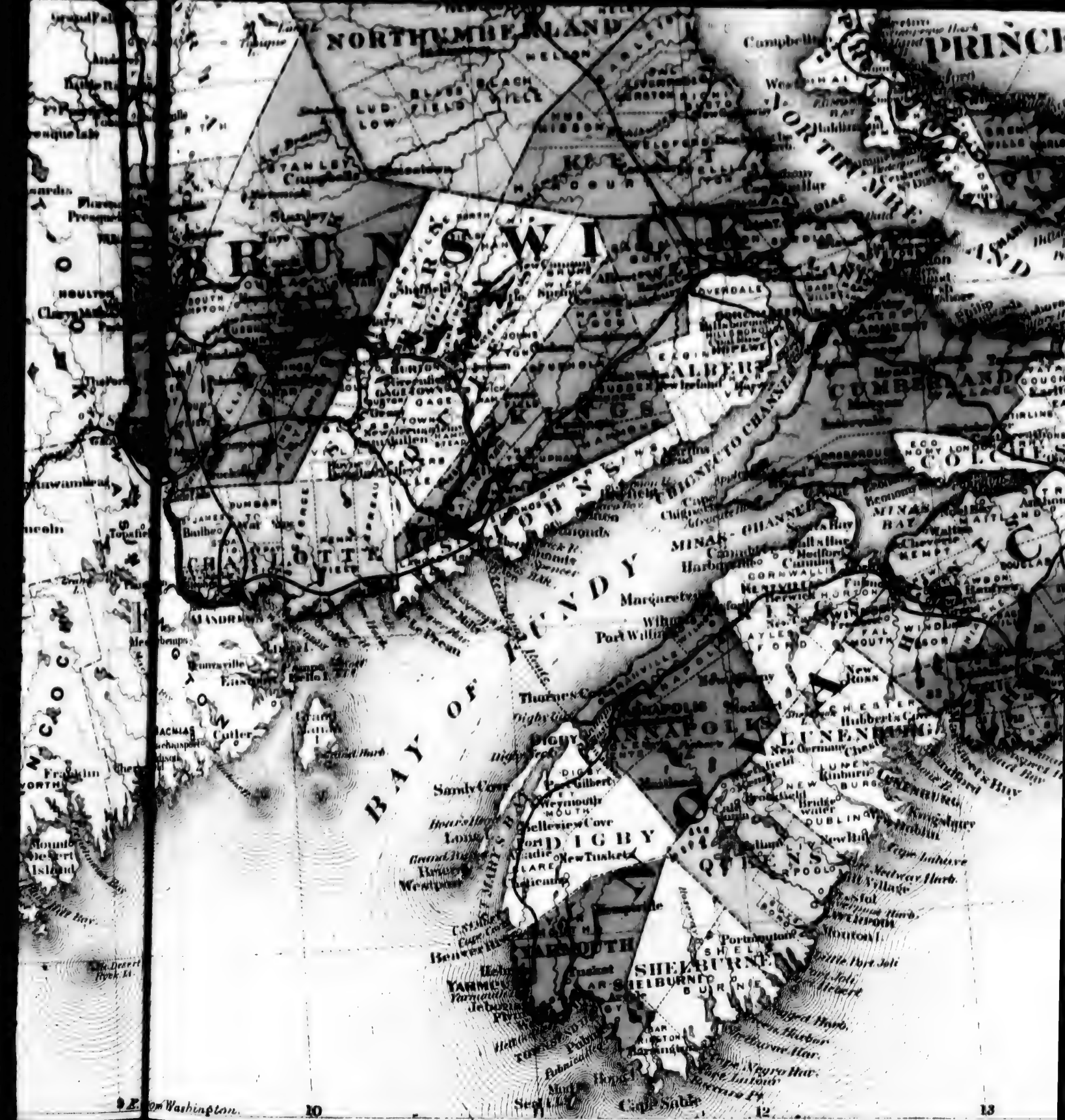














CAPE BRETON ISLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

STRAIT OF CANSO

CAPE BRETON

RIO MONTE

COLCHESTER

GUYSBOROUGH

45

Sable Bay

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14

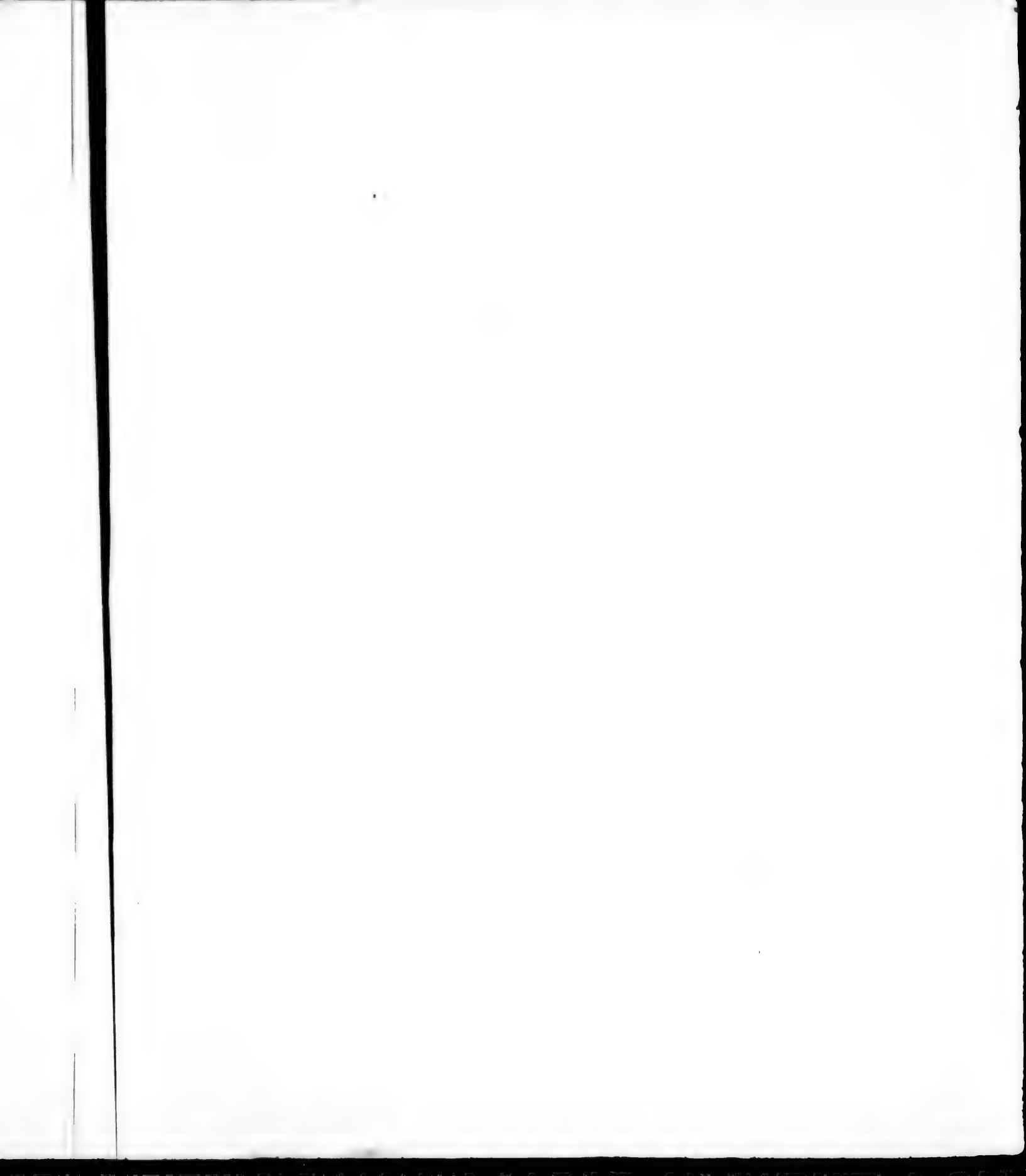
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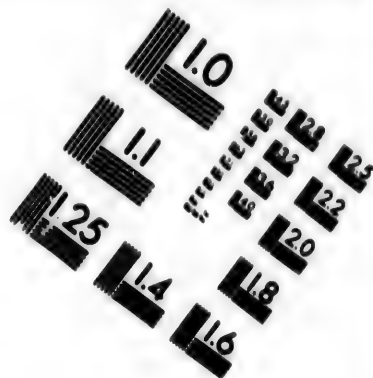
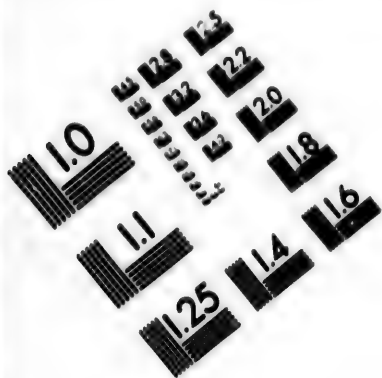
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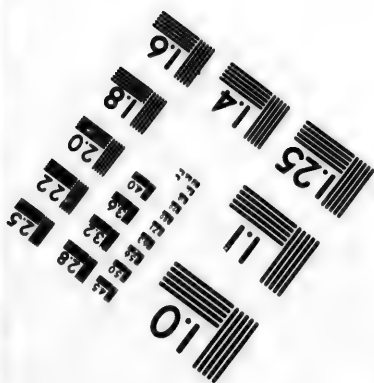
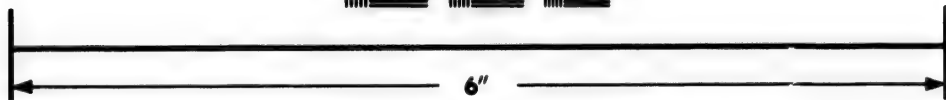
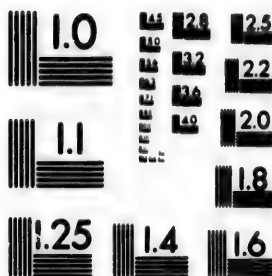








# **IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 871-4503

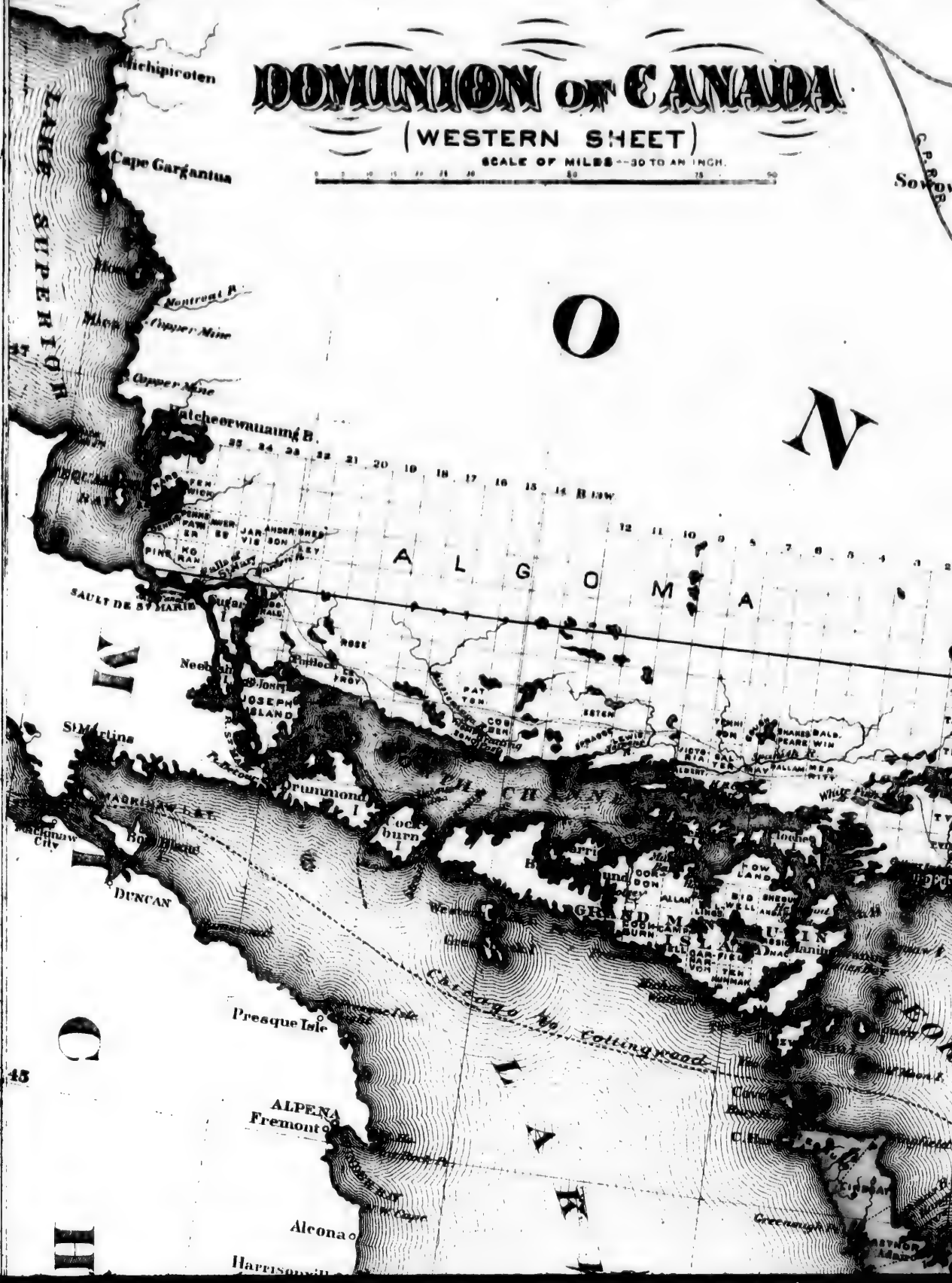
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# DOMINION OF CANADA

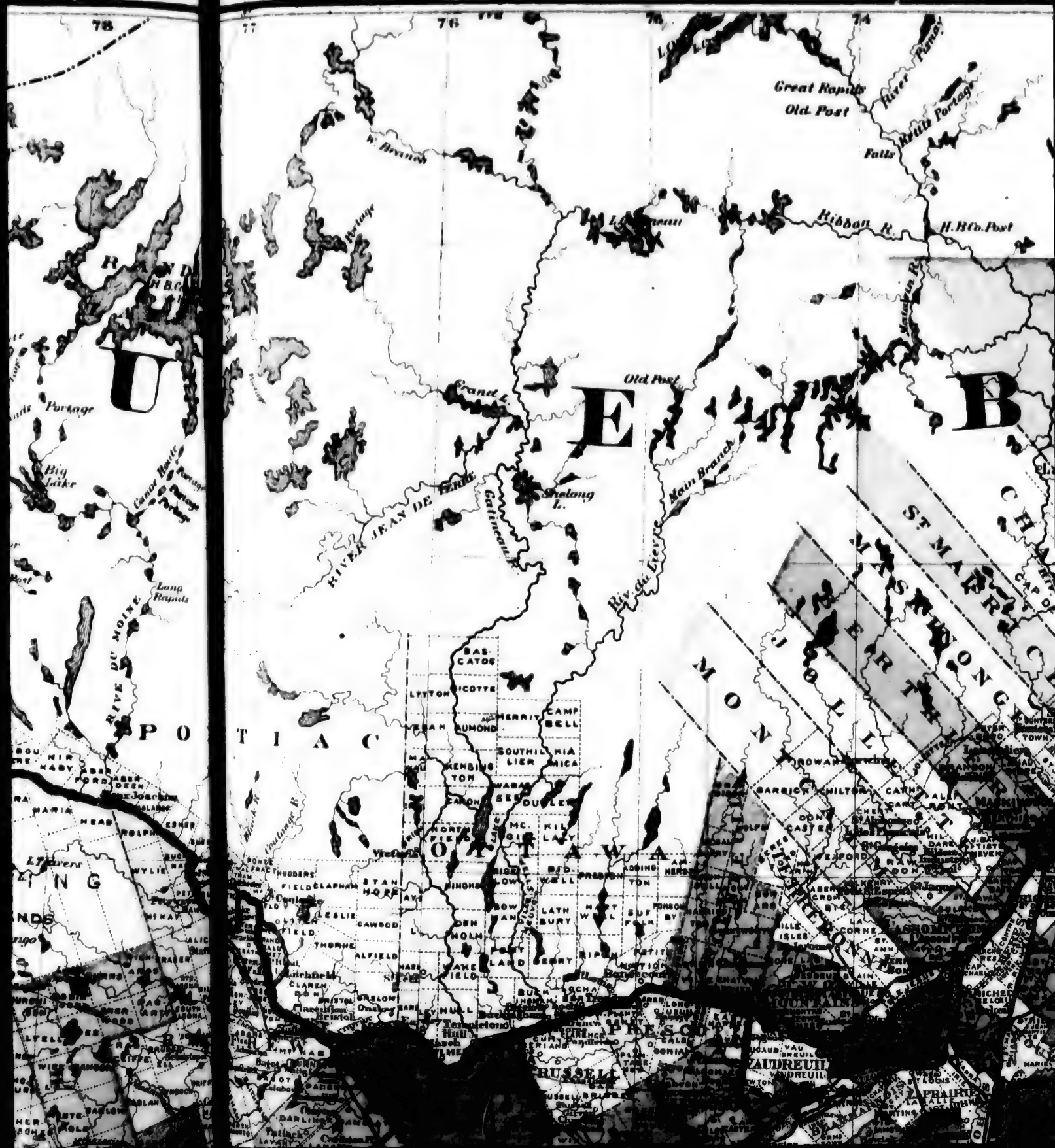
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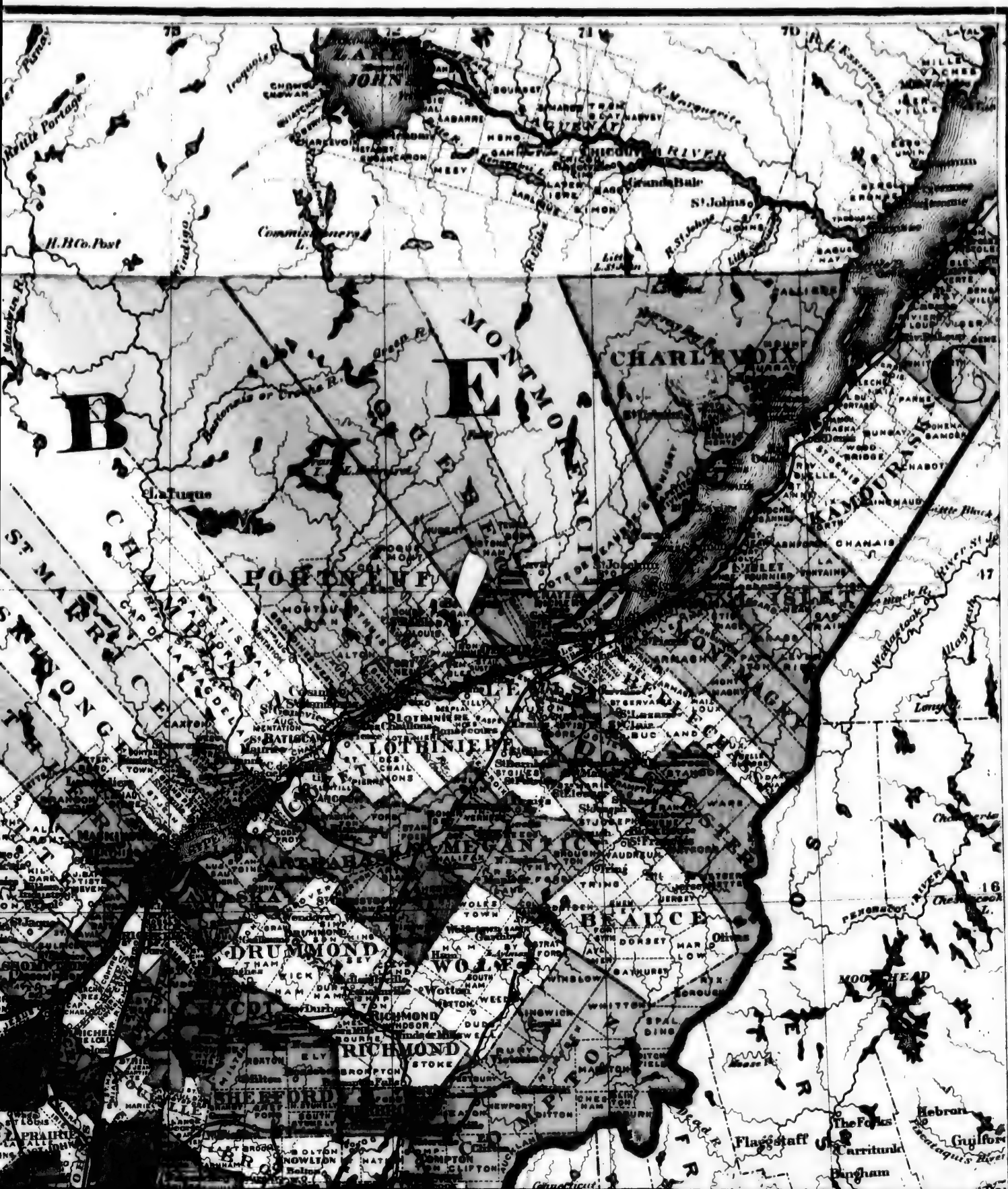
SCALE OF MILES -- 30 TO AN INCH.













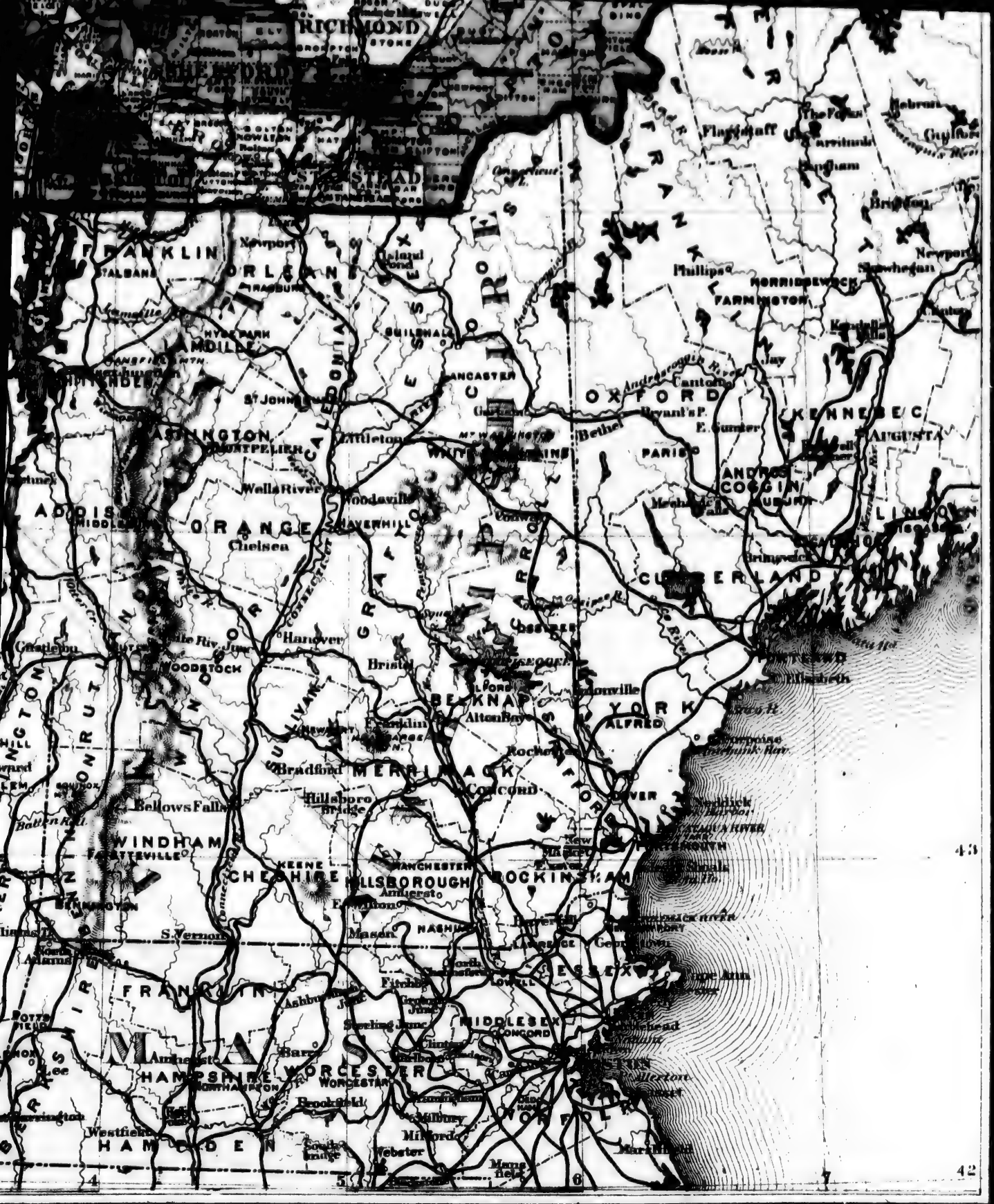












# Count

NAME.	POS.
Anderson, William	Corr.
Bergin, Dr. D. M. P.	Corr.
Bergin, J.	Corr.
Bayne, Dr. D.	Corr.
Copeland, John	Corr.
Carmen & Litch	Corr.
Cannon, R. B.	Corr.
Colythoun, William	Corr.
Dingwall, J.	Corr.
Fulton, Mrs. C.	Corr.
Graveley, E. A., M.D.	Corr.
Graveley, John	Corr.
Grant, W. H.	Corr.
Horsman, R. P.	Corr.
Hodge, Andrew	Corr.
Hickinson, Dr. J. J.	Corr.
Johnstone, J. C.	Corr.
Joanner, M. A.	Corr.
Kirkpatrick, Bruce	Corr.
Litch, James	Corr.
McLean, Neil	Corr.
McIntyre, D. E.	Corr.
McIntyre, A.	Corr.
McDonald, George	Corr.
McDonald, D. G.	Corr.
McDonald, J. D.	Corr.
McLaughlin, Cameron	Corr.
McIntyre, John	Corr.
McIntyre, D. D.	Corr.
Monroe, D.	Corr.
Mattison, C. J.	Corr.
MacLennan, D. R.	Corr.
Maley, A. J.	Corr.
Masters, L.	Corr.
Macdonald, H. N.	Corr.
Macdonald, Emma	Corr.
Flannigan, E.	Corr.
Pond, Charles	Corr.
Pringle, J. F.	Corr.
Paymant, H.	Corr.
Ross, A. O.	Corr.
Smith, R.	Corr.
Snetsinger, John	Corr.

Anderson, R.	Corr.
Amesworth, W.	Mill
Ault, O. C. J.	Corr.
Ault, Simon	Mon
Annable, Ira	Corr.
Annable, John D.	Corr.
Chisholm, A. C.	St.
Dixon, James N.	Mon
Fox, Rev. W. M.	St.
Fulton, John, J. P.	Lun
Harrison, Henry	Mon
Harrison & McDonald	Corr.
Kear, W.	Mill
Kennedy, Alex.	Mon
Larson, Charles	Mill
McMartin, D. A.	Corr.
McDonald, John B.	Har
McDonald, George	Mon
Meagher, James	Corr.
Moss, S. T.	Mon
Robertson, G.	Mill
Snetsinger, J. G., M. P. P.	Mon
Sheets, W. J.	Mill
Smith, G. C.	Corr.
Shearer, James A.	Corr.
Tait, David	Corr.
Tait, Mrs. I. A.	Corr.
Thompson, Hugh	Mon
Wood, C. H.	Mon
Wright, John	Corr.



# PATRONS' DIRECTORY

## Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

### TOWN OF CORNWALL.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Cos. Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Atchison, William	Cornwall		Builder	Canada	1835
Bergin, Dr. D. M. P.	"		Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1841
Bergin, J.	"		Barriester, At	Canada	1841
Bayne, Dr. D.	"		Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1841
Capeland, John	"		Registrar	Scotland	1839
Carmen & Letich	"		Barriesters, At	Canada	
Carmen, R. H.	"		Barriester (Carmen & Letich)	Canada	1845
Coughlin, William	"		Retired Merchant and Magistrate	Canada	1844
Dingwall, J.	"		County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace	Canada	1840
Fulton, Mrs. C.	"		Grocery Shop	Canada	1873
Gravelly, E. A., M.D.	"		Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1844
Gravelly, John	"		Reeve of Township	Canada	
Grant, W. H.	"		Proprietor of Albion Hotel	Canada	1846
Horsman, R. P.	"		Station Agent, G. T. R.	England	1871
Hodge, Andrew	"		Proprietor Cornwall Mills	Canada	1849
Hickinson, Dr. J. J.	"		Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1849
Johstone, J. C.	"		Contractor and Builder	Scotland	1837
Jones, M. A.	"		Laverman	United States	1863
Kirkpatrick, Rev.	"		Dry Goods and Clothing, Ready-made and tailor	Canada	1860
Letich, James	"		Barriester (Carmen & Letich)	Canada	1850
McLean, Neil	"		Agent Bank of Montreal	Canada	1870
McIntyre, D. E.	"		Sheep of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry	Scotland	1855
McMillan, A.	"		Proprietor Livery Stables	Canada	1839
McDonald, G. H.	"		Merchant and Postmaster	Scotland	1868
McDonald, D. C.	"		Agent London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, General	Canada	1823
McDonald, J. D.	"		Proprietor Commercial Hotel	Canada	1876
McLaughlin, Cameron	"		Marble Dealers	Canada	1874
McIntyre, John	"		Merchant, Reeve of Cornwall	Canada	1840
McIntyre, D. D.	"		Accountant	Canada	1845
Monroe, D.	"		Insurance Agent, Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock. Insurance effected in all the leading offices of London and London Real Estate.	Canada	
Matties, C. J.	"		Mayor	Canada	1850
MacLennan, D. B.	"		Barriester	Canada	1861
Miles, A. J.	"		Proprietor of American House	United States	1874
Masters, J. H.	"		Proprietor of O'Leary Hotel	Canada	1874
Macdonald, H. R.	"		Barriester	Canada	1874
Macdonald, James	"		Deputy County Treasurer	Canada	1856
Plamondon, R.	"		Proprietor of St. Lawrence Hotel	Canada	1831
Paul, Charles	"		County's Clerk, and Clerk of Div. Court	England	1845
Pringle, J. F.	"		Judge of the County Court, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	France	1817
Paymanti, H.	"		Proprietor of Central Hotel	Canada	1841
Ross, A. O.	"		Lumberman	Canada	1833
Smyth, R.	"		Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Sewing Machines	Ireland	1850
Stebinger, John	"		Builder and Dep. Reeve of Cornwall, Proprietor of the Skating Rink	Canada	1855

### CORNWALL TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, R.	Cornwall Centre	4	18	Township Clerk	Scotland	1842
Annsworth, W.	Millie Roches			Township Agent at Millie Roches	Canada	1872
Ault, O. C. J.	Cornwall Centre	4	20	Deputy Reeve of Cornwall	Canada	1843
Ault, Simon	Moulquette					
Annelle, Ira	"	2	29	Farmer	Canada	1848
Annelle, John D.	"	2	28	Farmer	Canada	1817
Christola, A. C.	St. Andrew's			Farmer	Canada	1842
Dixon, James N.	Moulquette	1	32	Farmer	Canada	1822
For, Rev. W. M.	St. Andrew's	5	13	Parish Priest St. Andrew's Church	Ireland	1875
Fulton, John, J. P.	Lamunogue	6	37	Farmer	Canada	1810
Harrison, Henry	Moulquette			Farmer (Harrison & McDonald)	Canada	1863
Harrison & McDonald				Merchants		
Kear, W.	Millie Roches			General Merchant	United States	1833
Kennedy, Alex.	Monckland			Carriage Maker	Canada	1864
Latras, Charles	Millie Roches	2	41	Farmer	Canada	1834
McMartin, D. A.	Cornwall			Farmer	Canada	1854
McDonald, John B.	Harrison's Cove	2	19	Farmer	Canada	1825
McDonald, George	Moulquette			Merchant (Harrison & McDonald)	Canada	1856
Meagher, James	Cornwall	1	5	Farmer	Canada	1878
Moss, S. T.	Moulquette	8	1	Farmer and Drover	Canada	1862
Robertson, G. Sr.	Millie Roches	1	22	Farmer	Canada	1868
Stebinger, J. G., M. P. P.	Moulquette			Merchant	Canada	1833
Sheets, W. J.	Millie Roches	5	1	Farmer	Canada	1828
Smith, G. C.	"	1	14	Agent for Travelers, Isolated Risk, Farmers' Fire, and Western.	Canada	1852
Shaver, James A.	"	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1850
Tait, David	"	1	41	Farmer	Scotland	1823
Tait, Mrs. I. A.	"	8	1	Farmer	Canada	1823
Thompson, Hugh	"	3	25	Farmer	Canada	1826
Wood, G. H.	"	1	25	Woolen Manufacturer	Canada	1847
Wright, John	Cornwall	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1799

### NATILDA TOWNSHIP.

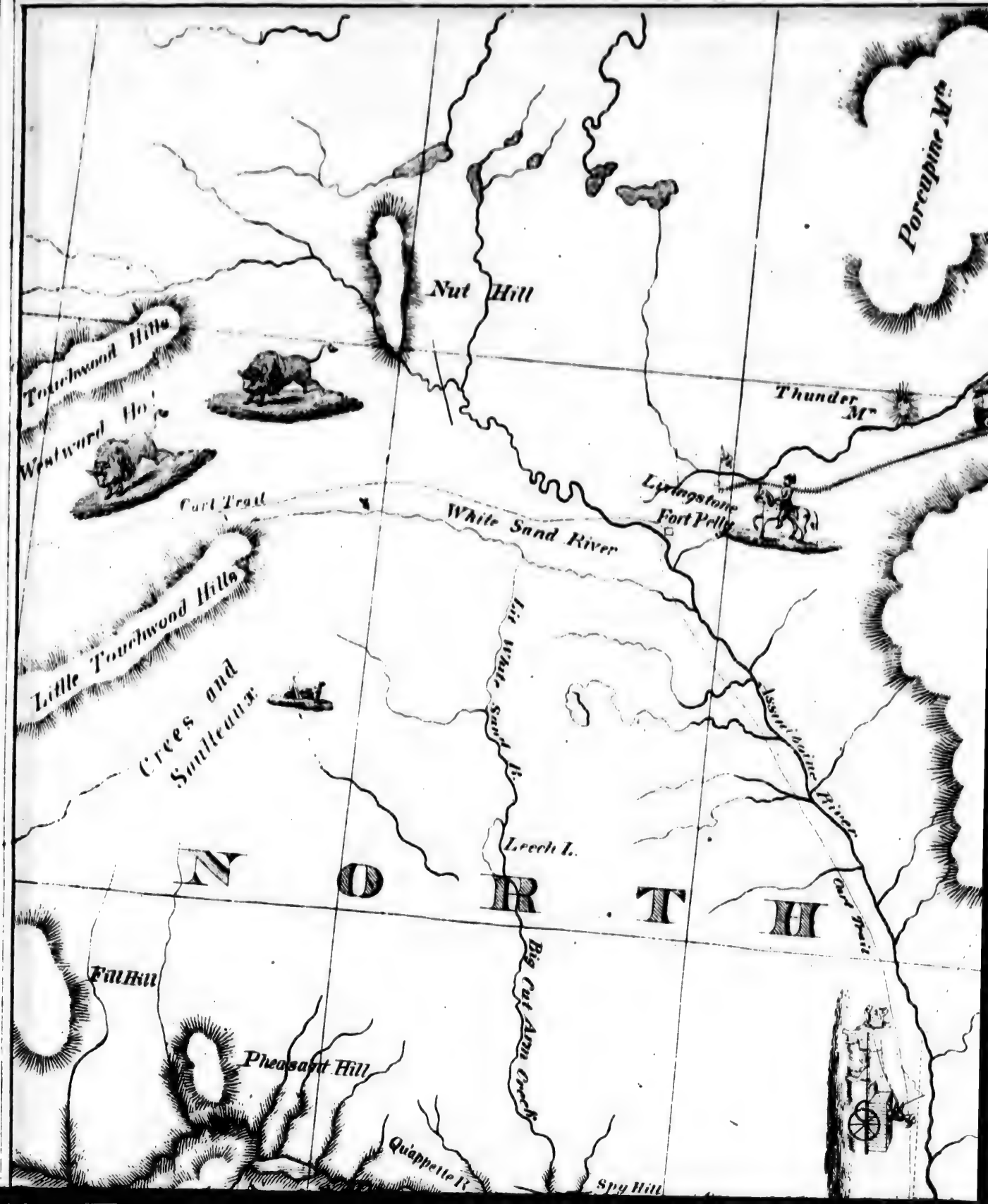
NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Cos.	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ault, Edward	Frequeville			Druggist	Canada	1838
Bullis, James	"			Marble Dealer	Canada	1874
Brown, C. A.	"	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1830
Brown, John Th.	"	1	25	Farmer, Treasurer of Frequeville, 1810	Canada	
Brown, William C.	"	1	31	Division Court Bailiff	Canada	1810
Carmen, J. A. & Co.	"			Hardware Merchants	Canada	1852
Carmen, John A.	"			Cabinet Maker and Undertaker	Canada	1865
Carmen, L.	"			Lumber Merchant	Canada	1867
Carmen, Philip	"			Farmer	Canada	1806
Cosman, A. P.	Morrishburg	1	1	Farmer	Canada	1810
Cornwall, W. M.	Frequeville	1	24	Farmer	Canada	1799
Dunn, W. M.	"			Merchant	Canada	1794
Dunn, John	"			Retired Farmer and J. P., Commissioner Q. B.	Canada	1821
Dunn, George	Morrishburg	1	28	Farmer	Canada	1865
Foster, Linton	Frequeville			Retired Farmer	Canada	1817
Foster, Wm. A.	"	1	27	Farmer	Canada	1841
Gilson, George	Briston's Cove	6	25	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1808
Graham, J. H.	Frequeville	3	20	Publisher Times	Canada	1877
Harkness, John, M. D.	"	3	20	Physician	Canada	1811
Harkness, Adam	"	3	19	Farmer	Canada	1835
Larnum, D.	"	3	14	Farmer and Mechanic	Canada	1834
McDonald, Alexander	Frequeville	1	8	Farmer	Canada	1842
McIntosh, E. H.	Dundela	4	19	Farmer	Canada	1827
Morrison, E. B.	Frequeville			Proprietor Morrison House	Canada	1815
Murray, John	"			Merchant Tailor	Canada	1838
Muscles, Isiah	"	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1836
Murphy, Thomas	Morrishburg	1	5	Farmer	Ireland	1820
Palmer, P. L.	Frequeville			Barriester at Law	Canada	1877
Parlow, John, Jr.	"	1	11	Farmer	Canada	1829
Parlow, John, Sr.	"	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1862
Ross, J. H.	"			General Produce Dealer	Canada	1811
Reid, John	"	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1839
Reid, Nicholas	"	1	24	Farmer	Canada	1822
Ross, George	Cornwall			Proprietor of the Palace Hotel	Canada	1831
Robertson, George	Morrishburg	1	7	Farmer	Canada	1821
Robertson, S.	"	2	7	Farmer	Canada	1831
Shaver, Samuel	Frequeville	1	33	Farmer	Canada	1799
Shaw, Charles H.	"	1	11	Farmer	Canada	1841
Smith, Oliver	Dundela	3	3	Farmer	Ireland	1812
Tait, John N.	Frequeville	1	8	Reeve and Constable	Canada	1804
Tait, Reuben	"	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1832
Tait, J. E.	Dundela	1	10	Farmer	Canada	1830
Wallace, D.	Frequeville	3	27	Reeve of Matilda	Canada	1828
Wert, Gordon	"	1	33	Farmer	Canada	1823

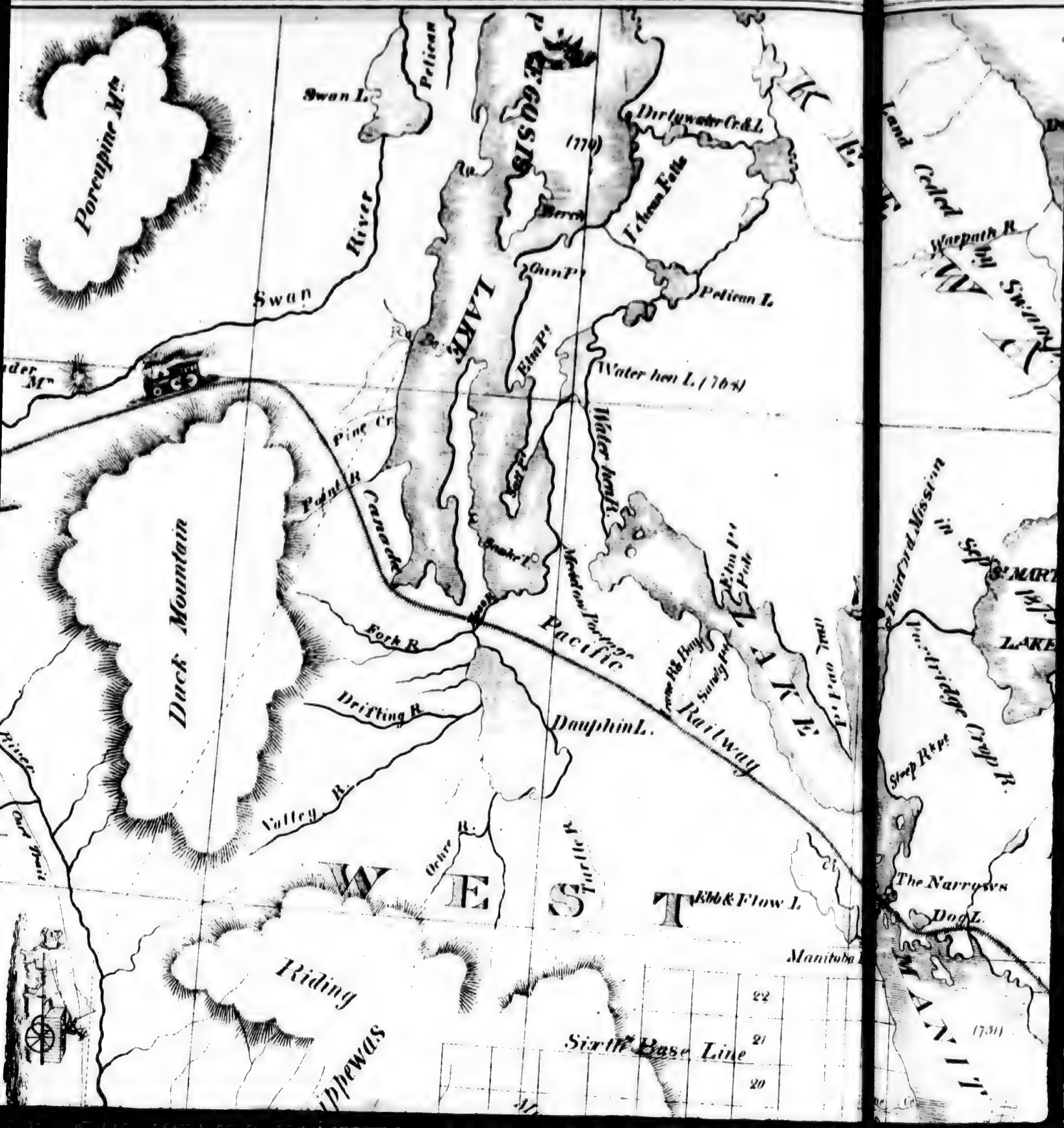
### ROXBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Brown, John	Monckland	1	7	Mill Owner and Contractor	Canada	1809
Bennett, T. J. P.	Athol	9	2	Farmer, Ex-M.P.	England	1815
Begg, James	Moore Creek	6	21	Farmer	Scotland	1829
Begg, James, Jr.	Gravel Hill	4	18	Farmer	Canada	1841
Cameron, D. D.	Athol	9	6	Merchant	Canada	1838
Crawford, John	Gravel Hill	3	12	Merchant, Farmer and Post Master	Canada	1838
Davidson, Donald, Jr.	Dominionville	4	5	Farmer	Canada	1838
Fek, A.	Avonmore	2	34	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1813
Frazer, Alexander	Tayside	8	7	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1834
Fulton, Oscar, M.P.	Avonmore	3	30	Merchant and Prop. Saw Mill	Canada	1871
Forbes, Donald	Dominionville	4	2	Farmer	Scotland	1857
Grant, John	Monckland	2	4	Farmer	Canada	1855
Hough, John	Avonmore	3	30	Proprietor of Steam Saw Mill	Canada	1806
Heller, Benjamin	Monckland	1	5	Retired Farmer	Canada	1892
Hollander, William	Loch	5	33	Farmer	Canada	1814
Keeney, Angus	Monckland, J.			Proprietor Monckland Hotel	Canada	1856
McIntosh, Donald	"	1	1	Farmer, Township Clerk and Div. Court Clerk	Canada	1835
McDonald, A. B.	"	1	11	General Blacksmith	Canada	1839
McLaren, Lawrence	Tayside	9	13	Blacksmith	Canada	1845
McFarland, Hugh	Loch			Farmer and Reeve	Scotland	1846
McIntosh, Duncan	Avonmore	3	35	Farmer, Dep. Reeve & School Trustee	Canada	1856
McKillean, William	Moore Creek	7	21	Farmer and Councillor	Scotland	1834
McKewen, Donald A.	Monckland	5	21	Proprietor of Saw Mill (McEwen & Munro)	Canada	1875
McLain, John	Dominionville	4	4	Farmer and Manufacturer of Rheumatic Bitters	Canada	1821
Montgomery, Daniel	Monckland	1	8	Farmer	Canada	1806
Miller, Andrew	"	3	2	Farmer	Scotland	1839
Montgomery, Little	Gravel Hill	4	14	Farmer	Canada	1817
Munro, Alexander	"	5	21	Proprietor of Saw Mill (McEwen & Munro)	Canada	1875
Norman, David	"	3	15	Farmer	England	1835
Routon, Adam H.	Avonmore	3	30	Proprietor of Tannery, Leather kept constantly on hand.	Canada	1836
Shaver, Elias S.	"	3	31	Farmer, Carriage Manufacturer, Post-master and Prop. of Tannery	Canada	1817
Sprout, William	Moore Creek	6	19	Farmer	Canada	1825
Thompson, R. J.	Monckland	1	19	Farmer and Merchant	Canada	1830
Valley, Peter	Moore Creek	7	19	Hotel Prop., Farmer and Merchant	Canada	1861
Valley, Joseph	"	2	28	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1845
Watt, James	Dominionville	4	2	Farmer	Canada	1841

32

51







22

21

20

28 Line



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA  
AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF  
KEEWATIN  
(AND)  
NORTH WEST TERRITORY

SHEWING  
THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS  
DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS  
FOR

"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"


Scale  $\frac{1}{17\frac{1}{2}}$  Miles to the Inch

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM  
Showing the manner of  
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

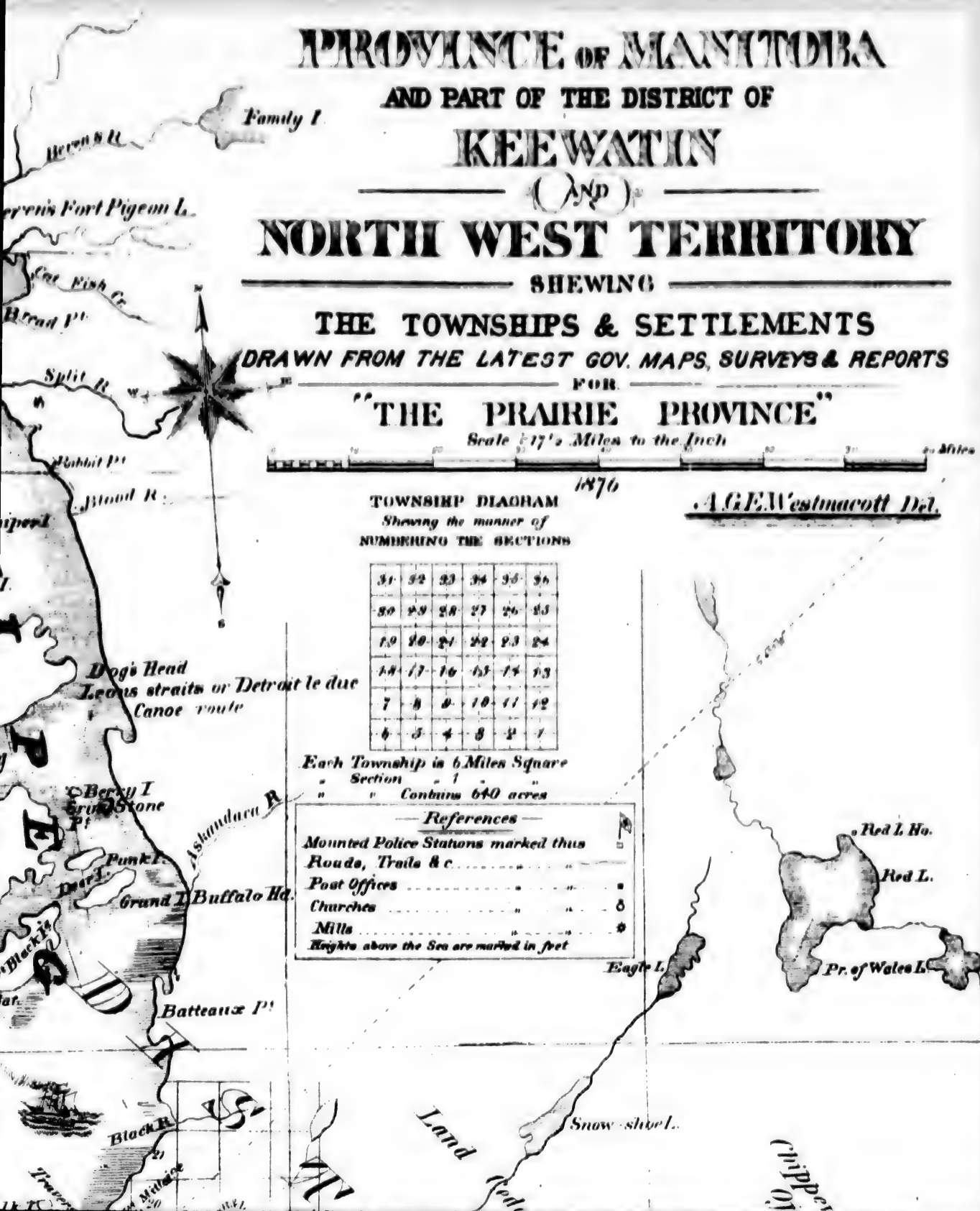
31	32	33	34	35	36
29	28	27	26	25	24
19	20	21	22	23	24
11	12	13	14	15	16
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Each Township is 36 Miles Square  
" Section " 36  
" " Contains 3600 acres

References

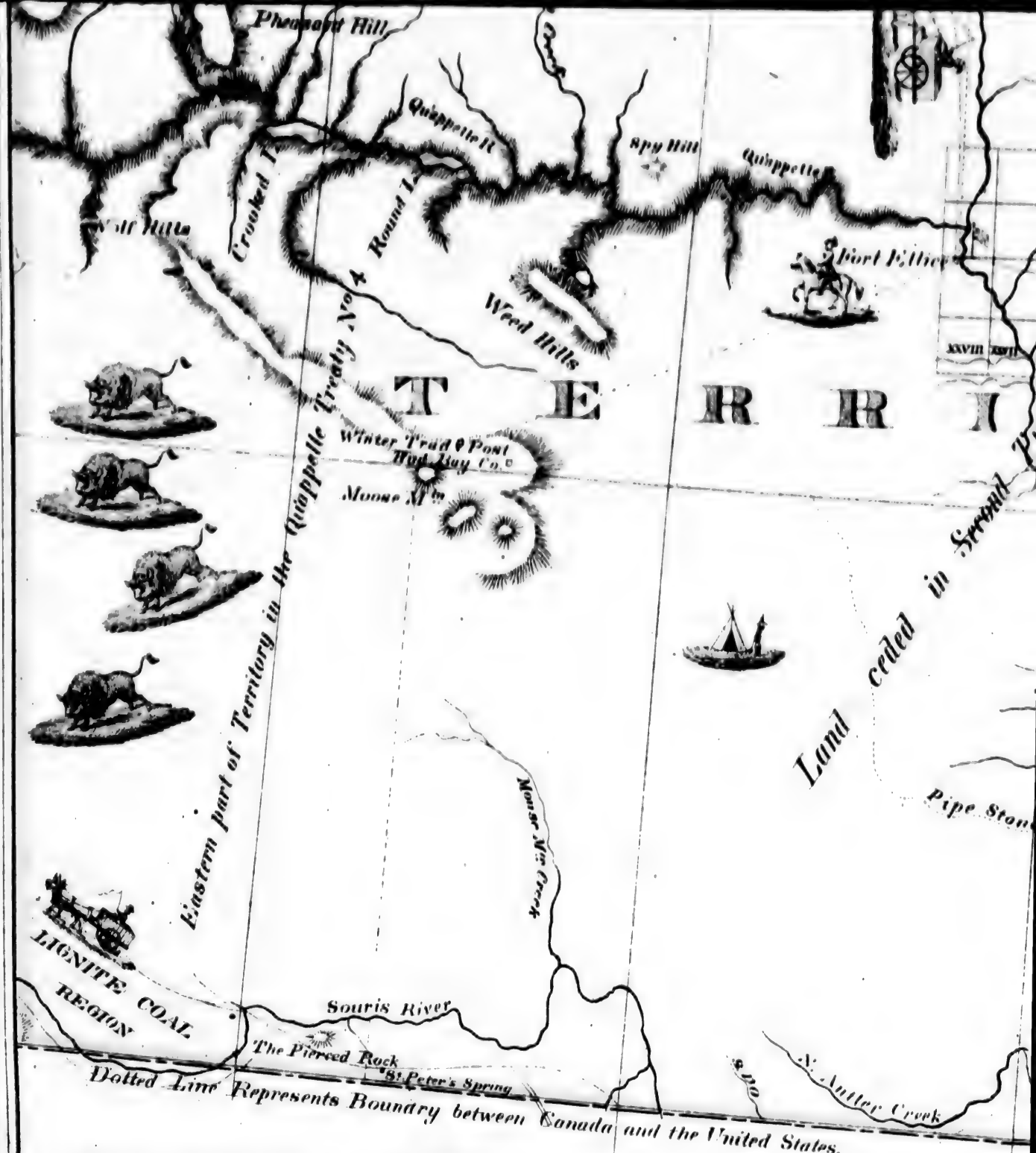
Mounted Police Stations marked thus   
Roads, Trails &c. ....  
Post Offices .....  
Churches .....  
Mills .....  
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

A. G. E. Westmacott Del.

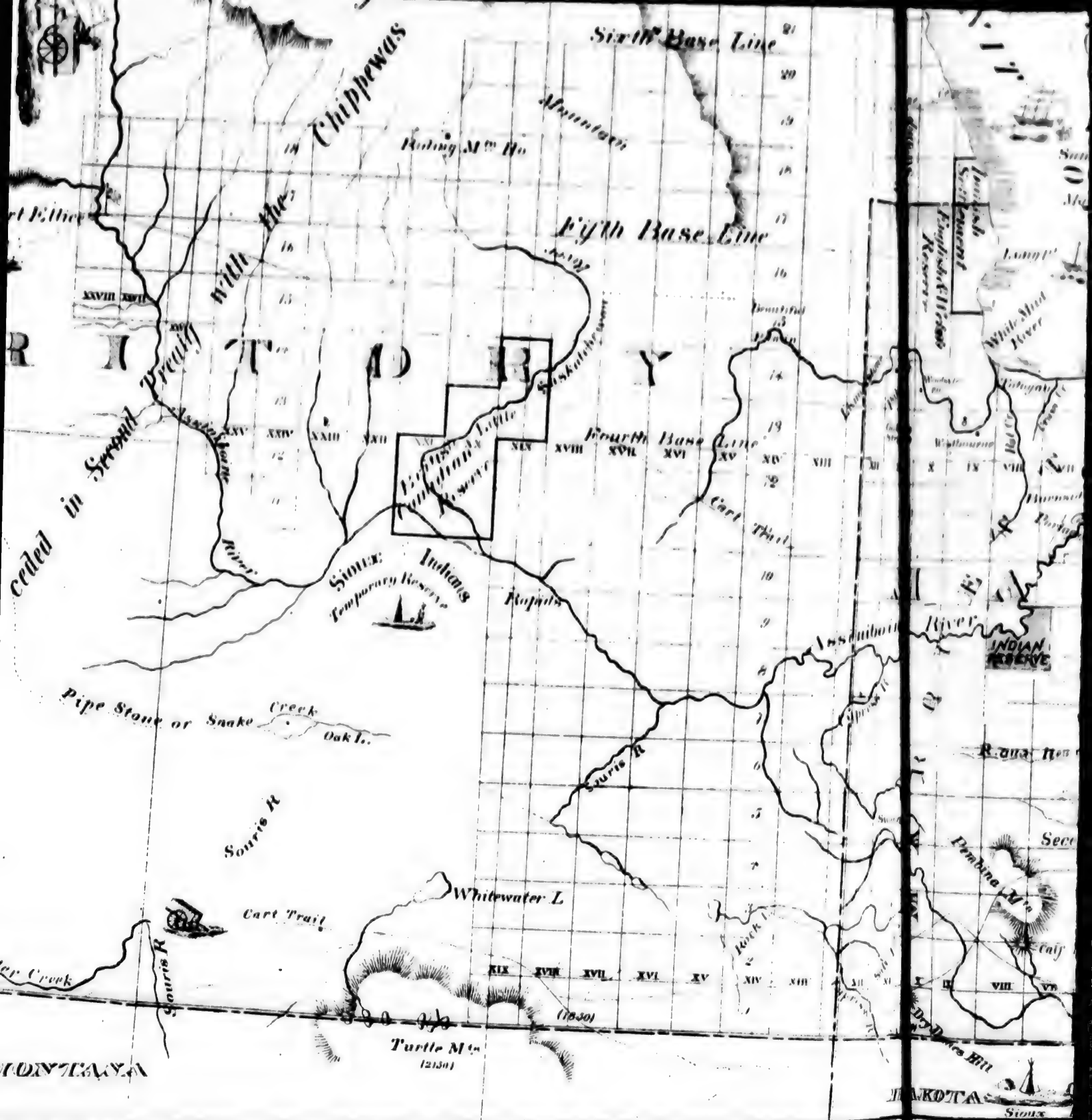


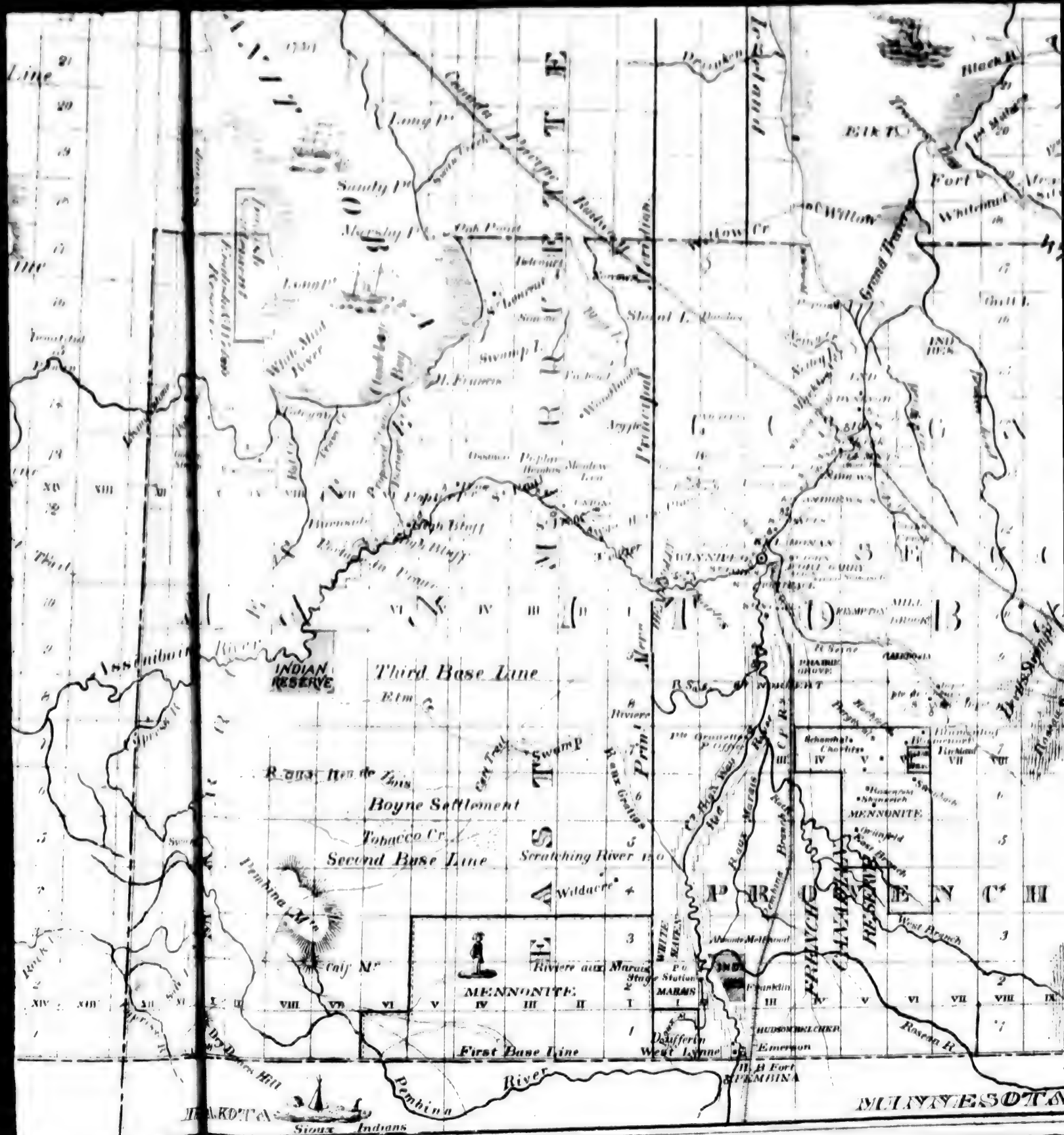
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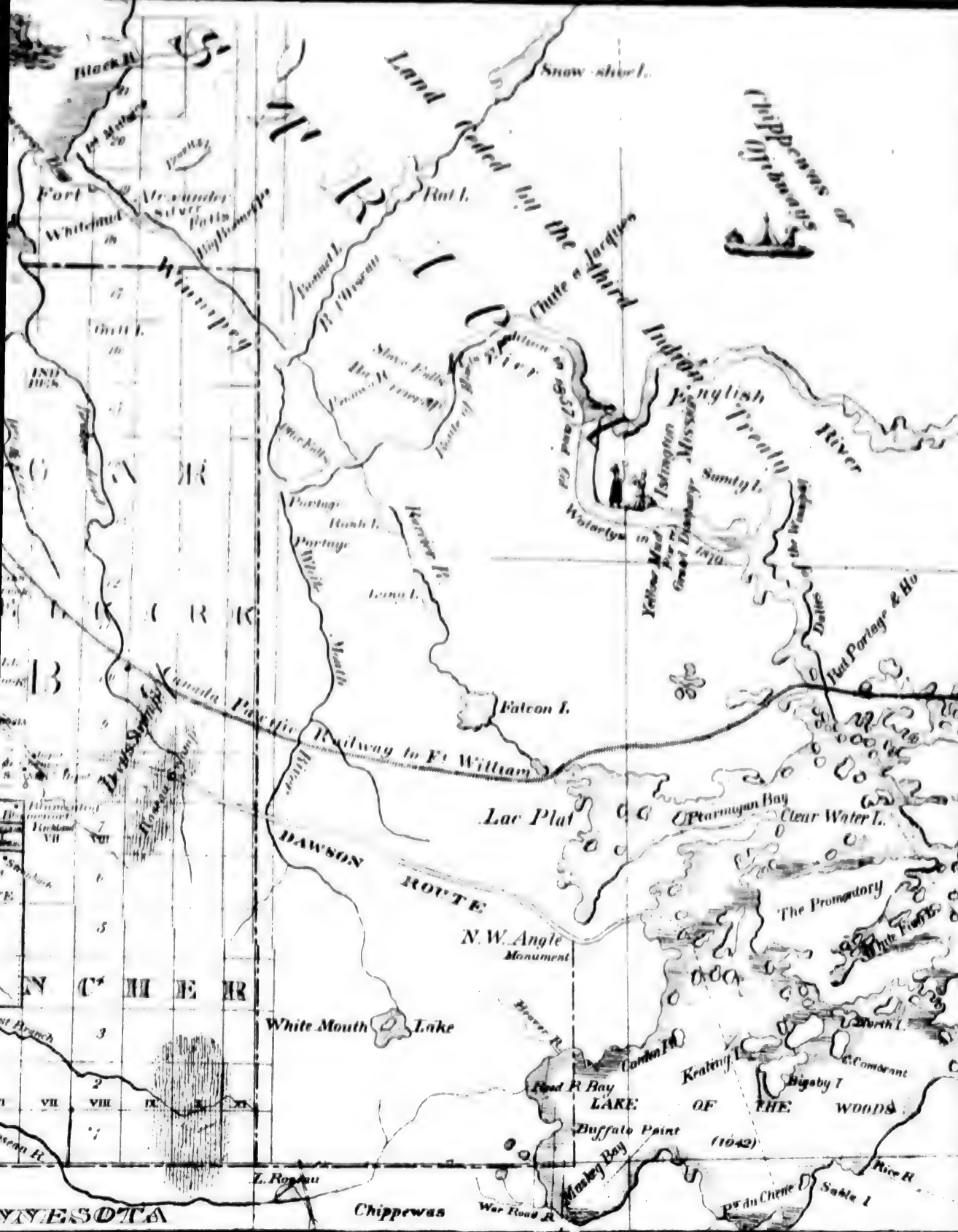


Entered according to the Act of Parliament  
of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton,  
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.













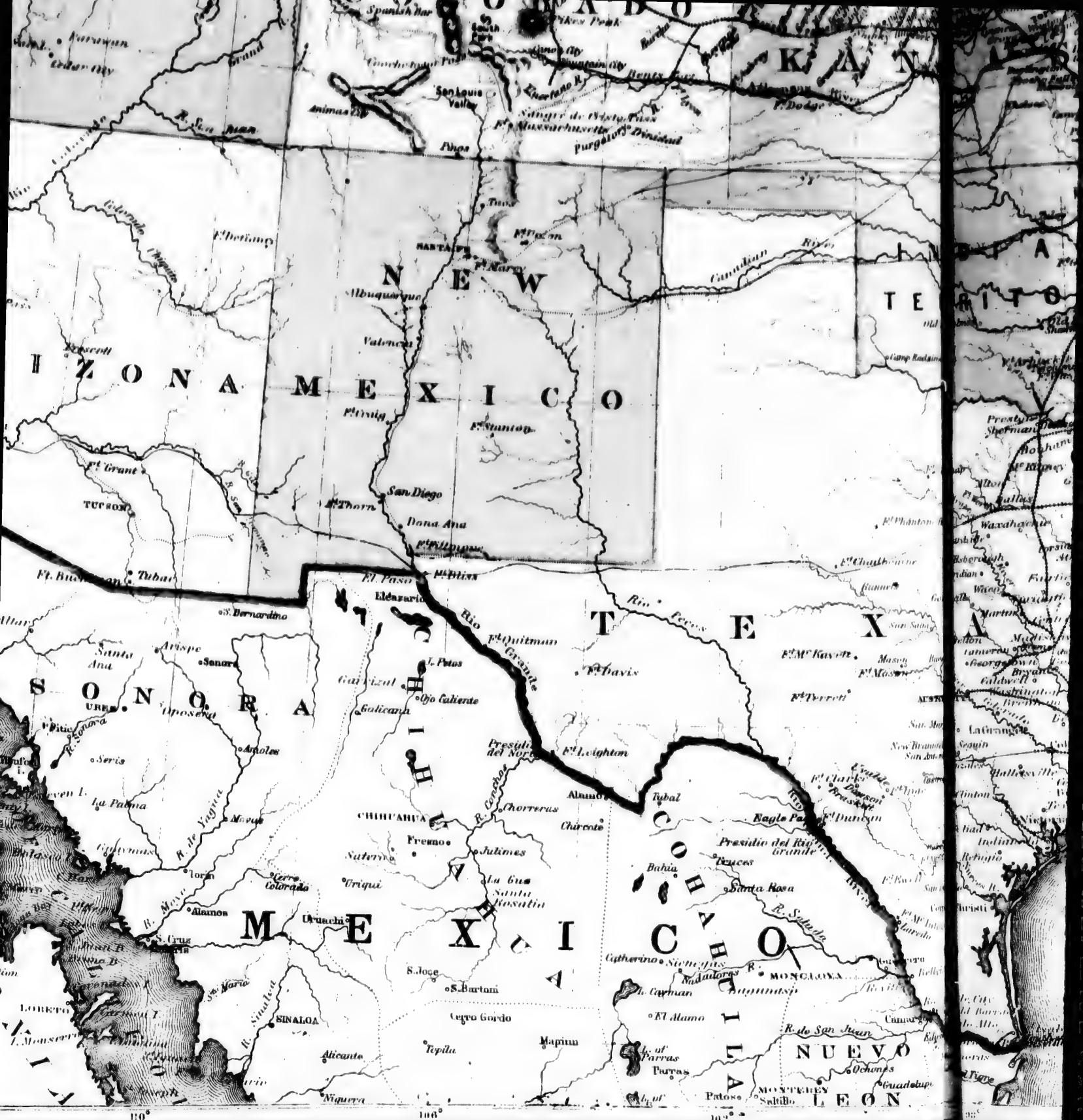




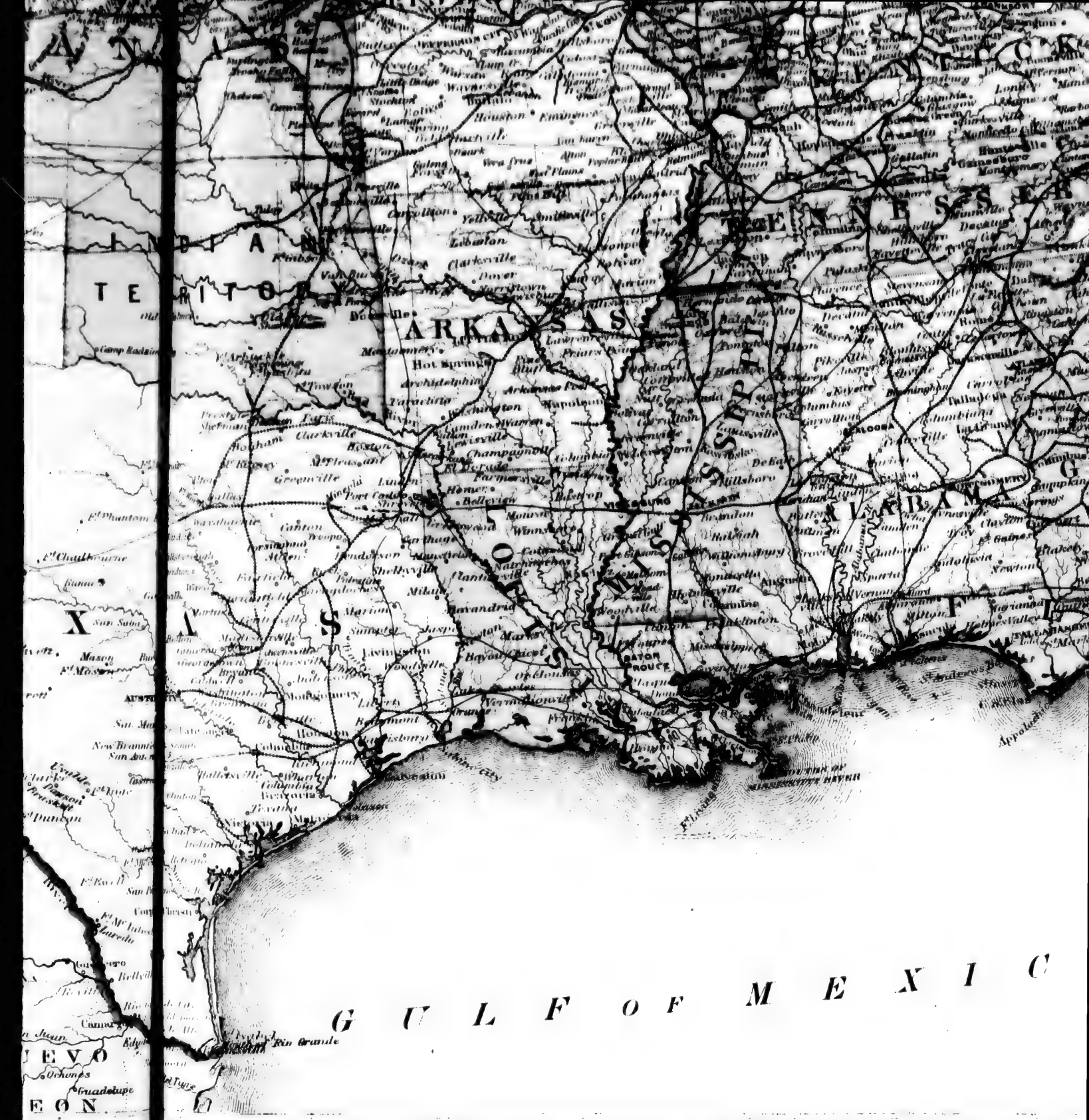












G U L F O F M E X I C





## LANCASTER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lat.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
McDonald, John A.	Alexandria	0	86	Farmer and J.P.	Canada	1819
McDonald, Rudolph	Dalhousie Mills	9	17	Farmer and Collector of North part of Lancaster	Canada	1856
McDonald, John C.	"	8	6	Farmer and Stock Grower	Scotland	1857
McLeod, Zephary	Olen Nevis	8	13	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1830
McDonald, Mrs. N. R. S.	Lancaster	5	21	Farmer	Canada	1835
McDonald, Donald A.	Bridge End	6	10	Farmer	Canada	1839
McRae, John A.	Olen Nevis	6	12	Farmer	Canada	1839
McDonald, Angus W. N.	Lancaster	4	33	Prop'r of Stonefield Cheese Factory	Canada	1839
McDonald, John	"	6	27	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1832
McLeod, Duncan H.	Olen Nevis	7	13	Farmer	Canada	1820
McNaught, Finlay	Bridge End	4	10	Farmer and J.P., Elder of Cote St. George Congregation	Canada	1872
McDonald, John A.	Olen Gordon	4	34	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1863
McLean, W.	Riviere Raisin	8	16	Farmer	Canada	1833
McPherson, D. A.	Lancaster	"	"	Producer Dealer, Appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	Canada	1850
MacDonald, A. S.	"	"	"	Proprietor Commercial Hotel	Canada	1866
MacDonald, R. S.	"	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1814
MacDonald, John R.	Alexandria	9	34	Farmer	Canada	1812
McRae, Alexander	Olen Norman	9	38	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1823
MacDonald, Donald R.	Bridge End	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1890
Stuart, Peter	Riviere Raisin	8	14	Farmer, Clerk of Division Court, J.P., and Commissioner Q.B.	Scotland	1833
Wrightman, John	"	4	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1833
Wrightman, James	"	3	33	Farmer	Canada	1837

## FINCH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lat.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
Alexander, Chas. W.	Berwick	5	21	Farmer	Canada	1844
Beckstead, Dr. F. H.	Crysler	10	12	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1878
Beland, Jules M.	"	10	12	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1878
Barkley, George	Chesterville	6	1	Farmer	Canada	1866
Campbell, J. M.	South Finch	8	14	Proprietor South Finch Hotel	Canada	1866
Crysler, J. R. W.	Crysler	10	12	Merchant	Canada	1836

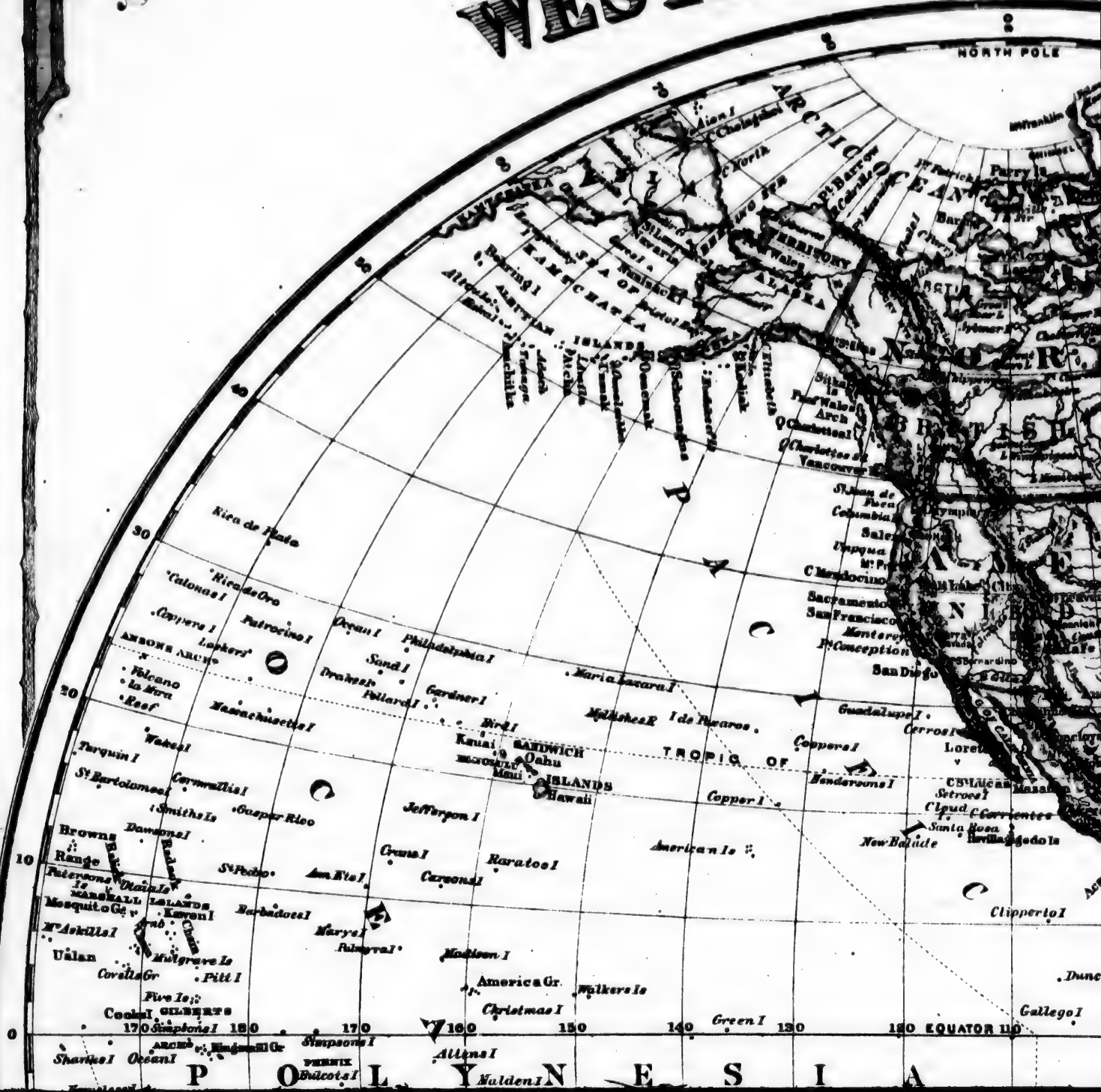
## FINCH TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lat.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	Year Settled in Co.
Casselman, Hiram	Grantley	1	4	Farmer	Canada	1859
Casselman, A. C.	"	1	16	School Teacher	Canada	1860
Casselman, Philip A.	"	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1852
Currie, John	Crysler	9	10	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Duffus, Rev. C. J.	Chesterville	2	1	R. P. Clergyman St. Mary's Ch'ch	Canada	1874
Dropps, Peter	Crysler	0	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1830
Flaming, Thomas	"	10	13	Farmer	Ireland	1857
Furney, Henry	"	9	3	Farmer	Canada	1861
Glasgow, John A.	N. Winchester	9	3	Farmer	Canada	1877
Hutt, James W.	South Finch	8	15	Farmer and Cooper	Canada	1836
Hume, James	Berwick	8	19	Farmer	Ireland	1872
Robert, T.	Crysler	8	5	Proprietor Cryder Hotel & Farmer	Ireland	1847
Johnstone, George S.	"	8	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Johnston, John	"	8	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Johnston, Wm., J. P.	"	1	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1861
Kennedy, Wm.	Grantley	8	10	Farmer	Canada	1833
Kerina, Andrew	Crysler	12	3	Farmer	Ireland	1834
Leslie, Wm.	Berwick	0	18	Farmer and Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1876
McNaughton, F. D.	South Finch	3	14	Reeve of Finch, General Agent for Agricultural Implements	Canada	1838
McMillan, D. G.	"	8	15	Mill Owner and Tp. Councillor	Canada	1839
McMillan, D. J.	"	8	16	Farmer	Canada	1847
McMillan, Hugh D.	"	8	15	Farmer	Canada	1824
McLeod, Angus	"	8	7	Farmer	Scotland	1831
McInnis, John L.	"	8	10	Farmer	Canada	1827
McMahon, Thomas	Berwick	0	14	General Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturing, Ploughs for sale	Canada	1854
Millan, John R.	Newington	1	18	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1849
Monro, Donald	Berwick	8	26	Farmer	Scotland	1854
Monro, R.	"	8	17	Farmer	Scotland	1851
Monro, John C. M.D.	South Finch	3	13	Tp. Treasurer and General Merch.	Scotland	1851
Pollock, John	Berwick	6	9	Farmer, Physician and Surgeon	Scotland	1846
Sutherland, James	Grantley	1	4	Farmer	Canada	1830
Sutherland, Alex.	"	1	4	Farmer	Canada	1830
Steven, James	N. Winchester	10	2	Farmer	Scotland	1842
Stephenson, John	Crysler	11	5	Farmer	Ireland	1851
Tubin, Moses N.	Berwick	"	"	Prop'r of Saw Mill and Tannery	Canada	1869
Thompson, John	"	"	"	Farmer and Bailiff	Ireland	1854
Wright, James	Crysler	10	12	Carriage Maker	Ireland	1843
Wiseman, John	Newington	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1826
Wiseman, William	"	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1825



NATIVITY	Year Entered in U.S.
Canada.....	1859
Canada.....	1860
Canada.....	1855
Canada.....	1852
Scotland.....	1874
Canada.....	1839
Ireland.....	1857
Canada.....	1861
Canada.....	1877
Canada.....	1836
Ireland.....	1872
Ireland.....	1847
Ireland.....	1847
Ireland.....	1847
Canada.....	1861
Canada.....	1833
Ireland.....	1834
Canada.....	1876
Canada.....	1858
Canada.....	1839
Canada.....	1847
Canada.....	1824
Scotland.....	1831
Canada.....	1827
Canada.....	1854
Canada.....	1860
Scotland.....	1849
Scotland.....	1854
Scotland.....	1851
Scotland.....	1851
Ireland.....	1846
Canada.....	1830
Canada.....	1830
Scotland.....	1842
Ireland.....	1851
Canada.....	1860
Ireland.....	1834
Ireland.....	1843
Canada.....	1825
Canada.....	1825

# WESTERN HEMISPHERE





# HEMISPHERE



# EASTERN HEMISPHERE



# HEMISPHERE





